

CONGRESSMAN MARION ZIONCHECK JUMPS TO DEATH FROM FIFTH-STORY WINDOW OF SEATTLE BUILDING

Nazis Demand War on Red Spanish Government

BRITAIN TO RETURN ANY FUTURE FIRE FROM WARSHIPS

Civil War Deadlocked, Although Red Government Claims Many Minor Victories; Franco Forces 8,000 From Morocco

GERMANY PROTESTS FOUR EXECUTIONS

Developments Abroad Promise More Problems for Those Fighting Than Actual Combat Strategy.

By the Associated Press.

Britain will return fire if ships again fired on by either loyalist or fascist craft.

Nazis, angered by reported execution of four citizens, demand intervention to save Spain from "red peril."

France's eight-power neutrality proposal endangered by German reaction.

Fascist gunboat burned by loyalists; Algerias rebel forts damaged. Government claims capture of numerous small towns; revolution appears deadlocked with no major advances by either side.

LOYALISTS CLAIM SMALL VICTORIES

MADRID, Aug. 7.—(AP)—A fascist gunboat was fired off the Gibraltar straits and loyalists claimed capture of several small towns tonight, but there was nothing to indicate any major break in the apparently deadlocked Spanish civil war.

Forces from without promised more perplexing problems to both loyalists and rebels than the actual strategy of combat.

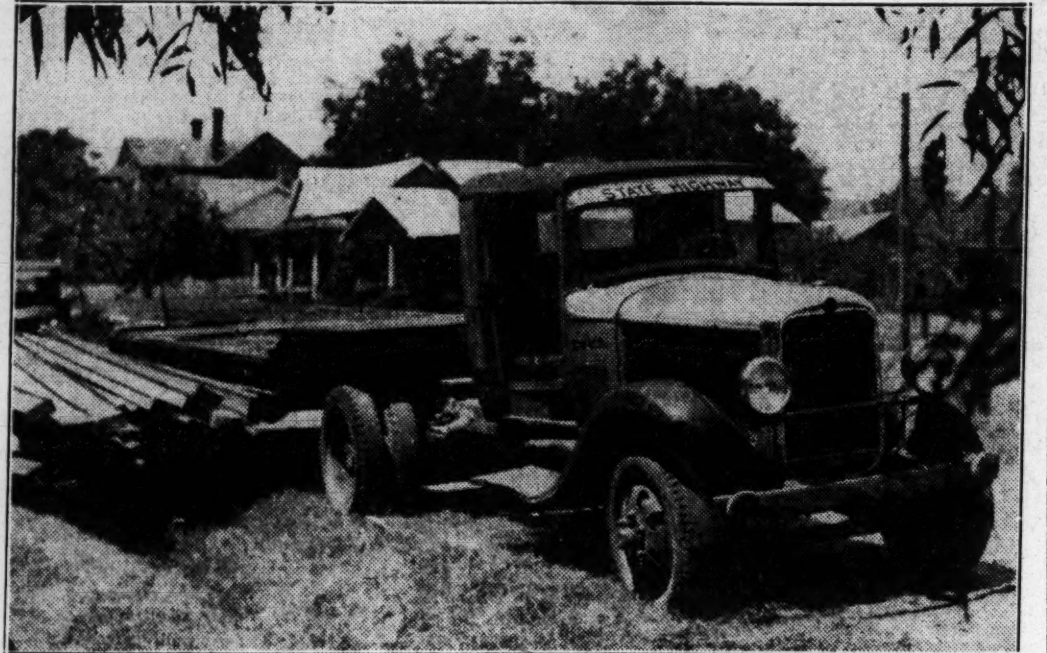
Continued in Page 2, Column 6.

Co-Op Dairy Plant Damaged by Blast

A bomb, or dynamite, said by witnesses to have been tossed by two white men damaged the plant of the Georgia Milk Producers' Confederation, co-operative dairy, at 661 Whitehall street, S. W., shortly before 12:30 o'clock this morning.

Continued in Page 2, Column 6.

Picture Cited by Russell in Rebuke to Talmadge



The above photograph of a state highway truck was taken Thursday at City park, Swainsboro, after a load of lumber, said to have come from a highway storage room, had been unloaded to build the platform on which Governor Talmadge spoke yesterday.

ACTION DEMANDED BY GERMAN NAZIS

Party Resents Execution of 4 Citizens in Barcelona; Asks Intervention.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—(AP)—Powerful voices were raised in Nazi Germany tonight for collective action by European powers "to put an end to the red spectre" in Spain.

The National Zeitung, official newspaper of the Nazi party and edited by Air Minister Hermann Goering, called for a "revolutionary tribunal" to try the "murderers" of the four Germans.

Continued in Page 2, Column 5.

Tarver Will Speak At Russell Meeting

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Aug. 7.—Representative Malcolm C. Tarver, of Dalton, will share the platform here tomorrow with Senator Richard B. Russell Jr., when the senator speaks in the interest of his candidacy for reelection. Judge Tarver, it was announced, will ask his constituents to vote for Senator Russell in the September primary.

Continued in Page 2, Column 5.

2 Bandits Captured After Robbing Bank

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—(AP)—Two youthful bank bandits were shot and captured here this afternoon a few minutes after they robbed the Bank of York of an undetermined amount of cash.

Continued in Page 2, Column 5.

HECKLER BRAVES TALMADGE CROWD

Governor, Portal Man in Wordy Bout Over Gainesville Relief Statement.

By GLENN RAMSEY, Associated Press Staff Writer. SWAINSBORO, Ga., Aug. 7.—(AP) Governor Talmadge and a khaki-shirted questioner wearing a straw hat excited a campaign crowd here today with a sharp exchange of words.

Continued in Page 3, Column 1.

PRESSURE IS USED TO HALT PICTURES

Russell's Emanuel Supporters Defy Threats of Reprisal by Foe's Forces

SWAINSBORO, Ga., Aug. 7.—Emanuel county supporters of Senator Richard B. Russell Jr. today defied the state administration as it hurled threats of serious reprisals if pictures of highway department equipment and employees used to build a platform for the Talmadge meeting here today were circulated.

Continued in Page 2, Column 7.

25 CONTRACTS LET BY HIGHWAY BOARD

Whitley Successful Bidder on Six Large Projects, Totaling \$815,000.

Continued in Page 2, Column 7.

5 Persons Indicted In Wendel Kidnaping

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—(AP)—The federal grand jury investigating the Paul H. Wendel case was reported by a reliable source to have ordered indictments drawn against five persons as it adjourned today until September 14.

Wait Made Juvenile Court Ward Despite Appeal of Grandparents

Eight-year-old Mildred Maner, wait found abandoned here July 5, yesterday was made a ward of the Fulton juvenile court until she is 21 years of age. The action was taken by Judge Garland M. Watkins after a hearing at which Mildred's long-sought grandparents appeared to oppose her commitment but finally agreed the best course for Mildred.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

MERGER PROGRAM POSSIBLE AT ONCE, PROponents AVER

Special Citizens' Commission Favors Union of City and County Governments at Early Date.

Mayor Key, who has been one of the champions of consolidation in order "to increase efficiency and curtail expenses, yesterday withheld comment, pending a full study of the recommendations, but reiterated his stand favoring the merger.

Continued in Page 2, Column 7.

Suicide Climaxes Playboy Solon's Career



Killed in a suicide leap from a fifth floor window of the Arctic Club in Seattle last night, Representative Marion Zioncheck, is shown with his bride a few months. Mrs. Zioncheck, who was waiting outside for her husband at the time of the fatal plunge, collapsed and was taken to a hospital by police. Associated Press Photo.

Roosevelt Will Invite Landon To Drouth Relief Conference

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 7.—(AP)—A meeting with Governor Alf M. Landon, of Kansas, at a conference of drought state governors was projected tonight by President Roosevelt.

Continued in Page 3, Column 3.

BAR ASSOCIATION BACKS NEW DEAL OF TRUSTS SCORED

Landon Aid Signs Report Which Brands Dictatorship Cry Distortion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—(AP)—In a study of New Deal legislation and policies, a committee of the American Bar Association held today their trend was "uncertain," but branded as "distorted" the "careless assertion" that a dictatorship had been substituted for political democracy.

Continued in Page 3, Column 4.

Man Confesses Girl Was Slain in Scuffle

OPELIKA, Ala., Aug. 7.—(AP)—Sheriff Emmett Holt said today Neil Trotter, 37, "admitted" Mae Bell Howard, 22-year-old blonde, was wounded fatally "while we scuffled over a pistol."

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

LANDS ON STREET IN FRONT OF WIFE WAITING IN AUTO

Note Found in Representative's Club Declares 'My Only Hope in Life Was To Improve Conditions of Unfair System.'

BRIDE COLLAPSES, UNABLE TO EXPLAIN

Brother-in-Law, an Eyewitness, Says Solon Despondent Over Publicity; Visited Physician.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

Continued in Page 2, Column 1.

The News at a Glance

IN THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Clip this each day and make your scrapbook a thumbnail history. August 8, 1936.

LOCAL	
Proposals of city-county merger claim action possible at once.	Page 1
State highway department lets contracts for work in 28 counties.	Page 1
Waif is made ward of juvenile court despite appeal of kinfolks.	Page 1
Mixup storm moves to Macon with cameramen and Mary Louise.	Page 4
Wilson urges gas tax reduction in speech to Legion post.	Page 7
DOMESTIC	
Representative Zioncheck killed in fall from window.	Page 1
Roosevelt will invite Landon to drought relief conference.	Page 1
Window dressing of investment trusts scored.	Page 1
Anti-New Dealers name committee.	Page 1
New Deal backed by American Bar Association.	Page 1
Irving S. Cobb.	Page 1
Wife convicted in murder plot on husband.	Page 4
FOREIGN	
Nash demand international war on red regime in Spain.	Page 1
Action in Spanish revolt demanded by Germany.	Page 1
STATE	
Tobacco sales continue brisk at Georgia markets.	Page 14
New officers named by Young Harris alumni.	
Melton's candidacy to head Legion favorably received.	Page 14
Cochran farmer killed in road crash near Hawkinsville.	Page 14
Four escaped convicts recaptured at Soperton.	Page 14
SPORTS	
Crackers rally to defeat Lookouts 4 to 3.	Page 11
Americans continue Olympic victories.	Page 10
Break o' Day, by Ralph McGill.	Page 10
Grant begins title defense.	Page 10
Y Crackers forfeit at Carrollton.	Page 10
FEATURES	
Editorial page.	Page 6
Pierre Van Passena.	Page 6
Paul Malloy.	Page 6
Westbrook Pegler.	Page 6
Dr. William Bradley.	Page 6
Ralph T. Jones.	Page 6
Daily cross-word puzzle.	Page 8
Comics.	Page 8
"We'll Meet Again."	Page 8
Theater programs.	Page 9
Radio programs.	Page 13
Society.	Page 13
Culbertson on bridge.	Page 13
Caroline Chatfield.	Page 13
Ny Day.	Page 14
Tarzan.	Page 18

Cobb Says: So What? Hatfields vs. McCoys

By IRVIN S. COBB. Copyright, 1936, by North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc. BEVERLY HILLS, Cal., Aug. 7.—A fellow picks up the paper and reads in the dispatches from Spain that the loyalists licked the reds or vice-versa; and the leftists tied into the nationalists again—or maybe they're both the same.

Continued in Page 3, Column 1.

ATLANTA The Weather

Georgia—Cloudy Saturday and Sunday with scattered showers.

SUN AND MOON FOR TODAY.

Sun rises 5:54 a. m.; sets 7:33 p. m.

Moon rises 10:32 p. m.; sets 12:00 a. m.

Reports of Weather Bureau Stations.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER Temperature in Fahrenheit

WATKINS MADE WARD OF JUVENILE COURT

Continued From First Page.

arrive daily at the juvenile court.

"I want to stay here and I want to go back home, too," Mildred said at the hearing. She cried when she first saw the Watsons, but played with the Watsons' baby and appeared happy during the session. She had told juvenile court attaches previously that she wanted to stay with the Watsons and the people at the juvenile receiving home on Juniper street, where she will remain until further provision is made by the court.

Tells of Living Conditions.

Her grandfather told Judge Watkins he was a sharecropper in Jackson county, North Carolina, and described living conditions there.

He said he and his second wife, the

step-grandmother of Mildred, lived in one room of a two-room house, a married couple occupying the other room. All cooking, eating and sleeping is done in the same small room, he said.

Last year he made 50 bushels of corn, a few potatoes and other produce and worked for a while on relief. He could not estimate how much his income was and said he had only 45 cents yesterday. He owns no livestock and told the judge he did not use sweet milk in his home at all, because of "milk sickness" which, he said, was caused by something the cows ate.

Question of Ages.

Though he admitted he could not read or write, he said his present wife could "write a little." He said she will be 27 years of age on her next birthday.

"How old are you now," the judge asked Mrs. Watson a moment later when she was on the stand.

"Twenty-one," she replied.

"But your husband said you will be 27 on your next birthday," Judge Watkins told her.

"That's right, I'll be 27 then," she answered.

"Don't you know 22 and 23 and 24 come after 21?" the judge asked her.

She nodded her head and dangled her baby daughter in her arms. "I'll be 27 on my next birthday," she said.

Days of the Week.

"Do you know how many days there are in a week," the judge questioned the step-grandmother. Upon her affirmative reply, he asked her to name them.

"Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday," she said.

"Do you know how many months are in a year?" Judge Watkins next asked her.

"Yes mam," Mrs. Watson replied. But she could not name them.

"Did you go to school?" was the next question. Again she answered "Yes, mam," adding she went to the fifth grade in a mountain school.

"In what month does Christmas come," the judge asked.

After some hesitation she said "sometimes it comes in January." She said her birthday was January 20, but did not know what year she was born.

The woman said she loved Mildred and would like to have her back at their home. Mildred minded the baby while she worked in the fields with her husband, she said.

Grandfather Watson told Judge Watkins he learned of Mildred's plight from "the relief man" in North Carolina two weeks ago (which was about the time Mildred's case was told in newspapers).

"Then why didn't you write or let us hear from you?" Judge Watkins asked. Watson said "the relief man" told him he ought not to communicate with Fulton authorities if he was coming down to Atlanta to get Mildred.

"When did you leave your home to come to Atlanta?" was the judge's next question.

"We left Monday," Watson said.

"Did it take you a whole week to

Waif, 8, Is Made Ward of Juvenile Court



Mildred, 8-year-old waif found abandoned here, is shown yesterday with her long-sought grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William Watson, of Jackson county, North Carolina, at a hearing in juvenile court, after which she was made a ward of the court until she is 21. Left to right, Mrs. Watson, with her year-old baby daughter; Mildred, and her grandfather, William Watson. Staff photo by George Cornett.

come here," asked the judge.

"Well, we went by Greenville (S. C.) to see my son and my brother," he answered.

It developed that Watson and his wife and child spent several days in Greenville, visiting with their relatives, before resuming their trip to Atlanta.

Will Hitch-Hike Back.

Watson said he would return to his North Carolina home by the same method he employed getting here, hitch-hiking. He wanted to take Mildred with him.

Judge Watkins talked to him for a long time, telling him the superior advantages Mildred would have if she went to live in a foster home. He pointed out that many families here and all over Georgia have offered to raise and educate Mildred, and that many proposed to send her to college.

Watson said the decision was up to the judge and that he wanted Mildred to be happy.

So, Judge Watkins made her a ward of the court until she is of age, assuring her grandfather the best will be provided for her. Mildred was taken back to the receiving home, where she will remain until a home is selected. She was quite happy. The Watsons prepared to return to Jackson county.

Mildred was found July 5 after she had been abandoned by her aunt in a Cooper street apartment. Policewomen testified yesterday the aunt has a police record here. The aunt escaped from the girls' detention home shortly after Mildred's plight was discovered, and has not been located since. The aunt brought Mildred to Atlanta after leaving their home in North Carolina on a pretext of picking blackberries.

PIIONEERS OF 1873 ASSEMBLE.

A reunion of pioneers who attended the first educational institution established in Hollywood in 1873 brought out more than 200 survivors. The meeting was called to order by A. U. Shafer, 92 years old.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—(AP)—Adolf Hitler's stony silence tonight seriously delayed completion of France's proposed general European agreement for neutrality in Spain's civil war.

Germany's failure to answer France's overtures to join a non-aggression pact was considered in some diplomatic quarters an indication the nazis intended to keep the way open for help to the fighting Spanish rebels as long as possible.

Questions raised by Premier Mussolini in Italy's acceptance of non-interference "in principle" likewise were regarded as a fascist attempt to delay diplomatic negotiations, which officials said might be long drawn out.

Britain, Germany Protest.

Even if eight interested European powers do agree to neutrality, it was said, the French version of the agreement indicated only shipments of airplanes, arms and munitions would be forbidden, leaving foreign nations free to supply either of the belligerents privately with money or such essential commodities as petroleum.

Both Great Britain and Germany angrily protested to the rebel and loyalist governments the treatment of their nationals in the revolt-swept sections of Spain.

The execution of four nazis reported in Barcelona was flatly called "murder" by a Nazi official in Berlin in a protest authorities in the Catalan capital, and to the Madrid government sped another protest against the bombardment of a German steamer.

(Great Britain warned both rebels and loyalists their warships would return any "accidental" fire from their forces.)

Further steps would be taken, it was said, to protect more closely the neutrals in the Gibraltar area if they were endangered by fighting.

The French foreign office did not conceal its anxiety over the delay by Germany in answering the "hands off" proposal.

Of the eight nations invited to join, only Germany offered no answer.

Invitations were issued to Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Portugal, Belgium and Czechoslovakia. Briefly the draft accord stated:

"The signatory governments from this date no longer will furnish arms and war materials to Spain."

In a proposed longer text private industry specifically was bound to cease shipments.

The socialist government of Premier Leon Blum apparently was convinced a menace to European peace existed in the back-lash from the war involving various European powers.

Although the peace understanding was broad but specific, French officials stressed it could include new suggestions from other countries for prohibitions of any other nature.

It was said, too, the Blum government would answer Premier Mussolini's point concerning moral solidarity with one or the other faction in Spain as a "dangerous form of intervention."

GREAT BRITAIN THREATENS FIRE.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—(AP)—Great Britain warned tonight her warships will immediately return the fire of any "accidental" shelling by either rebel or Spanish government forces.

As the British government issued its second warning of the day through authorities at Gibraltar, officials at Whitehall made it clear retaliatory measures will be taken on the spot against any further attacks.

Carried to General Francisco Franco, insurgent leader, was a protest from Gibraltar that rebel airplanes had fired on H. M. S. Basilisk.

Madrid received the British request that the leftist regime must keep its ships clear of Gibraltar to prevent endangering British life and property.

(Residents of the rock during the day witnessed a naval battle between the Spanish warship Jaime I and the rebel gunboat Rato and insurgent land batteries at Algeciras across the bay from Gibraltar.)

(The British consul's home was reported damaged in Algeciras and the consul's wife slightly injured.)

town road, E. A. Hudson's Sons, Bolton, Ga., \$50,141.20.

Franklin—2,035 miles of paving on Commerce-Lavonia road, Ledbetter-Johnson, contractors, Rome, Ga., \$28,775.47.

Greene—13,836 miles of paving on Greensboro-Sparta road, Coffee Construction Company, Eastman, Ga., \$118,296.28.

Grinnell—6,593 miles of paving on Stone Mountain-Lovell road, completing the Atlanta-to-Monroe route, Hardaway Contracting Company, Columbus, \$151,464.25.

Hart—Bridge over Lightwood Log creek on Hartwell-Bowersville road, W. C. Shepherd, \$7,675.

Jones—6,556 miles of surface treatment on Monticello-Gray road, J. W. Gwin Company, Inc., Birmingham, Ala., \$123,134.04.

Liberty—1,497 miles of paving in Hinesville on Savannah-Jaspur road, Mainly Construction Company, Ocala, Fla., \$25,537.29.

Lumpkin—7 miles of paving on Dalton-Plainsville road, Ledbetter-Johnson, \$84,846.79.

Mitchell—4,734 miles of paving on Camilla-Bainbridge road, Joseph R. Cothran Jr., Atlanta, \$32,827.33.

Murray—7,618 miles of paving on Fairmount-Chatsworth road, Whitley Construction Company, \$199,380.01.

Rockdale—5,726 miles of grading on Conyers-McDonough road, A. P. Milam, Decatur, \$22,284.68.

Tallapoosa and Warren—12,577 miles of paving on Crawfordville-Warrenton road, Claussen-Lawrence Construction Company, Augusta, Ga., \$231,792.75.

Tattnall—15,181 miles of paving on Glennville-Reidsville road, Inter-State Construction Company, \$83,256.72.

Terrell—8,371 miles of paving on Dawson-Smithville road, Whitley Construction Company, \$99,211.11.

Treutlen—3,257 miles of paving on Vidalia-Soperton road, W. L. Cobb Construction Company, Decatur, \$12,006.76.

Lamar and Upson—8,201 miles of paving on Barnesville-Thomaston road, Whitley Construction Company, \$135,246.62.

Webster—5,965 miles of paving on Richmond-Americus road, Whitley Construction Company, \$62,167.79.

Wilkes—10,944 miles of paving on Macon-Inton road, Whitley Construction Company, \$192,467.96.

GERMANY WOULD WAR ON SPAIN'S RADICALS

Continued From First Page.

volunteers are en route to Spain," there were charges Soviet Russia was encouraging "Bolshevization" of Spain, and France was criticized for "moral support" to the rebel regime.

Der Angriff, Minister of Propaganda Joseph Paul Goebbels' newspaper, asserted:

"The idea of non intervention presently occupies Europe's diplomats is given an entirely new aspect by the death of these four Germans."

The paper also condemned what it called the "two-faced neutrality" policy of France "for it was at least her moral support which strengthened the courage of the Madrid gamblers."

A foreign office spokesman added his pronouncement of "murder" in discussion of the executions of the Germans, and Chancellor Hitler condemned the "murderers of his staff" throughout the day.

Stern diplomatic protests to the shootings and the "unprovoked" shelling of the German steamer Serilla off the Straits of Gibraltar were dispatched both to Madrid and Barcelona.

Germany's naval fleet was reported redistributed to permit prompt action if necessary. One squadron in the northern group, including the cruiser Koenig and several torpedo boats, were assigned to the Asturias coast.

Other Citizens Killed.

The second group, including two battleships and a torpedo boat flotilla, was sent to Mediterranean waters.

Official sources said three other German citizens, in addition to the four reported shot at Barcelona, were believed to have been killed in the Spanish civil war.

A seven-year-old girl, Johanna III-hof, was reported among the casualties.

Remarking on this, the Nazi Voelkischer Beobachter remarked: "The infernal hatred of a nation for bolshevism, which does not even spare children, brought death to these young Germans."

PARIS, Aug. 7.—(AP)—Adolf Hitler's stony silence tonight seriously delayed completion of France's proposed general European agreement for neutrality in Spain's civil war.

Germany's failure to answer France's overtures to join a non-aggression pact was considered in some diplomatic quarters an indication the nazis intended to keep the way open for help to the fighting Spanish rebels as long as possible.

Questions raised by Premier Mussolini in Italy's acceptance of non-interference "in principle" likewise were regarded as a fascist attempt to delay diplomatic negotiations, which officials said might be long drawn out.

Britain, Germany Protest.

Even if eight interested European powers do agree to neutrality, it was said, the French version of the agreement indicated only shipments of airplanes, arms and munitions would be forbidden, leaving foreign nations free to supply either of the belligerents privately with money or such essential commodities as petroleum.

Both Great Britain and Germany angrily protested to the rebel and loyalist governments the treatment of their nationals in the revolt-swept sections of Spain.

The execution of four nazis reported in Barcelona was flatly called "murder" by a Nazi official in Berlin in a protest authorities in the Catalan capital, and to the Madrid government sped another protest against the bombardment of a German steamer.

(Great Britain warned both rebels and loyalists their warships would return any "accidental" fire from their forces.)

Further steps would be taken, it was said, to protect more closely the neutrals in the Gibraltar area if they were endangered by fighting.

The French foreign office did not conceal its anxiety over the delay by Germany in answering the "hands off" proposal.

Of the eight nations invited to join, only Germany offered no answer.

Invitations were issued to Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Portugal, Belgium and Czechoslovakia. Briefly the draft accord stated:

"The signatory governments from this date no longer will furnish arms and war materials to Spain."

In a proposed longer text private industry specifically was bound to cease shipments.

The socialist government of Premier Leon Blum apparently was convinced a menace to European peace existed in the back-lash from the war involving various European powers.

Although the peace understanding was broad but specific, French officials stressed it could include new suggestions from other countries for prohibitions of any other nature.

It was said, too, the Blum government would answer Premier Mussolini's point concerning moral solidarity with one or the other faction in Spain as a "dangerous form of intervention."

GREAT BRITAIN THREATENS FIRE.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—(AP)—Great Britain warned tonight her warships will immediately return the fire of any "accidental" shelling by either rebel or Spanish government forces.

As the British government issued its second warning of the day through authorities at Gibraltar, officials at Whitehall made it clear retaliatory measures will be taken on the spot against any further attacks.

Carried to General Francisco Franco, insurgent leader, was a protest from Gibraltar that rebel airplanes had fired on H. M. S. Basilisk.

Madrid received the British request that the leftist regime must keep its ships clear of Gibraltar to prevent endangering British life and property.

cruiser Almirante Cervera.

The French cruiser brought back 120 French school children between the ages of 6 and 12 who stayed in Gijon cellars nearly two days with almost no food except split peas.

CITY, COUNTY MERGER IS 'POSSIBLE AT ONCE'

Continued From First Page.

of details of a supplementary report will be made until after the return to Atlanta of Maddox and Palmer, both of whom are in Europe.

Text of Report.

Text of the report filed yesterday follows:

"The citizens' commission for the simplification of local government was appointed by action of the January-February grand jury, participated in by the city and county government. The March-April grand jury took note of the appointment and requested an early report.

"Our investigations lead us to the opinion that the citizens of our metropolitan area would be better served by one structure of local government to be formed through merger of city and county governments. Complete merger is impossible, however, since the state constitution, while permitting merger in other cities and counties of Georgia upon approval of the legislature, denies that right to the political subdivisions of our community.

"We recommend, therefore, that the delegation in the legislature be requested to secure the proposal of an amendment to the constitution which will grant to our community the same rights with reference to a possible future merger that other cities and counties enjoy, with provision for retaining the city government as a separate entity, and for the necessary amendment.

"Inasmuch as adequate definite plans cannot be made effective until the above legislation is secured, we, therefore, urge the representative bodies making our appointments, and all citizens interested in better government, to call upon our legislative delegates to earnestly support the necessary amendment.

Merchants' Questionnaire.

Coincident with the release of the commission's report, the Atlanta Retail Merchants' Association directed a questionnaire to all candidates for municipal office asking particularly how they stand in regard to the proposed council-city manager form of government and also how they will vote on the merger.

The questionnaire, signed by L. L. Austin, secretary, told candidates the merchants want the information in order to be able to vote intelligently in the city primary September 2.

The following information was sought from each of the entries:

1. Number of years candidate has been a citizen of Atlanta.
2. Business or profession.
3. Elective ad appointive offices held.
4. Does candidate have any relative on city or county pay roll?
5. Did candidate pay own entry fee?
6. Does candidate favor allowing people to vote on the city manager plan of government?
7. Views on consolidation of city and county.
8. If an impartial survey shows a merger will be advantageous, will candidate favor and support the plan?

NEW DEAL DEFENDED BY BAR ASSOCIATION

Continued From First Page.

as an invasion of these constitutional guarantees and as the substitution of some kind of dictatorship for political democracy. This is a distorted view.

"Neither congress nor the President considered this delegation of power as the end or as a limitation of our normal political processes. At no time did any one suggest that congress had lost its power to withdraw these extraordinary powers.

Voting No Sham.

"No one believed in November, 1934, that the congressional election was a sham battle in the sense that the congress then being elected could actually have no power to control national policies. No one asserts that the campaign of 1936 is futile because the people have been stripped of any part of their political power.

The "true character" of the New Deal, the report said, and the trend of its policies "is just as uncertain today as it was two years ago."

"Law specifically proposed as emergency measures with limited life," it added, "have been declared by important members of the administration to be the beginning of permanent

FOREQUARTER BEEF ROAST, 17c lb.

Cook a large one with fresh vegetables... serves 12 all round cold!

Swift's Ga. Peanut HAMS, 33c lb.

New! Kamper's "Peachtree St." Blend Coffee 2 lbs. 43c

A mild, flavorful coffee... you'll like it! Try it!

You'll Enjoy These New Crop Georgia Products!

Shaver's Peach Halves, in heavy syrup, 12 cans \$1

Sunshine Georgia-Grain Asparagus No. 2 cans, 23c ea.

Orange Delight Cakes, 35c

Two tasty white layers... with plenty of delicious filling!

Get Rid of Insect Pests!

Bee Brand Insect Powder Kills Flies, Roaches, Mosquitoes 10c and 50c

Fly Swatters, 3 for 25c

Nothing takes the place of

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

for your money

THE value you get when you buy Kellogg's Corn Flakes is more than simply a big package of cereal at a low price. It's quality—the matchless flavor and oven-fresh crispness that can't be equalled. Ask your grocer for Kellogg's by name, and get most for your money.

Nothing takes the place of

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

for your money

THE value you get when you buy Kellogg's Corn Flakes is more than simply a big package of cereal at a low price. It's quality—the matchless flavor and oven-fresh crispness that can't be equalled. Ask your grocer for Kellogg's by name, and get most for your money.

Nothing takes the place of

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

for your money

THE value you get when you buy Kellogg's Corn Flakes is more than simply a big package of cereal at a low price. It's quality—the matchless flavor and oven-fresh crispness that can't be equalled. Ask your grocer for Kellogg's by name, and get most for your money.

Nothing takes the place of

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

for your money

THE value you get when you buy Kellogg's Corn Flakes is more than simply a big package of cereal at a low price. It's quality—the matchless flavor and oven-fresh crispness that can't be equalled. Ask your grocer for Kellogg's by name, and get most for your money.

Nothing takes the place of

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

for your money

TODAY! Famous Tasty Tray 25c

A grand lunch consisting of

Potato Chips

Sweet Pickle Rings

Frozen Fruit Salad

THREE SANDWICHES:

Imported Swiss Cheese

Chopped Olive Salad

Baked Minced Ham

French Vanilla Ice Cream

Jacobs Drug Stores All Over Atlanta

Clothing Atlantans

For the Past 35 Years

This store has made it a point to march ahead with Atlanta and her population—Carrying a complete stock of Clothing and Furnishings—And, always boosting Atlanta and her many advantages as a desirable place in which to live and do business.

Men's Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Furnishings, and Work Clothes. Ladies' Clothing and Shoes. Boys' Shoes and Clothing.

Always Low Prices for Cash.

Jas. G. Hale & Co.

Pryor and Decatur Sts. Opposite Kimball House

Since 1882

KING HARDWARE

has served Atlanta for 54 years

From an humble beginning back in 1882 King Hardware Company has grown to be an Atlanta institution whose merchandise is sold throughout the Southeast. This steady growth is largely due to the following facts:

1. It has always been the aim of King Hardware Company to sell at lowest possible prices; 2. to sell merchandise of high and proven quality; 3. to make prompt deliveries—free in Atlanta; 4. to extend credit courtesies to responsible customers at cash prices; 5. to put branch stores in convenient Atlanta locations; 6. to have at your service trained salesmen who can help you get the most for your money.

KING HARDWARE COMPANY

MAIN STORE 53 PEACHTREE STREET

CONVENIENT BRANCH STORES

1022 PEACHTREE STREET

827 GORDON STREET

122 DECATUR STREET

333 PETERS STREET

421 MARIETTA STREET

772 MARIETTA STREET

393 MORELAND AVENUE

3069 PEACHTREE ROAD

113 S. MAIN ST., EAST POINT, GA.

1711 LAKEWOOD AVENUE

996 VIRGINIA AVENUE

109 E. COURT SQ., DECATUR, GA.

Nothing takes the place of

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

for your money

THE value you get when you buy Kellogg's Corn Flakes is more than simply a big package of cereal at a low price. It's quality—the matchless flavor and oven-fresh crispness that can't be equal

HECKLER, TALMADGE
IN WORDY ENGAGEMENT

Continued From First Page.

termed "freak" application of the law's taxing provision to turpentine operators.

"How about at Gainesville after the storm when you said that they didn't need any federal help?" the man asked.

"Oh, yes," Talmadge responded. "You are the man who wouldn't have his picture taken."

The picture reference was not explained. Several Talmadge supporters gathered about the questioner. "Don't treat him rough," the Governor shouted. "Treat him like a gentleman."

He added that: "If you said that I made that reference to the CCC boys, I'll meet you anywhere you say."

In High Humor.

The man's reply was lost in the noise of the crowd, but Talmadge's friends jested with him and he appeared in a good humor.

"Just let them keep up that sort of thing during the campaign," Talmadge said. "and the good people of Georgia will show them such an avalanche of votes in the September primary they will remember it to their last day."

The Governor taking cognizance of reports that highway trucks were used in constructing the platform from which he spoke said that the citizens of Swainsboro "paid for it by subscription."

He also departed from his text in a reference to the national guard. The crowd cheered when he received a negative response to the question: "Are there any troops here today?"

"I'm going to show you that there are soldiers here, but they are not on the pay roll of the state. They are soldiers who are going to the polls September 9 and vote for Talmadge."

Objects to "Delousing."

Discussing New Deal expenditures for what he said were "delousing New Yorkers" and surveying the Mediterranean sea, he said:

"As long as they hire leading women to lead their activities in your communities and bring them from other states, I say get all you can out of them."

There was a shouted suggestion: "Tell us about Wallace."

"All right," Talmadge said. "Wallace was a republican when he was appointed to the cabinet."

"I challenge anybody to say that Talmadge has left the farmers of this state or that the farmers have left Talmadge," he said in attacking the processing tax.

Of the cotton situation, Talmadge said his opponent "talks about jute." He called for a baseball and tossed it into the audience.

"Look at it," he said. "Made in Japan."

Injects Racial Question.

Talmadge asserted a negro was sent into Harris county as an instructor for farmers on a resettlement project.

"And I want to say to the credit of the people of Harris county," Talmadge said, "that when he went into a drug store to get a sandwich and get a drink that they made him take bush bond."

He pledged to return to Georgians money collected by the federal government in processing taxes if elected to the senate or "rock this nation from coast to coast."

He described the social security act as "another law that is unconstitutional on the face of it, but which was rubber stamped by our congressmen and senators."

Of references to the state's bonded indebtedness, Talmadge said his opponents "don't tell you about the state's floating debt of nearly \$8,000,000 which has been paid entirely during my administration as governor" and "they don't mention that this year's installment of highway certificates has been paid to the counties."

Protests Play.

He protested the staging "at the taxpayers' expense, by a mixed cast" of the New York play, "Turpentine," which he described as a WPA production.

"It accuses white men of atrocities upon negro men and women," he said, "of brutality by armed guards in turpentine camps, of lies against which our senators and congressmen should

Highway Workers Building Platform for Talmadge



A group of workmen, said by supporters of Senator Richard B. Russell Jr., to be employees of the Highway Department are shown building the platform at Swainsboro from which Governor Talmadge spoke yesterday in his campaign for the Georgia senate seat.

ROOSEVELT TO INVITE
LONDON TO CONFERENCE

Continued From First Page.

and all its agencies dealing with any emergency or relief measures. My work as Governor of Kansas comes ahead of anything else I am doing," he said.

Prior to his inauguration in 1933, President Roosevelt turned down an invitation to consult President Hoover on anti-depression measures.

Before going to the drouth belt, the President expects to spend Monday through Thursday of next week in Washington, perhaps two days in areas in northern and western Pennsylvania and southern New York hit by floods last March, and probably a week at Hyde Park.

After what he said was a great deal of telephoning all around the country, Mr. Roosevelt mapped a program for four separate conferences with heads of drouth states, other state executives and federal officials.

He will proceed first to the northern drouth belt area, which he said in effect means the western Dakotas, for two or three days and while there will see the governors of those two states and of Wyoming and Montana.

While in the Dakotas, Mr. Roosevelt indicated he would confer also with the great plains drouth committee, which is scheduled to inspect drouth districts from Texas to the Canadian boundary beginning in mid-August.

Will Turn South.

From the Dakotas, the President will enter Minnesota and Wisconsin and try to see Governors Olson and La Follette. Then he will turn south, probably to Iowa, for the conference to which Landon will be asked.

The trip will end up with a swing into corn belt states east of the Mississippi river and consultations with the governors of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky.

Plans for the period immediately following the drouth area tour are indefinite, Mr. Roosevelt said, except for keeping an engagement to make months ago for September 10 in Charlotte, N. C., at what he said would be a sort of seven-state home-coming meeting.

The following day he is to speak at the international conference in Washington, which opens September 7.

After completing the drouth trip, the President said, he might go to Charlotte directly, by way of Washington, or along a route that would take him into the Tennessee Valley Authority's district and the Great Smoky mountains.

The drouth problem, the President said, divides itself into three parts. First, he said, is immediate relief,

which he said is being taken care of. He said the emergency relief machinery would be pretty well organized before he reached the drouth region.

The second, he said, relates to carrying on through the winter and spring. He explained that by the time snow falls, the building of check dams and other outside projects will have to be abandoned and a way found of providing other employment through the winter and spring, caring for livestock, supplying seeds for spring planting and solving the mortgage and debt problem during the cold months.

The third phase, the President said, involves long-range planning, which will be taken up with the great plains drouth committee, which is headed by Morris Cooke.

Secretary Wallace was added officially to the committee membership today.

Trip Non-Political.

Again the President insisted that the drouth state trip will be non-political. He said no speeches were planned. He added, however, that before leaving the drouth belt, he would possibly make a few remarks to the country about the picture painted for it of what the drouth means.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had been asked to speak at almost every state fair, but that he was declining. Many of the fairs, he said, are having days set aside for various political candidates.

During the day the President talked over constitutional phases of national labor relations act and other labor legislation with Charlton Ogburn, general counsel of the American Federation of Labor.

Others on the calling list were Walter D. Van Kerk, director of the National Peace Conference, and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Moffett. The Moffetts were luncheon guests. Now an oil company executive, Moffett formerly was federal highway administrator.

'WINDOW DRESSING' HIT
IN INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Continued From First Page.

more in an effort to determine the extent to which underwriters have ignored this provision than with a view to increasing the position of penalties on individuals.

Fry, under questioning by Commission Counsel James Austin, said that through trust purchases and sales of securities, investment trusts could bolster income accounts and "deceive shareholders." Uniform accounting methods, he said, would remedy this.

Fry expressed vigorous opposition to any regulation which would bar a broker or investment banker from going into the investment trust business.

"Divorce" Urged.

Suggestions that investment banks and brokerage firms be divorced from investment trusts had developed in previous hearings.

Austin asked whether Fry thought it would be advisable for investment trusts to have "periodic and unheralded visitations from examiners, who would perform duties similar to those of bank examiners."

"I don't think any investment trust can take exception to examination by regularly constituted bodies at any time," Fry replied. "As to what good it would do—as reflected by results of bank examinations in the last five years—I just don't know."

Laughter rippled through the hearing room.

Prior to the hearing, the commission filed in federal district court here a brief in a case brought by Frederick T. Fisher, of New Canaan, Conn., seeking to restrain it from compelling attendance of certain witnesses or examining certain records in the investment inquiry. The brief contended the commission has ample authority to subpoena witnesses and records.

ZIONCHECK KILLS SELF
IN JUMP FROM CLUB

Continued From First Page.

a Seattle physician, during the afternoon.

The congressman left Nadeau and Mrs. Zioncheck in the automobile while he went to his office.

When Zioncheck did not return to the car in what he considered a reasonable length of time, Nadeau went to the congressman's office, and found him writing the note.

Zioncheck landed on his head, immediately in front of the car in which his wife waited, Deputy Coroner Tom Brill Jr. said.

Mrs. Zioncheck, whom the congressman married last spring, screamed and fainted. She was revived shortly.

Nadeau, much shaken, came down in the elevator, but was not immediately able to go out into the street, where a crowd congregated around the congressman's body.

"He was very worried about newspaper publicity," he said.

Zioncheck had received the office only a week ago, apparently for use during his campaign for re-election.

Coroner Mittelsdorf said there was no doubt but what Zioncheck's death was suicide.

Well Thought Of.

Zioncheck went to congress on the

Roosevelt landslide in 1932 and was re-elected in 1934. In Washington he was regarded as a promising young legislator and was on his way to a position of power in the democratic majority of the house.

The late speaker, Joseph W. Byrnes, had so much confidence in him that he made him one of the two "official objects" for the democrats—an office of considerable responsibility. It had little to do with the hundreds of private bills—minor pieces of legislation which called for a staggering total of appropriations.

State bills pass only by unanimous consent. It was Zioncheck's duty to object—and thereby defeat—private bills which he did not consider meritorious.

In many night sessions of the house of representatives he objected to bill after bill, thereby saving the United States Treasury thousands of dollars.

After Mrs. Zioncheck was revived, she drove away in the car and two hours later newspapermen were unable to locate her.

ZIONCHECK CALM
UNTIL THIS YEAR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—(UP)—Representative Marion A. Zioncheck, democrat, Washington, was a hard-working freshman congressman who did little to attract newspaper attention until the beginning of this year.

On New Year's Eve he was arrested in an apartment house lobby, where he had taken charge of the switchboard and had rung all the apartments. He was charged with disorderly conduct.

After his appearance in court, Zioncheck was the subject of some good-natured kidding in the house floor when he tried to insert a statement into the Congressional Record.

He threatened to resign after that incident, however, he quieted down again and it was not until later in the spring that he again began to attract attention with a series of mad-cap traffic escapades.

A Washington motorcycle policeman overtook him early one morning as he sped 70 miles an hour down fashionable Connecticut avenue. He was given a ticket but failed to carry out its instructions about appearing in traffic court. This resulted in his first all-day brawl with the Washington police who were greatly handicapped in taking him into custody due to his immunity as a congressman.

Angers Judge.

Finally, however, Zioncheck submitted to arrest and went before a judge. His behavior in court was so belligerent that the judge had him locked in a cell for a while and finally fined him \$45, partly for contempt of court and partly for speeding.

He had no money to pay the fine and was held in jail until Representative John J. O'Connor, democrat, New York, one of the house leaders, put up the money and secured his release.

Seattle's playboy congressman was heard from next when he suddenly appeared in the city and secured a license from the state of Washington with Ruby Louise Nix, a PWA stenographer, and sought to get a marriage license. He picked the name of Zioncheck for the license.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

Mrs. Zioncheck confirmed the marriage.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

Photographic Honeymoon.

The couple finally reached Florida and for several days there were more photographs. The honeymoons embarked on a West Indies cruise that took them to Puerto Rico. It was there that Zioncheck invited the Zioncheck couple to a party at the Zioncheck home in Washington, D. C., where he had to post \$200 collateral and another in the \$200.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

After a couple of days in the capital position, however, he was married and got married. Zioncheck returned to Washington that afternoon and encountered reporters pretending not to know whether he was married or not.

appropriately photographed for the newspapers.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Benjamin Scott Young, from whom Zioncheck had subleased a fashionable furnished apartment here, returned from a Caribbean cruise to find her furniture "wrecked."

She threatened court proceedings to oust the playboy congressman and moved in the apartment herself to try to keep him and his bride out.

Mrs. Young declined to leave on Zioncheck's invitation and on two occasions she was shoved bodily out of the apartment. She charged that he kicked her out one time and still has damage suit pending against him in court here.

Mrs. Zioncheck became nervously exhausted during the series of escapades that wound up their honeymoon and one Saturday evening "disappeared" to rest in seclusion with friends, without telling her husband where she was going.

The congressman was so annoyed when he could not find his wife that he began throwing her clothes out the window of his apartment. Neighbors called police and once again Zioncheck was arrested. This time he was dragged out to the patrol wagon barefooted and bareheaded wearing only his trousers.

After an hour or two at the precinct station, his secretary posted \$25 collateral to get him out. The following day he was dropping in on all of his wife's friends he could think of. On Monday came the climax to all his escapades that caused police to dub him a "wild man."

Bottles for F. D. R.

Roaring down a street crowded with early morning traffic, Zioncheck stopped at a red light at the White House and demanded to see President Roosevelt. He wanted the President to call out an army machine gun squad to "bombard" a downtown hotel where he charged his wife had been "kidnaped."

Told the President was "out," he left a brief case containing two beer bottles and a ping pong ball.

Then Zioncheck went to police headquarters and tried to get a warrant against Vice President John N. Garner whom he charged with conspiring to hide his bride. When this failed he began another wild ride which ended when police arrested him again.

This time the congressman was taken to Gallinger municipal hospital where he spent three weeks in the psychopathic ward for mental observation. The District of Columbia commissioners filed a petition in district court calling upon Zioncheck to show cause why he should not be adjudged insane.

Redd the lunacy hearing could be held, Mrs. Zioncheck and other relatives arranged for his transfer out of the district to the Sheppard-Emory hospital, a downtown hotel where he was taken in an ambulance, bound in a straitjacket. He shouted to reporters at the hospital that he was being "out."

About 10 days after his admission, Zioncheck was in the institution's exercise yard when he suddenly sealed the door of a room with an agility that surprised hospital attendants. He disappeared before anyone discovered which way he went.

After a search was made of the extensive grounds of the institution but Zioncheck was not heard from until 5 o'clock the next morning when a housewife entering his office in the house office building at Washington encountered a sleepy figure in a chair. It was Zioncheck. He roused himself and shouted to the surprised woman:

"Get out!"

Then he barricaded himself inside his office for 18 hours. Finally, early in the afternoon, Kenneth Romney, sergeant-at-arms of the house obtained access to his office and discussed with Zioncheck some solution to the impossible situation. They worked out an agreement by which local police would not molest him and Zioncheck would return to Seattle for a rest. Romney arranged transportation on the midnight train for Chicago.

According to the plans laid out by Romney, Zioncheck appeared at Union station a few minutes before his train was to leave. He appeared calm. Puffing on a cigar, he said:

"I'll be better." Finally, early in the afternoon, Kenneth Romney, sergeant-at-arms of the house obtained access to his office and discussed with Zioncheck some solution to the impossible situation. They worked out an agreement by which local police would not molest him and Zioncheck would return to Seattle for a rest. Romney arranged transportation on the midnight train for Chicago.

According to the plans laid out by Romney, Zioncheck appeared at Union station a few minutes before his train was to leave. He appeared calm. Puffing on a cigar, he said:

"I'll be better." Finally, early in the afternoon, Kenneth Romney, sergeant-at-arms of the house obtained access to his office and discussed with Zioncheck some solution to the impossible situation. They worked out an agreement by which local police would not molest him and Zioncheck would return to Seattle for a rest. Romney arranged transportation on the midnight train for Chicago.

According to the plans laid out by Romney, Zioncheck appeared at Union station a few minutes before his train was to leave. He appeared calm. Puffing on a cigar, he said:

"I'll be better." Finally, early in the afternoon, Kenneth Romney, sergeant-at-arms of the house obtained access to his office and discussed with Zioncheck some solution to the impossible situation. They worked out an agreement by which local police would not molest him and Zioncheck would return to Seattle for a rest. Romney arranged transportation on the midnight train for Chicago.

According to the plans laid out by Romney, Zioncheck appeared at Union station a few minutes before his train was to leave. He appeared calm. Puffing on a cigar, he said:

"I'll be better." Finally, early in the afternoon, Kenneth Romney, sergeant-at-arms of the house obtained access to his office and discussed with Zioncheck some solution to the impossible situation. They worked out an agreement by which local police would not molest him and Zioncheck would return to Seattle for a rest. Romney arranged transportation on the midnight train for Chicago.

According to the plans laid out by Romney, Zioncheck appeared at Union station a few minutes before his train was to leave. He appeared calm. Puffing on a cigar, he said:

"I'll be better." Finally, early in the afternoon, Kenneth Romney, sergeant-at-arms of the house obtained access to his office and discussed with Zioncheck some solution to the impossible situation. They worked out an agreement by which local police would not molest him and Zioncheck would return to Seattle for a rest. Romney arranged transportation on the midnight train for Chicago.

According to the plans laid out by Romney, Zioncheck appeared at Union station a few minutes before his train was to leave. He appeared calm. Puffing on a cigar, he said:

"I'll be better." Finally, early in the afternoon, Kenneth Romney, sergeant-at-arms of the house obtained access to his office and discussed with Zioncheck some solution to the impossible situation. They worked out an agreement by which local police would not molest him and Zioncheck would return to Seattle for a rest. Romney arranged transportation on the midnight train for Chicago.

According to the plans laid out by Romney, Zioncheck appeared at Union station a few minutes before his train was to leave. He appeared calm. Puffing on a cigar, he said:

"I'll be better." Finally, early in the afternoon, Kenneth Romney, sergeant-at-arms of the house obtained access to his office and discussed with Zioncheck some solution to the impossible situation. They worked out an agreement by which local police would not molest him and Zioncheck would return to Seattle for a rest. Romney arranged transportation on the midnight train for Chicago.

According to the plans laid out by Romney, Zioncheck appeared at Union station a few minutes before his train was to leave. He appeared calm. Puffing on a cigar, he said:

"I'll be better." Finally, early in the afternoon, Kenneth Romney, sergeant-at-arms of the house obtained access to his office and discussed with Zioncheck some solution to the impossible situation. They worked out an agreement by which local police would not molest him and Zioncheck would return to Seattle for a rest. Romney arranged transportation on the midnight train for Chicago.

According to the plans laid out by Romney, Zioncheck appeared at Union station a few minutes before his train was to leave. He appeared calm. Puffing on a cigar, he said:

"I'll be better." Finally, early in the afternoon, Kenneth Romney, sergeant-at-arms of the house obtained access to his office and discussed with Zioncheck some solution to the impossible situation. They worked out an agreement by which local police would not molest him and Zioncheck would return to Seattle for a rest. Romney arranged transportation on the midnight train for Chicago.

According to the plans laid out by Romney, Zioncheck appeared at Union station a few minutes before his train was to leave. He appeared calm. Puffing on a cigar, he said:

"I'll be better." Finally, early in the afternoon, Kenneth Romney, sergeant-at-arms of the house obtained access to his office and discussed with Zioncheck some solution to the impossible situation. They worked out an agreement by which local police would not molest him and Zioncheck would return to Seattle for a rest. Romney arranged transportation on the midnight train for Chicago.

According to the plans laid out by Romney, Zioncheck appeared at Union station a few minutes before his train was to leave. He appeared calm. Puffing on a cigar, he said:

"I'll be better." Finally, early in the afternoon, Kenneth Romney, sergeant-at-arms of the house obtained access to his office and discussed with Zioncheck some solution to the impossible situation. They worked out an agreement by which local police would not molest him and Zioncheck would return to Seattle for a rest. Romney arranged transportation on the midnight train for Chicago.

According to the plans laid out by Romney, Zioncheck appeared at Union station a few minutes before his train was to leave. He appeared calm. Puffing on a cigar, he said:

"I'll be better." Finally, early in the afternoon, Kenneth Romney, sergeant-at-arms of the house obtained access to his office and discussed with Zioncheck some solution to the impossible situation. They worked out an agreement by which local police would not molest him and Zioncheck would return to Seattle for a rest. Romney arranged transportation on the midnight train for Chicago.

According to the plans laid out by Romney, Zioncheck appeared at Union station a few minutes before his train was to leave. He appeared calm. Puffing on a cigar, he said:

"I'll be better." Finally, early in the afternoon, Kenneth Romney, sergeant-at-arms of the house obtained access to his office and discussed with Zioncheck some solution to the impossible situation. They worked out an agreement by which local police would not molest him and Zioncheck would return to Seattle for a rest. Romney arranged transportation on the midnight train for Chicago.

According to the plans laid out by Romney, Zioncheck appeared at Union station a few minutes before his train was to leave. He appeared calm. Puffing on a cigar, he said:

"I'll be better." Finally, early in the afternoon, Kenneth Romney, sergeant-at-arms of the house obtained access to his office and discussed with Zioncheck some solution to the impossible situation. They worked out an agreement by which local police would not molest him and Zioncheck would return to Seattle for a rest. Romney arranged transportation on the midnight train for Chicago.

better if he made the race, and he changed his mind and filed for re-nomination.

LACK OF TREATMENT
HOSPITAL DECLARES.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 7.—(UP)—Doctor supervisors of Sheppard-Emory hospital from which Representative Marion A. Zioncheck escaped before his return to Seattle, said tonight the congressman's suicide probably resulted from lack of medical treatment.

When he bolted from the institution's exercise yard one recent Sunday, the psychiatrists predicted his freedom would serve him no good.

The doctors described Zioncheck as "a person suffering from a state of elation" when they had him under observation for five days. Unless he were treated, they said, he would become increasingly ill.

The treatment they had planned before he broke loose from their care consisted chiefly

ROOSEVELT POLICIES PRAISED BY FORTSON

State Needs Government
With Heart, Candidate
Declares in Speech.

"Georgia needs a government with a heart," Judge Blanton Fortson declared in a radio speech in Atlanta last night.

"Georgia needs to follow in its state policies the leadership of Roosevelt, who says the government must and shall equalize opportunities between those who have and those who have not. I have taken my stand beside Roosevelt and I declare to you now that a tide of public opinion has been started which will result in victory on September 9, for the cause I represent."

Fortson's speech followed a group meeting of supporters representing 26 counties. Tate Wright, his campaign manager, announced that other such statewide meetings will be held from time to time during the campaign.

Harry Hodgson, Athens businessman, announced that a two-day motorcade will leave Athens for Albany next Monday in the interests of Fortson's candidacy, returning to Athens by a different route.

Pembroke Pope, of Washington, declared that the people of Wilkes county, where Fortson was born, are "supporting Blanton Fortson proudly because to them he represents the high ideals and statesmanlike qualities which have made sons of Wilkes famous in the past and honored our state."

Fortson, who speaks at Enterton this afternoon at 4 o'clock said: "Everywhere I have gone I have found the people yearning for a new day in Georgia. I find them turning their eyes to the future, praying that the day will come when peace will reign and every man will put his hand to the plow and every woman and every child will march forward to the goal which now we can but dimly see, but which is ahead of us and which we must and will some day reach."

Fortson reiterated his advocacy of a lower legal rate of interest in Georgia and opposition to the 15-mill tax limitation amendment. He said the amendment will "reduce the taxes of those best able to maintain public services and deny to the boys and girls of Georgia the educational opportunities they deserve."

LONDON ANNOUNCES EASTERN ITINERARY

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 7.—(P)—A partial itinerary of his first eastern campaign swing, embracing a score of platform appearances in four states within two days, was issued tonight by Governor Alf M. Landon.

Starting from Denver Thursday morning, August 20, the republican nominee will make four stops in Colorado, several in Nebraska, and an overnight stay at Omaha, seven in Iowa and three in Illinois.

Today's chart of the cross-country political trek toward West Middlesex, Pa., for his initial eastern speech carried Landon only as far as Chicago.

Aids said no appearance was planned at Chicago, which would be reached at 9 p. m. (Atlanta time) August 21, but the special train would strike out from there for Ohio and Indiana.

The itinerary for the remainder of the trip, which includes speeches at Chattanooga, N. Y., August 24 and at Buffalo, August 26, as well as that for the return was under consideration.

FINE FOR DRESSING CUTS

Sootie and protect cuts by dressing them with gauze and a little Moroline. It's pure, snow-white. The 10c size contains 3 1/2 times as much as the 5c size. Demand Moroline.

MOROLINE

SNOW WHITE PETROLEUM JELLY

MADAM AMES PALMIST

Call me by name, tell me exactly what you want to know. Tell me your troubles and how to overcome them. Hours 9 to 5. SPECIAL READING WITH THIS AD. 50c. 2215 Peachtree Road, Atlanta, Ga.

GRANT'S

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Mixup Storm Moves Over to Macon With Cameramen and Mary Louise

By LAMAR Q. BALL.

A strange quiet settled over the Capitol avenue home of the Daniel Pittman yesterday as Mary Louise Garner-Pittman, 17-year-old center of the mixed-baby mystery, posed for several score photographs, waved her hand with an airy toss and moved swiftly toward Macon for more newsreel shots and movie auditions in the bright atmosphere of her new part-time home.

Single-handed, Mary Louise has pushed the Dionne quintuplets into the background this week, with her decision to face life from now on with quadruplet parents.

Newsreel men, tabloid reporters and camera men, true story magazine agents and lawyers, with an eye to a possible split in possible movie contracts, have been dogging her footsteps since she landed breathlessly into the Pittman living room to carry the news in person that she no longer considered the Pittman her parents, but with them henceforth in recognition of services rendered.

Mary Louise is having the thrill of her life just now. She is tracked by reporters from sun-up to sun-down, and then a night shift picks her up. She has been photographed from every angle. She has recorded her impressions of the world in a series of more than a dozen times as movie cameramen wave microphones before her and the cameras register the roguish tilt of her eyes as she announces to the movie-going world "how happy I am that I have found my real parents, but that a 'blood test' is okayed with me, but it wouldn't change my mind one bit."

She has said "exclusive rights" to her "own story" to a half dozen agencies, and she is now waiting to see which she never pauses to collect or to quibble about terms.

The living room of the Pittman home in Capitol avenue has been shattered day after day and night after night with discarded flashlights. Poor, little Johnny Pittman, the messenger boy, who is now in the Church of God—a licensed, but not an ordained evangelist, she explained—who has been preaching about a year.

Edna is conducting a revival meeting at Coletown, near Copper Hill. She received a letter from her mother telling of the strange events that befell them lately. Edna was taken away from home about two months and had not read or heard about the story in the newspapers.

"God is good," she said, "and I do not understand why He has let this come into our lives, but I believe with all my heart that all things will work for the good of those who love God."

Edna said she would not return home just now.

From Cleveland, Ohio, came a report from another daughter of Mr. Pittman, by a former marriage, Mrs. Lyle, supposed half-sister of the girl, that she didn't think Louise should make a decision like that.

But Louise has made her decision and the world is agog and Louise is enjoying it all.

It is not the lot of every 17-year-old girl to have her hour-by-hour movements recorded by reporters for magazine and newspaper editors, and the type of reader who reads hour-by-hour reports on the movements of a 17-year-old girl. She signs her autograph freely for the reporters to have engravings made of it to attest to the genuineness of the "exclusive own stories" that were written and read by the newspapers.

Engineer John Garner wonders when it will all quiet down. Mary Louise lives in a small house, but she has a room to spare for her "particular boy friend," Ed Hammonk, whom she could scarcely wait to see Friday night.

"She has a mind of her own," comments Mrs. Pittman.

That mind is ruling the Garner home just now and some are uncertain as to the future.

For everyone, except the Pittmans, who were looking forward to Louise's normal course at home after she had spent all those years raising her.

4 ESCAPED PRISONERS CAUGHT AT SOPERTON

SOPERTON, Ga., Aug. 7.—(P)—All four convicts who escaped from a highway department prison camp truck Wednesday were back in custody today.

A fifth convict lost his life in the escape attempt, and a guard was injured.

Two of the convicts were recaptured shortly after commandeering the truck which later was wrecked and abandoned. The other two were caught later.

Coroner H. A. Rover said his inquiry brought out testimony that Randolph Brown, 22, serving a larceny sentence from Treutlen county, seized the truck and grappled with him on the hood of the moving truck.

The two men rolled off the truck, which ran over them, killing Brown, and leaving the legs of the guard, Aubrey Livingstone, of Ellaville.

Private E. P. Somack, 31, veteran army man and a member of Company 2, Twenty-second infantry, died Thursday night at the hospital after Fort McPherson, after a short illness.

Private Somack, a native of Franklin, N. C., was in the army 20 years. He served with the coast artillery during the World War and prior to his enlistment at Fort McPherson was stationed at San Antonio.

Surviving are four sisters, Mrs. H. P. Bennett, of Oconee, Ga.; Mrs. H. K. Goodwin, of Millen, Ga.; and Mrs. J. L. Smith and Mrs. J. O. Smith, both of Jessup, Ga., and two brothers, L. L. and C. W. Womack, also of Jessup.

Military funeral services will be held at 8:30 o'clock this morning at the chapel at Fort McPherson. Chaplain O. E. Fisher will officiate. Burial will be in Macon. Harry G. Poole is in charge of arrangements.

WIFE IS BARED IN FIGHT OVER GREEN'S ESTATE

Document Written 9 Years
Before Marriage to Woman
Who Survives as Widow.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—(P)—A 180-word document designated as "the last will and testament" of the late Colonel Edward H. R. Green, was made public here today—the latest development in what has become a court battle between the Colonel's sister and widow for his estate estimated at \$800,000.

The instrument was written March 28, 1908, nine years before the Colonel married the woman who survives as his widow. He died June 8 at Lake Placid.

"Will" bequeathed all the Colonel's property to his mother, the fabulously wealthy "railroad queen," Hetty Green, who has since died, and his sister, Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilks, of New York, and named them executors.

The text of the document: "I, Edward H. R. Green, of Terrell, state of Texas, being of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, and considering the uncertainty of this life, do hereby make and declare this to be my last will and testament as follows:

"First, after my lawful debts are paid I give, bequeath and devise to my mother, Hetty H. R. Green, of Belton, Falls, N. Y., all the real and personal property which I own, both real and personal, and should she not be living at the time of my death I give, bequeath and devise to my sister, Hetty Sylvia A. H. Green, of Belton, Falls, N. Y.

"I hereby appoint my mother, Hetty H. R. Green, my sister, Hetty Sylvia A. H. Green, without bond, to be executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills. In witness whereof I have hereunto inscribed my name and affixed my seal the 28th day of March, the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred eight."

(Signed: "EDWARD H. R. GREEN, Texas; E. M. Reardon, Dallas, Texas; A. V. Lane, Dallas, Texas.")

Filed Last Saturday.

The typewritten document was filed for probate in Surrogate's court here last Saturday. In disclosing the text, the surrogate's office announced that "citation and notification of probate" had been served on the court here.

This means, the court said, that she will have an opportunity to be represented in the proceedings. It has already indicated that if the Port Henry "will" is probated it will have a tendency to deprive the widow of her share of the estate.

Complicating the situation is the fact that the widow has already been appointed temporary administrator of the Green estate by a Kaufman, Texas, court on the theory that Colonel Green died without leaving a will.

The other two witnesses to the will, Mrs. Green, has expressed the opinion that the document filed here is not a will but a testament of trusteeship.

WITNESS TO DECLINE TESTIMONY IN CASE.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 7.—(P)—A. V. Lane, Texas banker who is the only living witness to the signing of the will, declined to testify in the case.

The other two witnesses to the will, Mrs. Green, has expressed the opinion that the document filed here is not a will but a testament of trusteeship.

The filing of Colonel Green's will at the Port Henry, N. Y., naming Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilks, his sister, as sole beneficiary and executrix would not affect proceedings here unless evidence showing existence of the will was presented in Judge Brooks' court.

Should Mrs. Green be appointed permanent administratrix, a bond double the amount of the personal property belonging to the estate of her late husband, who died at Lake Placid, N. Y., June 8, would be set.

This might total \$100,000,000 in Texas.

Under community property laws, a wife is entitled to a share of her husband's estate even though she should not be mentioned in a will.

The question of Colonel Green's residence is regarded as important. He is said to have lived in Terrell, Texas, and if it can be proved Texas was his legal residence, the court here could assert precedence over a New York court.

The will filed at Port Henry, N. Y., gave his residence as Terrell.

NEW YORK MAY CLAIM PART OF ESTATE AS TAXES

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—(P)—The New York state tax department disclosed today that it hopes to claim part of the \$800,000 estate of the late Colonel Edward H. R. Green for inheritance taxes, based on the contention that he was a resident of New York state.

William E. Stephens, deputy tax commissioner in charge of the estate case, immediately after Green's address, Heywood Brown, president of the guild, announced his resignation, effective tomorrow, on the ground that he was favorable to the industrial organization plan. He said that acceptance or rejection of his resignation by the guild would determine its stand in the F. L. controversy.

He was persuaded, however, to withdraw his resignation for further consideration.

Green had denied that the issue was industrial versus craft organization, stressing the matter of democratic rule. He pleaded for a peaceful settlement of the problem.

Green had denied that the issue was industrial versus craft organization, stressing the matter of democratic rule. He pleaded for a peaceful settlement of the problem.

Green had denied that the issue was industrial versus craft organization, stressing the matter of democratic rule. He pleaded for a peaceful settlement of the problem.

Green had denied that the issue was industrial versus craft organization, stressing the matter of democratic rule. He pleaded for a peaceful settlement of the problem.

Green had denied that the issue was industrial versus craft organization, stressing the matter of democratic rule. He pleaded for a peaceful settlement of the problem.

Green had denied that the issue was industrial versus craft organization, stressing the matter of democratic rule. He pleaded for a peaceful settlement of the problem.

Green had denied that the issue was industrial versus craft organization, stressing the matter of democratic rule. He pleaded for a peaceful settlement of the problem.

Green had denied that the issue was industrial versus craft organization, stressing the matter of democratic rule. He pleaded for a peaceful settlement of the problem.

Green had denied that the issue was industrial versus craft organization, stressing the matter of democratic rule. He pleaded for a peaceful settlement of the problem.

Wife, Convicted in Murder Plot Of Husband, Goes Home With Mate

MILTON, Fla., Aug. 7.—(P)—Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Vann, of Pensacola, went home together today to await a court ruling on her plea for a new trial on charges of attempting to kill her husband by wrecking the railroad train on which he was engineer.

Six jurors, who stayed up all night deliberating 11 1/2 hours over the state's charges and the 40-year-old housewife and grandmother's denials, convicted her today on a charge of being "an accessory before the fact in a conspiracy to commit murder."

Engineer Vann, 20 years older than his wife, declined comment but took her home with him after Judge L. L. Fabulous set August 31 for a new trial on hearing the new trial motion and continued in effect the \$5,000 bond which the husband posted shortly after the woman's arrest in April.

Mrs. Vann was just as calm when the jury announced its verdict as when the state accused her of planning with Earl Travis, 35-year-old former mechanic, to kill her husband, collect his life insurance and marry.

Travis, who did not attend Mrs. Vann's trial, also is charged with conspiracy to kill her husband. He was granted a separate trial to be held later.

Two negroes, Allen Langston and Allen Piny, were named as principal witnesses against Mrs. Vann. They recently pleaded guilty to charges of attempting to wreck the train on which Vann was engineer.

The housewife and the two negroes face sentences of from one to 40 years in prison.

Langston, 70-year-old "roodoo doctor," testified Mrs. Vann and Travis frequently visited his shack, "played at kismet" and were so persistent that he finally agreed to wreck the train for them.

He said Mrs. Vann offered him \$400 or \$500 for a good job and accompanied him to a curve on the line where she showed him how to loosen the spikes holding down the tax bureau, said: "We now take the stand that Colonel Green was a resident of New York state and we are at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

Stephens pointed out that Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green, was a resident of New York state and was at his possible step to protect our claim."

11 MEN SENTENCED AFTER GUILTY PLEAS

Auto Theft Series Brings
Long Terms to Two
Youths Here.

Eleven persons entered pleas of guilty on 35 charges yesterday in Fulton superior court before Judge John D. Humphries, receiving sentences ranging from one to three years.

The majority of the pleas taken yesterday as the superior court closed down until September 14 were for the larceny of automobiles. Deputy Clerks William H. Spratlin and Charles E. Hartsfield announced.

Harold Cochran and J. W. Starks, white youths, were meted sentences of from 3 to 15 years and from 1 to 5 years, respectively, when they admitted guilt on a number of counts of larceny of automobiles, one of which was the property of Jack W. Strous, secretary of the Atlanta Motor Club. A relative of Starks fainting in court attached said.

Bill Wright, 18, white, was sentenced to serve from 1 to 5 years on two counts of stealing cars, but the judge allowed the sentences to run concurrently.

A negro, J. T. McFarland, was sentenced to 12 months for auto theft and Walter Emmett got the same time on a similar charge.

W. J. Greer, 40-year-old white man, entered a plea of guilty to eight counts of forgery and was sentenced to serve from 3 to 5 years.

In a jury trial, Judge Humphries directed a not guilty verdict in the case of Lottie Weaver, negro woman, charged with the murder of Dorsey Weaver. She said she killed him when he beat her.

ANNULMENT ASKED
IN FIXED MARRIAGE

Girl, 18, Claims She Wed
Boy Only To Prevent Mortgage Foreclosure.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 7.—(P)—An 18-year-old girl asked chancery court today to annul her marriage, saying she agreed to it only after her father told her the prospective groom's parents would foreclose a mortgage on their home unless she consented.

Mary Verchick, 18, of Linden, said Michael Volesick, 25, of Ford, proposed marriage and she refused. She said her father told her last March 1 he had arranged the marriage, but she remained adamant.

Finally, she said, her father arranged a conference on May 22 at the home at which she charged "aunts and uncles and each and everyone used all sorts of persuasive measures on the mind of the petitioner."

She said she finally consented. After the marriage license was procured, she said, her stepmother locked her in the house and permitted her to leave only on the wedding on June 13. The couple lived together until July 6, she said.

GERMANY IS BUILDING
AIRDROMES IN FINLAND

MOSCOW, Aug. 7.—(P)—The assistance of German specialists were building new airdromes for Finland along the soviet frontier was made today by Pravda, communist party newspaper.

The article said a projected Berlin-Finland airline has prime military significance.

"Finland has 40 airdromes equipped for twice as many planes as she has," the newspaper declared.

"Finland intends to place them in the disposal of German aviation, Germany having no common frontier with the soviet union, stretches its influence into countries which do not want to maintain good neighbor relations with the U. S. S. R."

The Berlin-Finland airline would enable Germans to send squadrons of airplanes into Finland within a few hours.

WIFE FINDS HUSBAND
DEAD OF HEART STROKE

Apparently the victim of a heart attack, L. B. Lichte, 60, was found dead at about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a bedroom in his apartment at 2120 Peachtree street.

He was found by his wife, who called police. Mrs. Lichte said her husband was in bad health recently, and Thursday went to Macon to see a physician. The body was removed to the mortuary of Awtry & Lowndes.

A. J. HUDSON RITES
WILL BE HELD TODAY

Rites for A. J. Hudson, prominent Atlanta businessman, will be held at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon at the First Baptist church of Hapeville.

The Rev. B. J. W. Graham and Rev. Z. E. Barron will officiate, and burial will be in New Hope churchyard, under direction of Harold H. Sims.



Start Early to Get Them
Ready for School!
Priced to Suit Every Income—
Girls' and Tots' Sports and Fur Trimmed

Winter Coats

\$5.98
Sizes
3-6
7-14

For over half a century we've been getting Miss Atlanta ready for school—and this year's coat value news sets a record. Smartness for young Atlanta reaches a new height—in plaid and solid coats of wool fleece, wool crepes, tweeds, diagonal crepes—featuring scarf ties, storm collars, half belts. Furred with Astrakan, beaver, laskin lamb or trim and tailored.

Use Our
Lay-Away
Plan

... easy and
convenient
way to out-
fit the
young-
sters.

At \$7.98—A beautiful selection, including plaid sports, wool fleece, tweed with laskin lamb collars, diagonal crepes either fur trimmed or tailored. Sizes 3 to 6 and 7 to 16.

At \$10.98—"Shirley Temple" coats with matching hats, some with muffs—furred or tailored in sizes 7 to 10 and sizes 3 to 6 with leggings. Also at this price are tailored and fur-trimmed coats for sizes 10 to 16.

At \$12.98—"Shirley Temple" coat and muff sets, in sizes 3 to 6 (with leggings) and 7-10. Also in this group are Miss Teen Coats, furred or tailored—sizes 10 to 16.

Back to School in These Latest "Shirley Temple" Dresses

Adorable dresses from Shirley's latest picture! Fashioned of tested fabrics that mothers choose for sturdy school wear—poplins, broadcloths, Everfast fabrics. Turn 'em inside out—you'll welcome the French seams, deep hems. All cut full sizes. Prints, solids, navy nauticals, stripes. Sizes 3 to 6 and 7 to 12.

\$1.98

Shirley Temple Hats

Every girl wants one! Tricky styles—made of French felts in navy, brown, wine, red. \$1.98

Navy Coat Sets

Brother and Sister regulation sets. Sleeve insignia, brass buttons—convertible cap, beret—zipper leggings, 3 to 6. \$5.98

HIGH'S THIRD FLOOR



Three Weights in 1!
Silk Hosiery

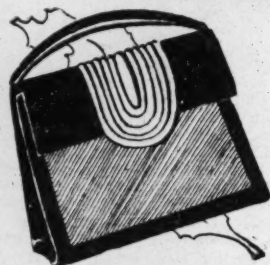
79¢

2 Pairs \$1.50

CHIFFONS
SEMI-CHIFFONS
SEMI-SERVICE

You'll do yourself a thrifty turn to buy a supply of these. Full-fashioned—silk! The chiffons are genuine ringless, 45-gauge, three-thread, jacquard lace tops, with picot edge. Semi-chiffons are "Slenderit," four-thread. Semi-service are "Forrest Belle" brand, seven-thread with lisle hem and foot. Light and dark shades.

HOSIERY—
HIGH'S STREET FLOOR



Arrived! In All Their
Glory!

Fall Bags

\$1.98

Your costume success is in the bag! These clever, smart fall versions are in the warm colorings for fall—new versions of brown, green, and the authentic black and navy. Bags of grain leather, calf skin, patents, alligator—envelopes and pouches—zippers. BAGS—HIGH'S STREET FLOOR

LEATHER GLAD-
STONES. \$10 values, full size in black or brown. Strong locks. Special at \$7.95

LUGGAGE—
HIGH'S STREET FLOOR



No End of Variety!
In New Fall Colors—

Kid Gloves

\$1.98

Accenting costumes skillfully—is the aim of these new fall gloves. Classic slippers in plain and novelties.

GLOVES—
HIGH'S STREET FLOOR

SILK BLOUSES. Wear them for now and early fall. Styles that are becoming—colors you'll like. \$1.98

'KERCHIEFS. Women's sports linen and colored prints to tone up your costumes. 25c values—49c each, or 3 for 50c

HIGH'S STREET FLOOR

TOILETRIES

COTY'S Toilet
Water. \$1.65 value \$1.00

NOXZEMA'S new
sun tan oil50c

LUXOR Powder, with per-
fume. \$1.10 value39c

ALCOHOL. 25c value. Pint
size Vitalco for rubbing, 14c

Ashes of Roses
Face Powder

\$1.65 discontinued
package, for only. 29c

MAVIS TALC. 50c value,
in new tan-and-red con-
tainer39c

PEPSODENT Antiseptic.
25c value19c

Dr. West!

Tooth Paste

Regular 25c 2 for 33c

size.

KLEENEX. 200 sheets of
cleansing tissues. 15c pkg.,
or2 for 27c

LANTHERIC'S new Eau de
Cologne \$1

Evening in Paris
Face Powder

\$2.10 value! Two
perfumes free. \$1.10

TOILETRIES—
HIGH'S STREET FLOOR

HIGH'S Annual August COAT SALE

... is the answer to—

WHY You Should Buy Your Winter Coat NOW!

- PELTS used in August collection are invariably the cream of the crop!
- PRICES are definitely lower than they will be this winter.
- SELECTION is greater during the August sale than at any other time.

→ PAYMENT PLANS make buying easy

1. USE CHARGE ACCOUNT, payable in November.
2. BUY ON LAY-AWAY PLAN, 10% down and balance in bi-monthly payments.
3. USE "LETTER OF CREDIT," take five months to pay.
4. BUY ON CLUB PLAN. Easy terms arranged.
5. BUY FOR CASH.

Fur-Trimmed COATS

\$50

... with enormous fur collars,
styled in the 1937
manner of—

- MOUNTAIN SABLE
- SQUIRREL
- PERSIAN
- MARTEN
- WOLF
- JAP MINK
- SILVERED FOX
- BLUE FOX
- FITCH
- KIDSKIN

ROUGH WOOLENS... nubby fabrics and mohair-looking weaves!—in black, brown, rust, green.

COMPLETE SIZE RANGE: Misses, 12 to 20; Juniors, 11 to 19; Women's, 38 to 46.

COATS—HIGH'S SECOND FLOOR



STORAGE
FREE
... until
November 1st

Exciting New Versions of the Swagger!
The Important Princess Silhouette In

FUR COATS

\$69

- BARANDUKI
- BROWN LAPIN
- KIDSKIN
- BONDED NORTHERN SEAL
- GREY BROADTAIL
- MENDOZA BEAVER
- BLACK LAPIN
- BEAVERETTE

Complete Size Range:

Misses' 12 to 18 : Women's 20 to 50

HIGH'S NEW
FUR SHOP,
Second Floor

• PAYMENT PLANS on Fur Coats same
as on Cloth Coats •



EXTRA SPECIAL Sale--2-Pc. Boucle Suits

Regularly \$5
\$8.95 to \$13.95!

The quantity is limited—and after these are sold there'll be no more at this low sale price! Only an expert can tell them from hand-knits—lacy blouses, closely woven skirts. For back-to-school, business, sports, vacation, traveling—the year-round costume. New fall colors! New pastels! Sizes 14 to 20 and 36 to 42.



SPORTS WEAR, HIGH'S SECOND FLOOR



They'll Sell by the 'Armsful!
Regularly \$1.65

Men's Shirts

- New Fused Collars
- Button-Down Collars

97¢

Any day! anywhere! you can get a 97c shirt—but these are not merely 97c shirts—they are shirts that would sell regularly for \$1.65! Checks, stripes, dark grounds, deep tones! The quality of the fabrics—the fine workmanship—the well-cut, well-groomed look they have will make you as proud and eager to wear them as we are to have you see them. Sizes 14 to 17.

Men's \$1.95 Pants

Guaranteed not to
fade nor shrink! \$1

Unbeatable value! All the kinds that wear best and look smart—woven cords, checks, 8-oz. white ducks, piques, in whites, creams, grays, tans, stripes, checks. Sizes 28 to 48—all lengths.

HIGH'S STREET FLOOR

"Koolhaven" Suits

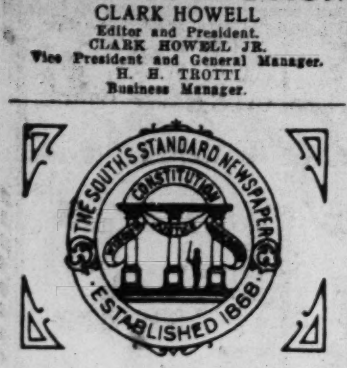
Sanforized Shrink
for Summer Wear \$5

A low price to bring men hurrying to share! "Union Made" wash suits—light-weight, cool, comfortable. Single and double-breasted. Regulars, shorts, longs.

HIGH'S

SAVE 25% TO 40%—BUY IN HIGH'S AUGUST SALE LINENS : BEDDINGS : BLANKETS

THE CONSTITUTION



Entered at the Postoffice at Atlanta as second-class mail matter.

Telephone Walnut 6665.

Subscription Rates:

By Carrier or Mail:

Daily and 1 Mo. 1 Yr. 6 Mo. 1 Yr.

Daily only: 10c 50c \$2.00 \$5.00 \$9.50

Single Copies—Daily 5c Sunday 10c.

By Mail:

Daily only: 10c 50c \$2.00 \$5.00 \$9.50

Mail rates for F. D. and 50c and 50c

dealer rates for 1st, 2d and 3d post

office only on application.

REPLY-SMITH COMPANY, national

representative, New York, Chicago, Detroit,

Boston, Philadelphia, Atlanta.

THE CONSTITUTION is on sale in New

York City by 7 p. m. the day after issue.

It can be had: Hasting's News Stand,

Broadway and Forty-third Street (Times

Building corner). Request a copy of The

Constitution to be delivered to your room

each day when you register at a New York

Hotel.

The Constitution is not responsible for

advance payments to out-of-town local

carriers, dealers or agents. Receipts given

for subscription are not returned; also

not responsible for subscription payments

sent to office of publication.

Member of The Associated Press.

The Associated Press is exclusively en-

itled to use for publication of all news

dispatches credited to it or not otherwise

credited to this paper and also the local news

published here.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 8, 1936.

AN INEXCUSABLE LOSS

Announcement by the Social Security Board this week of grants

totaling \$3,843,429 to nine ad-

ditional states, bringing the total so

far paid out to nearly \$300,000,000,

emphasizes the unfortunate position

in which Georgia has been placed

by the Governor with regard

to old-age pensions.

Of this amount 34 states have

received \$22,583,649 for old-age

pensions, distributed to 695,990

aged needy. The balance has been

added to the aid of the blind and to

dependent children.

The average monthly grants to

needy old persons range from \$3.50

in Mississippi to \$50 in Utah.

Not a dollar of these millions

has come to Georgia because Gov-

ernor Talmadge vetoed the measure

enacted by the general assembly

calling for a referendum to ascer-

tain whether the people of the state

wanted to participate in the old-

age pension plan.

Had the Governor not vetoed

this measure—the first bill calling

for a popular vote on a constitu-

tional amendment ever to be nulli-

fied by a governor of the state—

Georgia would have had its pro rata

share of this \$300,000,000 fund

without a dollar's expense.

The \$15-a-month federal old-age

pension is being sent each month

to those states which have accepted

the plan, whether or not the fed-

eral funds have been matched by

the states.

Thus Georgia would have been

receiving this money, just as other

states, pending final decision at the

proposed referendum.

Georgia is therefore placed in

the anomalous position of its people

being taxed for the old-age pen-

sions going to the needy aged in

other states, and refusing to re-

ceive money that would not have

cost a penny of additional taxation.

Because of the action of the Gov-

ernor, Georgia is forced to pay its

share of the taxes being diverted

to the federal old-age pension fund

while the state gets nothing in re-

turn.

It is fortunate that all of the

candidates running in the present

campaign only the Governor and his

unopposed candidate are opposing

the proposal that the people of

Georgia be allowed to decide for

themselves whether to participate

in the federal old-age pension plan.

The overwhelming sentiment of the

state in favor of such a step is re-

vealed in the approval being given

to the unanimous stand of all the

other candidates on this issue.

It is unfortunate that Georgia

should have to contribute to the

old-age fund and get nothing in re-

turn, but it is worse that the aged

should be made the victims of the

Governor's bull-headedness.

TRUCKING CAUSES

Excessive speed and road hog-

ging stand accused of causing most

of the highway accidents in the re-

port of a nation-wide survey made

by the Fidelity & Casualty Com-

pany of New York.

More than 125 municipal and

state traffic authorities co-operated

in the survey, with the officials

themselves declaring that four-fifths

of the cities in the United States

needed stricter traffic regulations

and more efficient enforcement.

Listed also as causes of acci-

dents were: Intoxication, reckless-

ness, disregarding rights of others,

reckless passing, weaving in and

out of traffic lanes, sudden stops,

"ganging up" at stop signals, jump-

ing signals, running red lights, fail-

ing to signal turns and failure to

observe caution on curves and hills.

Every one of the above-listed

causes of accidents is under con-

trol of the driver, and as noted in

the survey the prime causes of trou-

ble are excessive speed and hog-

ging the road, only one, or both drivers

may be at fault. It appears to evi-

dence that, given a fast car, the

average driver cannot restrain him-

self from speeding, and if some

other driver is in his way he should

get to one side.

There is reasonable excuse for

fast driving on the "open road," us-

ing caution on sharp or hidden

curves and on "topping" a hill, but

there is no excuse for fast driving

within a city's limits. The average

city speeder "isn't going any-

where," and has "little to do after

he gets there. Barring accident he

may gain a few minutes by travel-

ing 50 to 60 miles an hour in city

traffic, weaving in and out of the

traffic lane; but is the small gain

worth the risk?

Zone rates of safe speed should

be established and rigidly enforced.

THE "NIGHT CLUB" THREAT

During recent months there has

been a menacing increase in the

number of so-called "night clubs"

which are, however, chiefly drink-

ing and gambling establishments—

in counties adjoining Fulton.

The officials are to be commended

for the step taken by them in

putting an end to a modern Monte

Carlo, built just across the Fulton

county line in order that it might

escape the eagle eye and the iron

list of Solicitor General Boykin, of

Atlanta. Resorts of this kind are

not tolerated in Fulton county, and

the result has been that they have

gone across the line into adjoining

counties.

The danger of a situation of this

kind is that when one such estab-

lishment makes a financial success

it means that others will be quick-

ly set up, with the trend steadily

toward more vicious conditions.

The end is the creation of a

racket strong enough to defy the

law.

This is what has happened in

and around New York city. Ad-

ministration of the law becoming

lax, the result was that for miles

around the city the country is

honeycombed with establishments

fraught with danger to the law and

order of the community and the

moral stamina of its people.

So rapid has been the increase

of these establishments that they

have openly defied the forces of

law and order.

Such "night clubs" became the

backbone of the crime of crime for

so many years, and smaller cities

throughout the country have not

been immune to their destructive

influence. When such establish-

ments spring up in a community,

at least some of them are owned

and conducted by men with crim-

inal records.

It is time for the counties ad-

joining Fulton to put an end to

these dangerous so-called night

clubs, in which gambling and drink-

ing are dominant characteristics.

AVOIDABLE LOSSES

Measures to be taken in prevent-

ing unnecessary injuries to live-

stock are among the lessons that

Georgia farmers are learning as

they gradually increase their pro-

duction of valuable meat animals.

One of the large packing companies

of the state has contributed val-

uable aid in this respect in issuing

a series of cards of vest-pocket

size, each carrying information and

instruction of great value to the

average livestock producer.

It is shown that some 200,000

head of livestock are killed each

year in moving from farm to mar-

ket, in addition to which more than

12,000,000 receive bruises that

damage some of the meat they pro-

duce. Financially, this means that

those engaged in the livestock and

meat business lose around \$3,000,-

000 a year through the killing of

animals and nearly \$9,000,000

through the bruising of them.

This loss is caused by sharp cor-

ners of posts and gates, nails in

fences, clubs and whips, horns,

bites, overcrowding and rough han-

dling. Remedies suggested are:

1. Pad or plane smooth sharp corners

of gates and posts; remove project-

ing nails and wire; prohibit use of

clubs and whips; provide better

loading chutes; do not overcrowd

livestock; insist on truckers having

proper facilities for handling live-

stock and that careful drivers are at

the wheels; use partitions in mixed

ships.

Bruised cattle cause a loss of an

average of \$2.46 per head, hogs 36

cents a head, and sheep 75 cents

a head, so it is important for the

producer to protect his animals

from any unnecessary accidents, as

it is just as difficult to dispose

of an injured animal as "prime" as

it is to get top price for a hamper

of garden truck that is composed

of a Grade 1 article mixed with

culls.

An aged Missourian estimates he

has saved \$800 by not having had

a shave in 52 years, but hasn't the

\$800. So much economy is like

that.

Air-conditioning is catching on at

Geneva. Underdogs at the League

police report a reception 30 de-

grees cooler than the street

**MOTHER OF ATLANTAN
DIES IN N. CAROLINA**

Mrs. Ella Burton Williams, mother of Mrs. Thomas C. Harris, of 1304 Oak street, S. W., died yesterday morning at her home in Kittrell, N. C., at the age of 87.

Mrs. Williams was a life-long resident of Kittrell. Besides Mrs. Harris, surviving are five other daughters, the Misses Catherine and Eloise Williams, both of Kittrell; Mrs. Albert May, of Jacksonville, and Mrs. Parsons T. Pilcher, of Washington, D. C. and Mrs. W. L. Roper, of Laurens, N. C.; a son, Robert B. Williams, of Raleigh, and several grandchildren.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL BODY
TO MEET IN WILKINSON**

IRWINTON, Ga., Aug. 7.—The Wilkinson county Sunday school convention will be held tomorrow night and Sunday at the Wesley Methodist church, located near Irwinton and Tomsboro. Members of all the churches in the county are invited to attend the sessions. The program has been planned by the president, J. E. Butler, and Mrs. J. J. Simpson, superintendent of the Georgia Sunday School Association. "Facing Outward" and the song, "Only Believe," will be the themes of the program.

The convention is under the auspices of the Georgia Sunday School Association.

The officers of the Wilkinson county association are: President, J. E. Butler; vice president, W. F. Linder; secretary, J. T. Stokes.

Aviator Cases

are for men and carry two suits perfectly free from wrinkles.

W. Z. Turner Luggage Co.
219 PEACHTREE ST.

**Growing
WITH ATLANTA**

We are only three years old—but our third anniversary was celebrated only a few weeks ago by opening an additional location at 121 Central Ave., S. W.

A steady increase of patronage from month to month is proving to us that we are giving Atlanta motorists what they want in service and merchandise. Give us a trial.

24 hour service

- Storage for 200 Cars and Trucks
- Standard Gas and Oil
- Auto Accessories
- Prest-O-Lite Batteries
- Fish Tires
- Wrecker Service
- Auto Repairs

MASON-KOMINERS

Anytime—Anywhere

TWO LOCATIONS

241 SPRING ST., N. W.
WA. 6645

121 CENTRAL AVE., S. W.
AT HUNTER
WA. 6668

**E. D. RIVERS IS PRAISED
BY SUTTON, MRS. PRICE**

Wilkes County Jurist and Committeewoman Cite Experience, Envious Record.

The election of Speaker E. D. Rivers to the governorship of Georgia on his knowledge of state government and his record as a public official was urged last night in addresses by Judge Clement E. Sutton, of Washington, Ga., and Mrs. Virginia Polhill Price, the state's democratic national committeewoman.

The addresses of Judge Sutton and Mrs. Price were broadcast from Atlanta. The Washington speaker is a member of the general assembly, unopposed for re-election. He attended the Welner convention at Macon and seconded the nomination of Judge Blanton Fortson, of Athens, at that meeting.

Sutton Speech.

In discussing the situation last night, Judge Sutton said: "I have nothing but respect for the other candidates said to be running on an anti-Talmadge platform, but I am compelled to support that candidate who most nearly follows the principles for which I have fought. I believe that under this candidate—and I refer to the Honorable Ed Rivers—that Georgia will once more be given a democratic form of government."

I believe that Ed Rivers is the only man running as an anti-Talmadge-anti-Redwine candidate who can defeat these entrenched foes of free government. I believe that he will once more place the government of Georgia in the hands of the people, where it rightfully belongs. I believe that Ed Rivers will give us a state government of which Georgians will be proud, because it will be theirs. I believe that under his leadership Georgia will once more take her place in the vanguard of American states—where she rightfully belongs.

I believe that Ed Rivers will give us more schools and better schools; I believe that under his administration Georgia will establish a system of social security whereby the humblest citizen may lay down to rest at night without being haunted by troubled dreams of the future.

I believe that under his leadership Georgia will once more co-operate with a democratic president.

Others Stand Silent.

If the other candidates stand for these things they have been silent when it was their solemn duty to speak. They talk of taxation, and I believe in lower taxes, but just now let us clean out the capital, and honest men can always adjust taxes. I have been accused of deserting the Fortson ranks. My private letters to Judge Fortson will show my attitude both before and after the Welner convention. I have repeatedly written him that the only effect the entry of another candidate in the race

would be to favor the Redwine-Talmadge forces. The fight is more sacred to me than friendship; for we must disagree even with friends. I have had to turn my back on friends of long standing. I hope we can be friends again when the Talmadge hysteria has blown its course and the fog which has hung over our state for four years is pierced by the light of reason.

To my own people of Wilkes county, who have always been independent and who will continue to be, I leave to make their choice of candidates, as it is their right to do.

I believe that Ed Rivers is near enough to the common people of Georgia to appreciate their needs, and I believe that he is fair enough to deal justly with the rich.

It is my firm conviction that if we give him an undivided support, that we can defeat the enemy that has so long held the citadel of popular government, and give back to our people in very truth the rights guaranteed by our state constitution.

Mrs. Price's Statement.

Mrs. Price said in part: "Why do I think that Ed Rivers is the strongest man in the race for governorship?"

First, because I believe that knowledge is power. I am convinced that Ed Rivers knows more about the tax question in Georgia today than any man in the state.

I believe that Ed Rivers knows more about the workings of the state government than any man in the race for governor, and I believe that the platform on which he stands is the broadest, most humanitarian, and the most practical of any man who has offered for the governorship in many years.

Co-operation Needed.

"What we want in Washington is a democratic administration. What we want in Georgia is a democratic governor who will co-operate with a democratic administration."

"As speaker of the house and as a member of both branches of the legislature Mr. Rivers has made an enviable record as an astute student of all legislative problems that confront Georgians. Although still a comparatively young man, he has been in the public eye for a long number of years and he has established a record for leadership that is brilliant and enviable."

"Ed Rivers has all the qualifications needed to elect him to the governorship of Georgia."

**GRIFFIN WILL HEAR
SENATORIAL FOES**

Russell, Talmadge Slated To Speak at Homecoming August 26.

Announcement came from Griffin yesterday that United States Senator Richard B. Russell Jr., and Governor Talmadge, who is opposing him for renomination, will speak at a homecoming celebration there August 26.

Charlie D. Redwine and E. D. Rivers, candidates for governor, have accepted invitations to speak on the same program, it was announced by Douglas Hollberg, general chairman for the occasion. Judge Blanton Fortson and W. W. Larsen Sr., other candidates for governor, also have been invited.

Advocates Gas Tax Cut

JAMES C. WILSON.

**REDUCTION IN GAS TAX
ADVOCATED BY WILSON**

Candidate for Legislature Speaks at Meeting of Legion Post.

Reduction of the gasoline tax, old-age pensions and licensing of drivers of motor vehicles were some of the planks in the platform of James C. Wilson, candidate for the house of representatives to succeed Bond Almond, which he presented yesterday as guest speaker at the weekly luncheon of Atlanta Post No. 1 of the American Legion.

Mr. Wilson, president of Newspaper Features, Inc., announced to succeed Mr. Almond some months ago. His platform, announced yesterday in his address to the American Legion, of which he is a member, is as follows:

"The state of Georgia in 1935 collected approximately \$16,000,000 in gasoline taxes but expended less than \$2,000,000 of collections for highway purposes other than spending the balance which was carried over from 1934. The only justification for a gasoline tax of six cents per gallon, which is among the highest in the United States, was to build highways out of current revenue and avoid a bond issue. There is no justification for a high gas tax if the funds arising from it are diverted to other purposes. I favor a reduction of the gasoline tax."

Senatorial District.

"Fulton county has recently annexed Campbell and Milton counties, making Fulton the second largest in area in the state, and larger in population than any other four counties combined. Fulton county should constitute a state senatorial district, and I shall work to secure the passage of such a bill."

"Driving conditions on streets and highways in Georgia are among the worst in the country. The only requirement for driving a motor vehicle in this state is that a person must be 16 years of age. A person may be competent or incompetent, responsible or irresponsible, but nevertheless may drive a motor vehicle. I favor the passage of a bill to license all drivers and to make all drivers responsible for injury or damage caused by reckless driving."

"Under the social security act asked by congress, the federal government is matching state appropriations for old-age pensions up to \$15 per month. Other states are taking advantage of this federal aid, and I favor and will vote for a constitutional amendment providing for old-age pensions in Georgia."

"Finally, when it comes to voting on appropriations bills, I will insist upon the practice of the most rigid economy."

**LARSEN REITERATES
ATTACK ON FORTSON**

Demands Judge Resign To Campaign; Cites Bar Association Custom.

TENNILLE, Ga., Aug. 7.—Reiterating his demand that Judge Blanton Fortson immediately resign his judicial and thereby practice what he preaches, Judge W. W. Larsen, of Dublin, candidate for governor, spoke here tonight.

"The people are resolved to deny and refuse high offices of trust to a judge who talks idealism and as a high-minded Georgian, but acts as a convention-fixing, job-holding politician as he did at the Welner convention."

"No man should degrade the judiciary of Georgia by going into a campaign before laying aside his judicial robes. As a member of the American Bar Association he is pledged to resign his judgeship. In the constitution he helped to write and tried to get the people of Georgia to adopt, he opposed this very thing of running for another office while holding a judicial position."

"Even the presidential nominee of the republicans in 1916, Charles Evans Hughes, resigned membership on the United States supreme court bench the very day he was nominated. It is inexcusable for a man to go on record as being against holding a judgeship while running for office and then degrade the judiciary by doing that very thing."

"But what about Wash. Larsen? Wash. Larsen submits to you his record of 16 years in congress. He proved by words and deeds and not by promises his devotion to the masses of people, especially the underdog. If there is anything in his long record of public service that is not of the highest type, his opponents would have jumped on it long ago. His past record has gone unchallenged. You can judge the future by the past."

**BURGLARS FEAST, FLEE
WITH CHOICE TIDBITS**

Hunger-stricken burglars broke in the home of John W. Mangham, of 463 Collier road, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon raided the family ice box, and then settled down at the table to enjoy a "feast" but, the party was interrupted when Mrs. Mangham returned home too soon.

The intruders fled—carrying choice ham and fruit with them. After searching the house, Mrs. Mangham found that the burglars had entered through a bedroom window and that nothing had been taken except the food and a wrist watch.

HIGH'S BARGAIN BASEMENT

Buy Now! Share These Spectacular Values in

AUGUST SALE**CLOTH COATS**

Flattering With Huge Fur Collars:

- CHINESE BADGER
- MARMINK
- JACKEL WOLF
- FRENCH BEAVER
- SEALINE
- MANCHURIAN WOLF
- VICUNA FOX

Cloth Coats are silk lined and interlined!



\$16

Here is all the high excitement that attends a RARE BARGAIN!—cloth coats, fashioned of the newest fall fabrics—Winedots diamond weave nubs, Parker Wilder new suedes—with huge, face framing collars of fine furs. Blacks, browns, greens—the smartest princess and swaggarer silhouettes.

A sale that demands quick action— all are advance 1937 models—priced in the August Sale to save you dollars—to afford you the opportunity of early choosing—and give you a chance to have your coat paid for before cold weather.

Complete Range of Sizes: 14 to 50

**Three Convenient Ways To Buy Either
Your Fur Coat or Fur-Trimmed Coat**

- Use Charge Account (Payable in November)
- Buy on Lay-Away Plan (Small Deposit and Bi-Monthly Payments.)
- Buy with Letter of Credit (Five Months to Pay, Inquire at Credit Office.)
- Free Storage until November 1st

FUR COATS

that bring you MORE LUXURY than you ever hoped to see at the price!

- FITTED NORTHERN SEALS
- SWAGGER NORTHERN SEALS
- BLOCKED LAPIN SWAGGERS
- BEAVERETTE SWAGGERS

\$49

Read the list of furs again—decide right NOW which of these grand values is going to be YOURS!—and plan to make your choice early! Flick the pages of your favorite fashion book and you'll find these styles—fitted and swaggar models with fan collars, Queen Anne collars, bolster collars. And remember—buying in August you not only get first choice of finest pelts—but have the opportunity to get your coat paid for before the winter season begins.



Fur Coat Sizes 14 to 44

HIGH'S BASEMENT

**BANKING
AND
PUBLIC WELFARE
NO. 18****Builders of Atlanta**

As Atlanta has developed from the crossroads village of 100 years ago, its banks, now grown to resources of over \$237,000,000.00, have unstintingly used their facilities for the advancement of their city—loaned hundreds of millions of dollars to businesses and individuals to meet pay rolls and move goods; handled transactions aggregating billions of dollars affecting the lives and welfare of thousands of citizens; supported the needs of commerce, industry and agriculture in Atlanta and the Southeast.

For over 70 years First National officers, directors and employees have cooperated in every movement for the development of this great metropolis—the financial center of the Southeast.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK
ATLANTA**

Main Office FIVE POINTS

Branches PEACHTREE AT NORTH AVE. EAST COURT SQUARE, DECATUR GORDON AND LEE STS., WEST END

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$9,000,000

Founded 1865

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

ATLANTA THEATER NEWS

Myrna Loy's New Film
Opens Week at Fox

Myrna Loy comes into her own as a dramatic actress of ability in "To Mary—With Love," her latest starring vehicle, which opened yesterday at the Fox theater for a week's run. Following a series of wife roles, played in a delightful but none-the-less frivolous vein, Miss Loy reveals herself in her newest film as well capable of handling scenes touched with emotional depths.

Her performance in the film is one of general, all-around excellence. Co-starring with Miss Loy are Warner Baxter, who gives a fine, sincere performance; Ian Hunter, as the faithful, but rejected lover; Jean Dixon, as a friend, and Claire Trevor, as the "other woman."

The story tells an interesting tale of contemporary married life, beginning with the wedding of Baxter and Miss Loy in the days when former Mayor Jimmy Walker was just ascending the ladder to political power in New York city.

The plot moves forward steadily from that point, highlighted by such historic events as the Dempsey-Tunney fight in Philadelphia; the visit of Queen Marie of Roumania to this country, and the Lindbergh kidnapping from Europe after his Paris flight.

All these incidents, of course, are background for the more vital action of the smash-up of the married life of Baxter and Loy, due mainly to his catching the get-rich-quick fever of the pre-1929 days, with its subsequent collapse.

Hunter is smooth in his performance as the faithful friend who is in love with Miss Loy, and Miss Trevor displays a distinct knack for handling hard-boiled, but heart-of-gold, roles. Miss Dixon, of course, is excellent as usual.

Miss Loy's fans will enjoy this film. The direction is capable and imaginative. Short subjects round out the bill.—L. F.

Laurel, Hardy Return
In Rialto's Feature

That glorious musical comedy, "The Bohemian Girl," one of the most tuneful comic operas ever written, opened yesterday at the Rialto theater with Laurel and Hardy in the chief comedy roles.

Nathaniel Shilkret, well-known musician, directed the musical portion of this highly entertaining film, adding modern verve to the score which has delighted thousands of persons during its robust life.

Besides Laurel and Hardy, the cast includes Jacqueline Wells, Max Busch, James Finlayson, a grand old-timer; William P. Carleton and Antonio Moreno, also a well-remembered old-timer.

James W. Horne and Charles Rogers directed the film, which tells a romantic story filled with many dramatic moments.

Laurel and Hardy carry the bulk of the comedy effort with rare skill and produce laughs in every scene in which they appear.

There is singing and dancing, and the original music is augmented by a special number, "Heart of a Gypsy," written by Shilkret and Robert Shayson.

Moreno deserves a note of praise for his excellent performance in this picture. The former star of the silent films still has his old dash and charm.

and moves through the film with much of the fire that made him an outstanding box office name just a few years ago.

Lovers of musical films will like this picture. It is worth seeing. A variety of interesting short subjects also are shown.—M. P.

"Earthworm Tractors"
Opens at Paramount

Joe E. Brown, that wide-mouthed maker of laughs, is at his funniest in "Earthworm Tractors," his latest picture, which was unfolded for the first time in Atlanta yesterday at the Paramount theater.

The film is based on the stories by William Hazlett Upson which have appeared in a national magazine, and Joe brings to life vividly the hero of these amusing tales.

The supporting cast includes such excellent players as Carol Hughes, June Travis, Guy Kibbee, Olin Howland, Dick Foran, Joseph Crehan, Stuart Holmes and many others.

It is a hilarious film from start to finish, with Joe romping through the leading role with his usual skill. The comedy situations are well built up, and there are laughs galore.

One of the funniest sequences is where Joe loses one of his girl friends to a rival when he leaves town. His other girl friend is quite unwilling to play second fiddle after Joe has blunderingly told her he would have married the first girl, except that she was already wed.

The dialog is clever, and the direction is good. The film moves swiftly, and the most is made of the comedy in each scene. All in all, it is an entertaining film, and should please Joe Brown fans.

Short subjects, including a new "March of Time," complete the bill.—A. C. L.

'Devil Dolls' Opens
For Week at Grand

"Devil Dolls," a weird melodrama, with Lionel Barrymore, Maureen O'Sullivan, Frank Lawton and the late Henry R. Walthall, started a week's run at Loew's Grand theater yesterday. The picture was directed by Ted Browning, director of the "Dracula" series and several of Lon Chaney's more bizarre thrillers.

The plot is an extraordinary one, hinging upon the discovery by one of the characters of a method to make humans mid-size, with no minds of their own. The scenario is based on a novel by A. Merritt, "Burn, Witch, Burn." A prisoner upon Devil's Island, the story begins, escapes after he has learned from a fellow prisoner, a scientist, the secret of reducing the human form.

The ex-convict proceeds to put this knowledge to use, employing the creature he has enslaved in a series of crimes of revenge directed against due people responsible for his incarceration.

Barrymore plays the part of a banker, Lavond, who has been framed as an embezzler and sent to the penal colony. In the latter half of the picture, after he escapes from the penal colony, Barrymore gives one of the best performances of his career, impersonating an old woman.—M. B.

Theater Programs.
Picture and Stage Shows

CAPITOL—"The Border Patrolman," with George O'Brien, Polly Ann Young, etc. at 11:45, 2:30, 4:35, 7:30 and 10:00. "Swing Time Revue" on the stage at 1:32, 4:07, 6:42 and 9:17. Newreel and short subjects.

First-Run Pictures

LOEW'S GRAND—"The Devil Doll," with Lionel Barrymore, Maureen O'Sullivan, etc. at 11:45, 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45 and 9:45. Newreel and short subjects.

FOX—"To Mary With Love," with Warner Baxter, Myrna Loy, etc. Newreel and short subjects.

PARAMOUNT—"Earthworm Tractors," with Joe E. Brown, John T. Tully, etc. at 11:00, 12:47, 2:34, 4:21, 6:08, 7:55 and 9:42. Newreel and short subjects.

RIALTO—"The Bohemian Girl," with Laurel and Hardy, etc. at 11:30, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30. Newreel and short subjects.

Neighborhood Theaters

ALPHA—"Ponderhouse Range," with Tom Gibson.

AMERICAN—"Sentry," with Hoot Gibson.

BALHARD—"Gallant Defender," with Charles Starrett.

BUCKHEAD—"The Lawless Range," with John Wayne.

CASCADE—"The Awakening of Jim Burke," with Jack Holt.

CENTER—"Dance Band," with Buddy Baker.

COLLEGE PARK—"Silly Billies," with Wheeler and Woolsey.

DEKALB—"Sutter's Gold," with Edward Arnold.

EMPIRE—"The New Frontier," with John Wayne.

FAIRFAX—"Coming Around the Mountain," with Gene Autry.

FAIRVIEW—"Together We Live," with John Lyon.

HILAN—"Paddy O'Day," with Jane Withers.

KIRKWOOD—"The Invisible Ray," with Boris Karloff.

LIBERTY—"The New Frontier," with John Wayne.

MADISON—"Fang and Claw," with Frank Buck.

PALACE—"The Sky Parade," with Jimmie Allen.

PONCE DE LEON—"Paddy O'Day," with Jane Withers.

TEMPLE—"Rouder Dam," with Ross Alexander.

TENTH STREET—"Border Flight," with Frances Farmer.

WEST END—"The Melody Trail," with Gene Autry.

Colored Theaters

ASHBY—"The Prisco Kid," with James Cagney.

ROYAL—"Last Days of Pompeii," with Preston Foster.

81—"Call of the Prairie," with Bill Bond.

STRAND—"The Avenger," with Buck Jones.

NEW HARLEM—"Rio Rattler," with Tom Tyler.

NEW LINCOLN—"The Brand of Hate," with Bob Steele.

100 BIG PRIZES

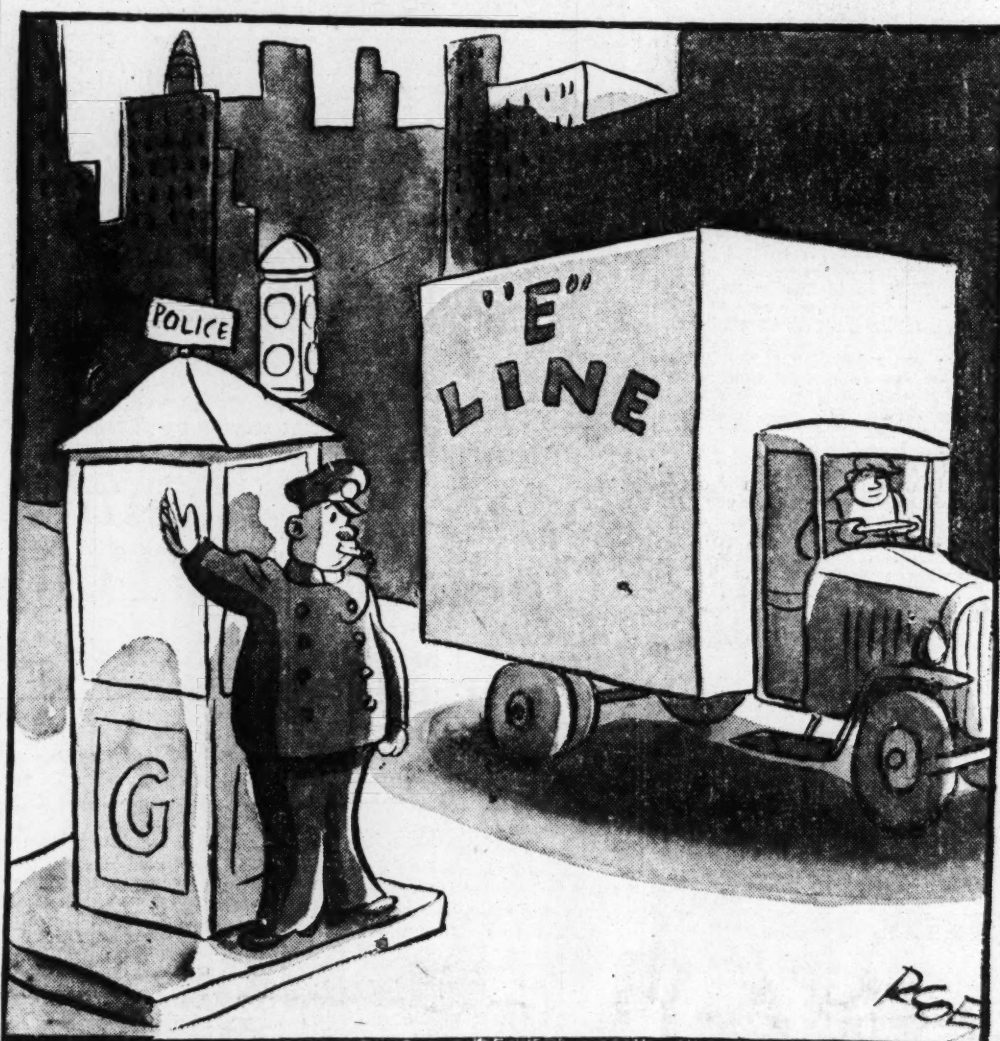
FIRST PRIZE \$4,000.00

\$750 Second Prize

\$250 Third Prize

Fourth Prize	\$150.00
Fifth Prize	100.00
Sixth Prize	75.00
Seventh Prize	50.00
Eighth Prize	30.00
Ninth Prize	20.00
Tenth Prize	15.00
Eleventh Prize	15.00
20 Prizes (each) of	10.00
69 Prizes (each) of	5.00
TOTALING \$6,000.00	

CARTOON NO. 56



Pick a Name for This Cartoon

Select it from the following list:

Jean Parker, Pittsburgh, George M. Cohan, Oregon, Eugene O'Neill, "The Last Outpost," "Red Salute," Charles G. Dawes, Poughkeepsie, "Truckin'," Louisville, Gracie Allen, "Dangerous," Gene Tunney, Henry Van Dyke, "Stop, Look and Listen," Helen Mack, "The Handout," Betty Furness, Glen Cove, Gary Cooper, "Street Scene," Ginger Rogers, Los Angeles, Tulsa, Lionel Barrymore, Richmond, "Pursuit," Evangeline Booth, "Escape Me Never," Brooklyn, "The Line-Up," California, Maureen O'Sullivan, "Police," Gladys Swarthout, Glen Gray, "Fury," "Show Boat," "Till We Meet Again," "San Francisco," "Lost."

THE NAME FOR CARTOON NO. 56 IS:

My Name Is: _____

My Address Is: _____

City _____

State _____

Your answer to this cartoon, together with your answers to the other six cartoons appearing in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION during the week ending AUGUST 8, 1936, should be mailed or brought to THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION on or before midnight, Saturday, AUGUST 15, 1936. Ten cents in coin must accompany each weekly series. In return for this remittance you will receive a master print of the week's featured cartoon picture at the conclusion of the contest.

WRITE YOUR ANSWERS TO CARTOONS NOS. 50-56

Begin the 9th Series With

Cartoon No. 57

in Tomorrow's

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

\$6,000.00

In Cash Awards

In The Constitution's

GREAT NAMES FEATURE

Here's How You Can Win

The delightful "Great Names" game puzzle-cartoons are drawn by Peter Arno and Roland Coe, master humorists. Each cartoon represents a name, and a list of suggested names accompanies it. Your job is to find the correct name for each of the cartoons from the list accompanying it. Can you name today's cartoon? Of course you can. By all means, enter this fascinating game NOW, TODAY! You can obtain all the previous cartoons by filling in and mailing the coupon in the lower left-hand corner of this page. Read the simple rules and directions for submitting your answers. Decide right now to win your share of that \$6,000.00! Continue to name the cartoons, as they appear, one each day, in The Atlanta Constitution.

No Subscriptions! No Canvassing!

Merely Enclose 10c in Coin With
Each Weekly Series

Answers are to be submitted in weekly series of seven. A series consists of cartoons appearing each Sunday through Saturday consecutively. With each weekly series of seven answers enclose 10 cents in coin. This remittance is required under the rules of the contest to qualify you for a prize and in return you will receive a master print of the week's featured cartoon picture, at the close of the contest.

THE RULES

1. The "GREAT NAMES" contest is open to every reader of The Atlanta Constitution being a bona fide resident of either the state of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama or Florida, with the exception of employees of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION and members of their families and with the further exception of any person who has won \$1,500 or more in any previous newspaper contest.

NOTE: You do not need to be a regular subscriber, you may purchase The Atlanta Constitution each day at your news stand.

2. Beginning Sunday, June 14, 1936, and continuing each day for 12 weeks, The Atlanta Constitution will publish a cartoon. Each cartoon will in some way suggest or represent a name. The name may be that of a person, city, state, nation, book, song or motion picture.

3. The Atlanta Constitution will award a First Prize of \$4,000 as part of \$6,000 in prizes to the person or persons submitting the best or most appropriate name to each of the 84 cartoons and in all other ways conforming to these Official Rules. The person or persons submitting the best or most appropriate names to all 84 cartoons and otherwise complying with these Official Rules shall be eligible for First Prize. The person or persons submitting the next nearest correct solution to the 84 cartoons and otherwise complying with all these Official Rules shall be eligible for additional prizes in order of the correctness of their answers.

4. Neatness does not count. Do not decorate your answers. Just name the cartoons in accordance with the rules.

5. In case of ties, as many prizes will be reserved as there are persons tied before any prizes are awarded for a less correct solution; that is, if two or more persons tie in submitting the correct or nearest correct names to the 84 cartoons, the first two or more prizes will be reserved for them and will be awarded in the order of the correctness of such contestants (without cost) to a second and, if necessary, a third or fourth series of cartoons. In the event of final ties, a prize identical with that tied for will be awarded to each tying contestant.

6. To expedite filing, answers or solutions in this contest should be submitted as follows: At the end of each week, during which a series of seven cartoons will have been printed in The Atlanta Constitution, the contestant is requested to mail or bring the answers to the seven cartoons to the Great Names Editor, care of The Atlanta Constitution, in a unit. Solutions to this contest are to be submitted in a series, seven at a time. The answers to the cartoons printed during any week may be submitted during the following week.

7. In order to qualify for a prize, the contestant is required to accompany each of the 12 series of answers with a remittance of 10c in coin in payment for a special print of the week's featured cartoon, purchase of which is a condition for entering the contest. The Special Prints, suitable for framing, will be mailed to the contestant in one set, at the close of the contest.

8. Any person entering the contest, and by the submission of answers, agrees to accept as final the decision of The Atlanta Constitution and the contest editor, on all matters affecting the conduct of the contest, the making of the awards, and procedure and policy, with regard to the acceptance of submissions during the contest.

9. Answer Forms to which no names are signed will not be considered nor will any claims to the ownership to such answers be recognized. The Atlanta Constitution will not be responsible for answers or communications unduly delayed or lost in transit either from the contestant to The Atlanta Constitution or from The Atlanta Constitution to the contestant.

10. A contestant is permitted to submit as many sets of 84 solutions as he or she chooses, provided same are properly qualified, and each will be judged as a unit, but no person will be awarded more than one prize. When submitting additional sets of answers, all series must be identified as sets A, B, C, etc.

CONTESTANT'S NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

Write your answers to Cartoons Nos. 50 through 56 on the Answer Form above. Be sure to enclose ten cents in coin with each weekly series, for which you will receive a master print of the week's featured cartoon picture at the conclusion of the game. Your answers should be brought or mailed to the office of the "Great Names Editor," The Atlanta Constitution, on or before midnight of Saturday, August 15th, 1936. Write as legibly as possible in either pen, pencil or on the typewriter.

WRITE YOUR NAME PLAINLY!
WRAP YOUR COIN CAREFULLY!

LOEW'S GRAND

Now
The
DEVIL
DOLL
with
LIONEL
BARRYMORE
and
MAUREEN
O'SULLIVAN
Extra!
Mickey
Mouse
in
"Mickey
Rival"

FOX Now

Warner
BAXTER
Myrna
LOY
Always Cast!!
TO MARY
WITH LOVE

PARAMOUNT NOW

JOE E. BROWN
JUNE TRAVIS
in
'Earthworm Tractors'
and 'MARCH OF TIME'

RIALTO

Musical Mirthquake
'BOHEMIAN GIRL'
LAUREL & HARDY
and a GALAXY OF
MIRTHMAKERS

CAPITOL

ON THE STAGE!
Spiral Musical
Newly!
George
O'BRIEN
in
'The Border
Patrolman'

VODVIL

25-Stage Stars-25
8-30 ACTS-5
VODVIL

CAPITOL STARTS SUN.

THRILLS! ... LAUGHS!
CRACKING ROMANCE
HEAVY
TENSION

BRIAN
DONLEVY-FARRELL
NORMAN FOSTER-HELEN WOOD
ROBERT MCWADE

PLUS GALA VAUDEVILLE STAGE SHOW!
BILLY PURL'S "MIAMI MERRY-GO-ROUND"

WANDA DAWSON, The Florida Blue Streak; JOE KOVER, The Rubber-Legged Sailor; DELORES & STOVY, Sensational Adagioists; DOROTHY HINSON, The Blonde Stepper; MATIE DAVIS, World's Fastest Girl Acrobatic Dancer; ROBERTS & BYERS, Harmony Singers; PETE PETERSON'S MERRY-GO-ROUND ORCHESTRA and THE 8 FLORIDA GIRLS!

ATLANTA'S ONLY VAUDEVILLE THEATRE

ADVANCE OIL CO.
"From Tank Car to Your Car"
805 STANDARD BLDG.
Atlanta, Georgia

Brill, Indians	108 427	95 181 .377	pl
pling, White Sox	91 350	71 132 .377	w
e, Cardinals	75 227	50 83 .366	fe
twick, Cardinals	102 426	75 155 .364	te
Waner, Pirates	96 383	66 126 .353	

ch meets the Detroit Lions, pro-
fessional champions, in Chicago Sep-
ber 1.

start, time trial. | pensers or the 12-event program.

203 Square Mile

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—(AP) — Hollywood, quarter-miler from Vena Cal., today underwent a successful emergency operation for removal of his appendix.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

[Illegible text]

Hill Singles in Ninth To Help Crackers Win

RALLY IN EIGHTH BRINGS 3 RUNS FOR CRACKERS

Lindsey Checks Lookouts in Ninth and Is Winning Hurler.

By Jack Troy.

The second act of that absorbing little drama of the diamond entitled "Crackers vs. Hill" broke loose last night when suddenly Hill broke loose and gave the Crackers a 4-3 victory over the Chattanooga Lookouts in a wild, exciting finish at Ponce de Leon park.

Yes, sir, Hill broke loose. It was Douglassville Johnny Hill who started the Crackers on their three-run spurge in the eighth that enabled them to tie the score.

Hill slapped a single to score Nig Lipscomb with the first run. Teammates took it up from there and tied the old ball game.

Came the ninth, with two away and the bases loaded. Chattanooga changed horses in mid-stream, as it were, and gave the Crackers a new pitcher, relieving Al Benton, was relieved by Chase.

The more was calculated to be a smart one, said Joe Bonowitz. He was sending a left-handed pitcher in to pitch to left-handed hitting Johnny Hill.

The bases were loaded. Lipscomb was on third with the winning run, having drawn a walk. And Hill broke loose. He crashed a single to right and Lipscomb scored in a walk.

VERY DOCTILE.

Up to the eighth, the Crackers had been very docile, indeed, with men on the bases. They had left nine runners on in seven innings. But Douglassville Johnny Hill changed all that. He supplied the spark that set off the Meriville finish.

Then, too, the pitching of Durham after the second was great. He retired for a pinch-hitter in the eighth and Big Jim Lindsey stepped into the breach in the ninth. He fanned two and caused another to run weakly to Hill. And so Lindsey, coming through in great style, won his seventh victory.

Big Freddie Singleton, former Cracker, but the Crackers in a hole at the start. He connected with one of Durham's pitches in the first and almost drove it over the corner of the left field stands with Michael, who had singled on base ahead of him.

Douglas by Brown and Michael gave the Lookouts their third and final run in the second. From then on, Durham was poison in the pinches. A great double play started by Hill in the fifth checked the only Lookout rally after the second.

MANY HEROES.

There were plenty of heroes, but the main ones were Hill, who broke loose, and Durham and Lindsey, who pitched masterfully. Michael, who singled on base ahead of Hill, and Lindsey, who pitched masterfully.

The Crackers led the hit parade last night, getting 13. Lipscomb led with three. Hill came through with two, the winning run. Brown and Hooks also got two apiece.

The third game of the series will be played this afternoon. Al Williams will pitch for the Crackers. The game begins at 3:30.

SINGTON HOMERS.

Big Freddie Singleton gave the Lookouts a two-run lead in the first inning when he smashed a home run high into the left-field stands with Johnny Michael, who had singled, on base ahead of him.

A very novel relay throw retired the Cracker side with two men on and two out in the first. Mallico walked and then Browne fanned and Hooks flied to Wright. Lipscomb batted out an infield hit. Galvin grounded sharply to Browne. Browne slammed the ball about 20 feet to the right of second base. Lindsey, who had retired Mallico, took the throw and retired Galvin at first.

The Lookouts scored again in the second. Browne led off with a single. Holbrook flied to Mallico and Benton fanned. But Michael doubled over Hutcheson's head, scoring Browne.

The Crackers looked pretty futile as they put runners on first and third in the third and fourth innings, with two away, and left them there.

A fast double play, Hill to Lipscomb, led to a run in the fifth. Hill flied to Mallico and Benton fanned. But Michael doubled over Hutcheson's head, scoring Browne.

The Crackers looked pretty futile as they put runners on first and third in the third and fourth innings, with two away, and left them there.

A fast double play, Hill to Lipscomb, led to a run in the fifth. Hill flied to Mallico and Benton fanned. But Michael doubled over Hutcheson's head, scoring Browne.

Standings

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

CLUBS	W.	L.	Pct.
ATLANTA	12	42	.222
Memphis	12	42	.222
Birmingham	12	42	.222
Chattanooga	12	42	.222

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Chattanooga 4, Atlanta 3.
Memphis 2, New Orleans 0.
Nashville 8, Knoxville 4.

TODAY'S GAMES.

Chattanooga at Atlanta.
Little Rock at New Orleans.
Memphis at Birmingham.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CLUBS	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	43	40	.519
Chicago	40	43	.482
Pittsburgh	38	45	.455
Cincinnati	37	46	.445

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Pittsburgh 1, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 2, Chicago 1.
New York 9, Philadelphia 8.

TODAY'S GAMES.

St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Boston.

Payne and Malcolm In Checker Finals

MARIETTA, Ga., Aug. 7.—The state checker title rested tonight between Garland Payne, of Macon, defending champion, and Norway Malcolm, of Daltonville, state champion in 1934. Payne upset George Clark this afternoon in semi-finals and Malcolm eliminated Webster Skelton.

ATLANTA'S LOSE IN SEMI-FINALS

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 7.—(AP)—The finals of the national junior tennis tournament became an all-California affair today as Joseph Hunt, of Los Angeles, and Julius Heldman, of Hollywood, swept through their semi-final matches.

THE BOX SCORE

CLUB	W.	L.	Pct.
ATLANTA	12	42	.222
Memphis	12	42	.222
Birmingham	12	42	.222
Chattanooga	12	42	.222

RECREATION DEPARTMENT.

Atlanta 1, Chattanooga 0.
Memphis 2, New Orleans 0.
Nashville 8, Knoxville 4.

ATLANTA'S LOSE IN SEMI-FINALS

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 7.—(AP)—The finals of the national junior tennis tournament became an all-California affair today as Joseph Hunt, of Los Angeles, and Julius Heldman, of Hollywood, swept through their semi-final matches.

THE BOX SCORE

CLUB	W.	L.	Pct.
ATLANTA	12	42	.222
Memphis	12	42	.222
Birmingham	12	42	.222
Chattanooga	12	42	.222

RECREATION DEPARTMENT.

Atlanta 1, Chattanooga 0.
Memphis 2, New Orleans 0.
Nashville 8, Knoxville 4.

ATLANTA'S LOSE IN SEMI-FINALS

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 7.—(AP)—The finals of the national junior tennis tournament became an all-California affair today as Joseph Hunt, of Los Angeles, and Julius Heldman, of Hollywood, swept through their semi-final matches.

THE BOX SCORE

CLUB	W.	L.	Pct.
ATLANTA	12	42	.222
Memphis	12	42	.222
Birmingham	12	42	.222
Chattanooga	12	42	.222

RECREATION DEPARTMENT.

Atlanta 1, Chattanooga 0.
Memphis 2, New Orleans 0.
Nashville 8, Knoxville 4.

ATLANTA'S LOSE IN SEMI-FINALS

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 7.—(AP)—The finals of the national junior tennis tournament became an all-California affair today as Joseph Hunt, of Los Angeles, and Julius Heldman, of Hollywood, swept through their semi-final matches.

THE BOX SCORE

CLUB	W.	L.	Pct.
ATLANTA	12	42	.222
Memphis	12	42	.222
Birmingham	12	42	.222
Chattanooga	12	42	.222

RECREATION DEPARTMENT.

Atlanta 1, Chattanooga 0.
Memphis 2, New Orleans 0.
Nashville 8, Knoxville 4.

ATLANTA'S LOSE IN SEMI-FINALS

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 7.—(AP)—The finals of the national junior tennis tournament became an all-California affair today as Joseph Hunt, of Los Angeles, and Julius Heldman, of Hollywood, swept through their semi-final matches.

THE BOX SCORE

CLUB	W.	L.	Pct.
ATLANTA	12	42	.222
Memphis	12	42	.222
Birmingham	12	42	.222
Chattanooga	12	42	.222

RECREATION DEPARTMENT.

Atlanta 1, Chattanooga 0.
Memphis 2, New Orleans 0.
Nashville 8, Knoxville 4.

ATLANTA'S LOSE IN SEMI-FINALS

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 7.—(AP)—The finals of the national junior tennis tournament became an all-California affair today as Joseph Hunt, of Los Angeles, and Julius Heldman, of Hollywood, swept through their semi-final matches.

THE BOX SCORE

CLUB	W.	L.	Pct.
ATLANTA	12	42	.222
Memphis	12	42	.222
Birmingham	12	42	.222
Chattanooga	12	42	.222

RECREATION DEPARTMENT.

Atlanta 1, Chattanooga 0.
Memphis 2, New Orleans 0.
Nashville 8, Knoxville 4.

ATLANTA'S LOSE IN SEMI-FINALS

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 7.—(AP)—The finals of the national junior tennis tournament became an all-California affair today as Joseph Hunt, of Los Angeles, and Julius Heldman, of Hollywood, swept through their semi-final matches.

THE BOX SCORE

CLUB	W.	L.	Pct.
ATLANTA	12	42	.222
Memphis	12	42	.222
Birmingham	12	42	.222
Chattanooga	12	42	.222

Standings

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

CLUBS	W.	L.	Pct.
ATLANTA	12	42	.222
Memphis	12	42	.222
Birmingham	12	42	.222
Chattanooga	12	42	.222

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Chattanooga 4, Atlanta 3.
Memphis 2, New Orleans 0.
Nashville 8, Knoxville 4.

TODAY'S GAMES.

Chattanooga at Atlanta.
Little Rock at New Orleans.
Memphis at Birmingham.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CLUBS	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	43	40	.519
Chicago	40	43	.482
Pittsburgh	38	45	.455
Cincinnati	37	46	.445

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Pittsburgh 1, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 2, Chicago 1.
New York 9, Philadelphia 8.

TODAY'S GAMES.

St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Boston.

Payne and Malcolm In Checker Finals

MARIETTA, Ga., Aug. 7.—The state checker title rested tonight between Garland Payne, of Macon, defending champion, and Norway Malcolm, of Daltonville, state champion in 1934. Payne upset George Clark this afternoon in semi-finals and Malcolm eliminated Webster Skelton.

ATLANTA'S LOSE IN SEMI-FINALS

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 7.—(AP)—The finals of the national junior tennis tournament became an all-California affair today as Joseph Hunt, of Los Angeles, and Julius Heldman, of Hollywood, swept through their semi-final matches.

THE BOX SCORE

CLUB	W.	L.	Pct.
ATLANTA	12	42	.222
Memphis	12	42	.222
Birmingham	12	42	.222
Chattanooga	12	42	.222

RECREATION DEPARTMENT.

Atlanta 1, Chattanooga 0.
Memphis 2, New Orleans 0.
Nashville 8, Knoxville 4.

ATLANTA'S LOSE IN SEMI-FINALS

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 7.—(AP)—The finals of the national junior tennis tournament became an all-California affair today as Joseph Hunt, of Los Angeles, and Julius Heldman, of Hollywood, swept through their semi-final matches.

THE BOX SCORE

CLUB	W.	L.	Pct.
ATLANTA	12	42	.222
Memphis	12	42	.222
Birmingham	12	42	.222
Chattanooga	12	42	.222

RECREATION DEPARTMENT.

Atlanta 1, Chattanooga 0.
Memphis 2, New Orleans 0.
Nashville 8, Knoxville 4.

ATLANTA'S LOSE IN SEMI-FINALS

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 7.—(AP)—The finals of the national junior tennis tournament became an all-California affair today as Joseph Hunt, of Los Angeles, and Julius Heldman, of Hollywood, swept through their semi-final matches.

THE BOX SCORE

CLUB	W.	L.	Pct.
ATLANTA	12	42	.222
Memphis	12	42	.222
Birmingham	12	42	.222
Chattanooga	12	42	.222

RECREATION DEPARTMENT.

Atlanta 1, Chattanooga 0.
Memphis 2, New Orleans 0.
Nashville 8, Knoxville 4.

ATLANTA'S LOSE IN SEMI-FINALS

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 7.—(AP)—The finals of the national junior tennis tournament became an all-California affair today as Joseph Hunt, of Los Angeles, and Julius Heldman, of Hollywood, swept through their semi-final matches.

THE BOX SCORE

CLUB	W.	L.	Pct.
ATLANTA	12	42	.222
Memphis	12	42	.222
Birmingham	12	42	.222
Chattanooga	12	42	.222

RECREATION DEPARTMENT.

Atlanta 1, Chattanooga 0.
Memphis 2, New Orleans 0.
Nashville 8, Knoxville 4.

ATLANTA'S LOSE IN SEMI-FINALS

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 7.—(AP)—The finals of the national junior tennis tournament became an all-California affair today as Joseph Hunt, of Los Angeles, and Julius Heldman, of Hollywood, swept through their semi-final matches.

THE BOX SCORE

CLUB	W.	L.	Pct.
ATLANTA	12	42	.222
Memphis	12	42	.222
Birmingham	12	42	.222
Chattanooga	12	42	.222

RECREATION DEPARTMENT.

Atlanta 1, Chattanooga 0.
Memphis 2, New Orleans 0.
Nashville 8, Knoxville 4.

ATLANTA'S LOSE IN SEMI-FINALS

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 7.—(AP)—The finals of the national junior tennis tournament became an all-California affair today as Joseph Hunt, of Los Angeles, and Julius Heldman, of Hollywood, swept through their semi-final matches.

THE BOX SCORE

CLUB	W.	L.	Pct.
ATLANTA	12	42	.222
Memphis	12	42	.222
Birmingham	12	42	.222
Chattanooga	12	42	.222

RECREATION DEPARTMENT.

Atlanta 1, Chattanooga 0.
Memphis 2, New Orleans 0.
Nashville 8, Knoxville 4.

ATLANTA'S LOSE IN SEMI-FINALS

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 7.—(AP)—The finals of the national junior tennis tournament became an all-California affair today as Joseph Hunt, of Los Angeles, and Julius Heldman, of Hollywood, swept through their semi-final matches.

THE BOX SCORE

CLUB	W.	L.	Pct.
ATLANTA	12	42	.222
Memphis	12	42	.222
Birmingham	12	42	.222
Chattanooga	12	42	.222

Standings

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

CLUBS	W.	L.	Pct.
ATLANTA	12	42	.222
Memphis	12	42	.222
Birmingham	12	42	.222
Chattanooga	12	42	.222

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Chattanooga 4, Atlanta 3.
Memphis 2, New Orleans 0.
Nashville 8, Knoxville 4.

TODAY'S GAMES.

Chattanooga at Atlanta.
Little Rock at New Orleans.
Memphis at Birmingham.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CLUBS	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	43	40	.519
Chicago	40	43	.482
Pittsburgh	38	45	.455
Cincinnati	37	46	.445

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Pittsburgh 1, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 2, Chicago 1.
New York 9, Philadelphia 8.

TODAY'S GAMES.

St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Boston.

Payne and Malcolm In Checker Finals

MARIETTA, Ga., Aug. 7.—The state checker title rested tonight between Garland Payne, of Macon, defending champion, and Norway Malcolm, of Daltonville, state champion in 1934. Payne upset George Clark this afternoon in semi-finals and Malcolm eliminated Webster Skelton.

ATLANTA'S LOSE IN SEMI-FINALS

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 7.—(AP)—The finals of the national junior tennis tournament became an all-California affair today as Joseph Hunt, of Los Angeles, and Julius Heldman, of Hollywood, swept through their semi-final matches.

PADLOCKS SOUGHT**Boykin Acts To Close Two Beer Saloons.**

Efforts to close two beer saloons in Fulton county as nuisances were started yesterday in Fulton superior court by Solicitor General John A. Boykin for the state of Georgia.

He filed petitions for injunctions against the "Dine-A-Mite" lunchroom, operated by C. C. Johnson and L. C. Spivey on Roswell road near Sandy Springs, and the "Marietta Buffet," tap and poolroom operated by M. Miller and Harold Sherman at 745 Marietta street.

Boykin set out that both places

sell wines, beer and intoxicating drinks and that profane language and disturbances at each place constitute a menace to public decency. He asked the superior court to padlock both. Judge Virgil B. Moore ordered a hearing set for August 15.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP UP.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—(AP)—A slight increase in the cotton acreage in Egypt for the 1936-37 season was reported today by the Department of Agriculture. It said first official estimates from the Egyptian ministry of agriculture showed 1,781,000 acres sown compared to 1,735,000 acres last year, an increase of less than 3 per

BULLOCH AWARDED NOMINATORS' CUP**County Exceeded Its Quota by 33 1-3 Per Cent, Chappel Reveals.**

Bulloch county yesterday was awarded the loving 'cup' donated by Senator George and Russell for the county which exceeded its quota by the greatest amount in the recent drive of Georgia Roosevelt nominators, it was announced by Bentley H. Chappel, of Columbus, treasurer of the state campaign.

Chappel presented the cup to Dr. R. J. Kennedy, of Statesboro, who led the Bulloch county drive and who succeeded in pushing that Georgia county 33 1-3 per cent over its quota.

S. W. Lewis was the district chairman under whom Dr. Kennedy and his associates worked.

Albert S. Hardy, of Gainesville, headed the Georgia campaign, and Charles J. Bloch, of Macon, was vice chairman.

"Our auditors have completed their final checkup," Chappel said last night. "The report shows Bulloch county exceeded its quota by 33 1-3 per cent, the largest percentage of any county in Georgia."

"We are proud of Bulloch county and Dr. Kennedy, Mr. Lewis and all the others who worked so faithfully and loyally in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt and the democratic party deserve much credit. They deserve the thanks of a democratic Georgia."

AUBURN BANDIT TRIO SOUGHT IN ATLANTA

Sheriff J. T. Williams, of Barrow county, checked hospitals yesterday with DeKalb and Fulton county law authorities in a search for three bandits, one of whom was wounded about the head or neck in a gun battle when the trio attempted to hold up a filling station at Auburn, Ga., nine miles west of Winder.

Robert Stewart, 19, clerk, was wounded during the fight.

COURT SCHEDULE**SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.**

The call of the following cases for argument will begin at 9 o'clock a. m. daylight saving time (8 o'clock central standard time) on Tuesday, September 8:

Ascock v. Williams.
Benton v. Munday.
Culder et al. v. Harris, admr., et al.
Holbrook v. Stewart et al.
Snider v. Snider.
Farmers' Land Company v. State Highway Board of Georgia et al.
Fidelity Fruit & Produce Company v. City of Atlanta et al.
Fine et al. v. Saul et al.
City of Atlanta v. Goodman et al.
Callan Court Company v. Citizens & Southern National Bank, trustee, et al.
Citizens & Southern National Bank, trustee, v. Callan Court Company et al.
Willford v. Harvey Furniture Company et al.
Blideman v. Jones et al.
Mayor, etc. of Fort Valley et al. v. Levin, Sealy v. Reeland, admr.
Youngblood et al. v. Hollis.
Cole v. State.
Smith, guardian, v. Federal Land Bank of Columbia et al.
Ramsay v. Mingleford, supt., etc., et al.
Hungerford v. Spalding et al., exrs.
Strickland v. Davis et al.
Kirkpatrick et al. v. Faw, exr.
Gormley, supt., etc. v. McNatt, exr., et al.
Haddon v. Smith et al.
Elyas, Inc. v. Cooker et al.
Turner, sheriff, v. Johnston, comr., et al.
Gulf Oil Corporation v. Suburban Realty Co.
Griffin v. State.
Bennett et al. v. Blackshear Manufacturing Company.
Southern Security Company v. American Discount Company.
Atlanta Coach Company, et al. v. Simmons, clerk.
Kennedy et al. v. Howard, tax collector, et al.
Sherrer v. LeMay et al.
LeMay et al. v. Sherrer.
Hodges et al. v. State Revenue Commission et al.
Johnson v. Lowry, sheriff.

Briefs must be served within the time prescribed by the rules of court, and filed (and costs, where due, paid) not later than September 5.

August Sale of Faultless Washers

A Complete Home Laundry \$1 DOWN

Right, Madam! Only ONE DOLLAR to deliver it—and it's a certainty your weekly savings will meet the remaining payments! During the August Sale—Today—you get 2 mounted Tubs, Ironing Board and Electric Iron Free! Come in for a demonstration!

ONLY 49.50

WITH THE TUBS, ELECTRIC IRON AND IRONING BOARD FREE!

STERCHI'S

116-120 WHITEHALL STREET

**STERCHI'S****AUGUST SALE SUPER-FEATURE**

A Red Cross Mattress Quilted FOR COMFORT AND DURABILITY
No Tufts!

Absolutely tuftless, this mattress will not lump, hollow, shrink or stretch because it is quilted throughout. The inner-springs are free to function with their maximum resiliency and the sides are kept upright with the new Flexibilt (prebuilt) edges. Select yours today and secure a pure silk-filled comfort to match the color and design of the mattress. Both are yours at the regular nationally advertised price of the mattress—\$39.50. This offer is for a short time only and will not be repeated next year.

\$1 Down \$1 Week**Your Complete Living Room!**

Suite of London Club Design and Other Pieces!

\$58⁸⁵**\$1 WEEKLY PAYS**

An ensemble at a record low price—at no sacrifice of styling! The 2-piece Suite of London Club design can be had in a variety of tapestry patterns. Additional pieces include the Occasional Chair, Coffee Table and End Table; Table Lamp and Shade; Adjustable Lounge Lamp and Shade! \$1 Weekly pays for this group!

**Colonial Maple Ensemble!**

Includes Mattress, Spring and Boudoir Chair!

\$58⁸⁵**\$1 WEEKLY PAYS**

It's peg maple, of course!... Just what you want for a charming Early American bedroom! This design is particularly good, being adapted from a Vermont original. Group includes the Bed, Chest, Vanity, Vanity Bench, Chintz Boudoir Chair, Coil Spring and Cotton Mattress! Knee-hole vanity is available!



Has 5 Burners

39⁵⁰

A standard, full-size oil range made for us by Florence—so you know it's bound to be good! \$1 weekly!



All RADIO TRADE-INS

Now Sale Priced!

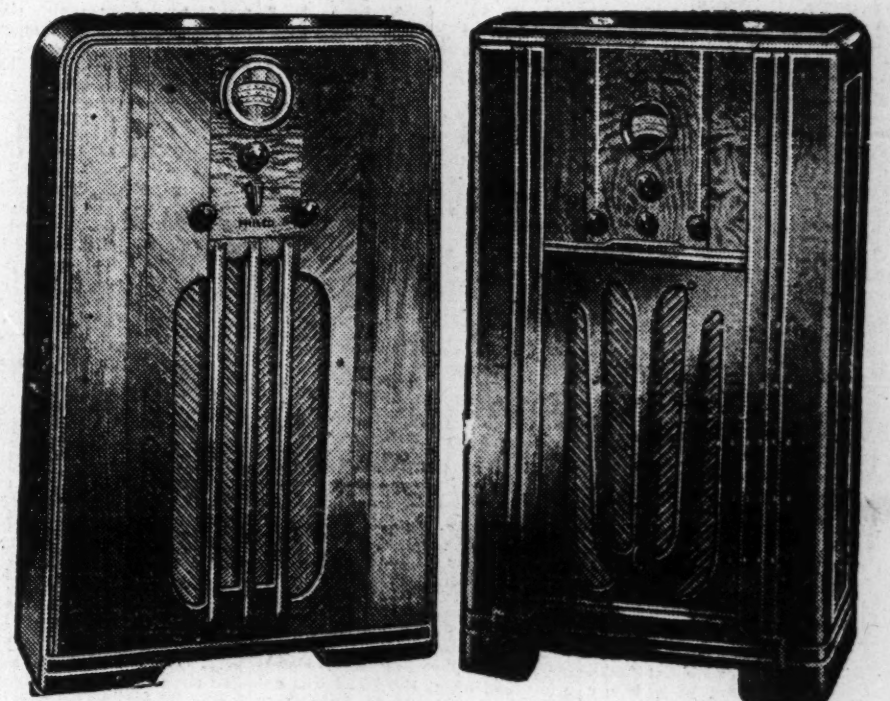
One group of nationally known makes of table models sale priced at

5.95

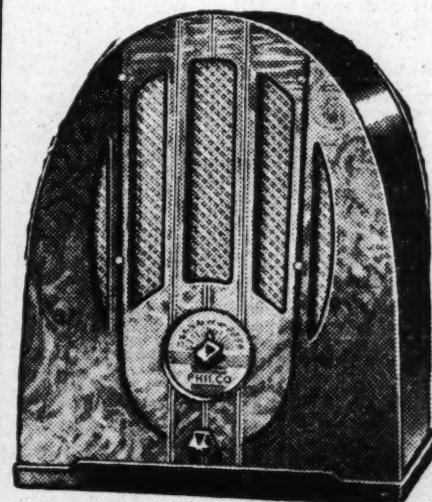
A few Philco Baby Grands, 1935 and 1936 Models, only... **\$9.95**
8-Tube Majestic Console, was formerly \$119.75, now... **\$14.50**
7-Tube Philco Console, a beauty, was \$79.50, now... **\$19.50**
\$209 Philco Console, all-tube power-house! Today's price... **\$24.50**
7-Tube Crosley Console, was \$89.50, reduced to... **\$24.50**
Another 7-tube Majestic Console, was \$195, now... **\$29.50**

ECONOMY CORNER USED FURNITURE

\$98.50 Modern Bedroom Suite, practically brand-new... **\$59.50**
3-Drawer Oak Dresser with swing mirror, reduced to... **\$3.95**
Overstuffed Lounge Chair with slip cover... **\$5.95**
\$44.50 Tapestry Upholstered Sofa Bed, now... **\$16.75**
\$44.50 Inner-Spring Studio Couch, bargain at... **\$13.95**
\$39.50 Kitchen Cabinet, looks like new... **\$14.75**
2-Pc. Wing-Back Frieze Upholstered Suite... **\$34.75**

Headquarters for the Spectacular 1937**PHILCO**

FREE!
Philco Political Atlas With Any Philco Today

**PHILCO 84-B**

A Whale of a Value at

\$20 CASH PRICE

A good-looking job, and you can bet on that! Amazing reception of far-distant stations all over the nation. Also gets police calls. Term price slightly more.

Tunes the World

Philco 610-J Console

\$76⁹⁵

Full-Size Console

By Philco at Only

\$56⁹⁵

Has the sensational Philco Foreign Tuning System that doubles the number of stations you can get and enjoy! Equipped with exclusive Philco dial that enables you to tune foreign stations by name—NOT by elusive numbers! Standard U. S. police, amateur and aviation reception in addition!

It's the sensational 60-F—the world's largest selling Console Radio! Handsome full-size walnut cabinet of semi-modern design. Clear, undistorted reception of standard U. S. programs, Police, Amateur and Aviation broadcasts. Very liberal allowance given for your old radio on it. Easy terms.

Liberal Trade-In Allowance For Your Old Radio During The August Sale

Sterchi's
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ATLANTA, GA.
116-120 WHITEHALL ST.

USE STERCHI'S BUDGET PAYMENT PLAN—OPEN AN ACCOUNT

YOUNG HARRIS ALUMNI
NAME NEW OFFICERS

Mrs. Elsie Granade, of Washington, Selected as President of Body.

YOUNG HARRIS, Ga., Aug. 7.—(P)—Election of new alumni officers here yesterday was a feature of the homecoming celebration at Young Harris College, when the 50th anniversary was observed.

Mrs. Elsie Standard Granade, of Washington, Ga., was elected president of the alumni association, succeeding Marion Dobbs, of Marietta. Other alumni officers elected were: Dr. John Johnson, Calhoun, first vice president; Miss Verdie Miller, Young Harris, second vice president; Willis A. Sutton Jr., Atlanta, third vice president; and W. C. Lenker, Young Harris, secretary and treasurer.

Hundreds came to the campus of the historic little college, in the mountains of extreme north Georgia, to celebrate the anniversary. Alumni came from widely scattered sections. Older alumni found many changes on the campus. Only one of the original buildings now stands, and new ones have taken the places of the others.

Charles S. Reid, of Atlanta, announced the \$100,000 endowment fund sought had been subscribed and it was stated that Scott Appleby, of Washington, D. C., an alumnus, had authorized the erection of a class room building on the campus to be named the "Charles E. Reid" building.

Dr. T. J. Lance is president of the college, which was founded in 1880 by Dr. Young L. G. Harris, an Athens philanthropist.

SAVANNAH PASTOR
IS GIVEN POST HERE

Rev. Joseph R. Smith To Be Administrator of Immaculate Conception Parish.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 7.—(P)—The appointment of the Rev. Joseph R. Smith, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Savannah, as administrator of the Immaculate Conception parish, Atlanta, was announced today.

Rev. Father Smith will succeed the Very Rev. Joseph E. Moynan, V. F., who has been appointed pastor of the new parish of Christ the King in Atlanta.

The changes were announced by the Rt. Rev. Mr. Joseph F. Croke, chancellor of the diocese of Savannah, for the Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara, bishop of the diocese.

A successor to Father Smith will be named upon the bishop's return to Savannah.

STATE DEATHS

MRS. PEARL SPRAYBERRY.
LAFAYETTE, Ga., Aug. 7.—Mrs. Pearl Sprayberry, 49, died at her home on Beech street at Rossville Wednesday.

She is survived by her husband, Nelson Sprayberry and three daughters, Mrs. Ulysses Ervin, Mrs. Roy Guess and Miss Katherine Sprayberry, and two sons, Carl and Jack, all of Rossville.

Funeral services were held this afternoon from the First Methodist church of Rossville, conducted by her pastor, Rev. T. F. Cook. Interment was in the Tennessee-Georgia Memorial park near Rossville.

JOHN W. THOMAS.
LAFAYETTE, Ga., Aug. 7.—John W. Thomas, 82, died at his home near Lafayette Wednesday.

He is survived by his widow and one son, Frank H. Thomas; one brother, O. M. Thomas, of San Diego, Cal.

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon from the residence with Rev. J. R. McCurdy officiating. Interment was in the Lafayette cemetery.

MISS ELSIE DONOHOO.
ROME, Ga., Aug. 7.—Funeral services for Miss Elsie Donohoo, 25, former Roman, who died Wednesday morning at her residence with Rev. F. A. Webb, of Cleveland, conducted the services and interment was in East View cemetery.

Miss Donohoo died after an extended illness. She resided in Rome until eight years ago when she moved to Cleveland.

Surviving her are her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Donohoo, and her brother, John Donohoo, of Cleveland.

Seeks Legion Position

QUIMBY MELTON.
MELTON'S CANDIDACY
FAVORABLY RECEIVED

Two States To Urge Georgian as Next National Legion Commander.

GRIFIN, Ga., Aug. 7.—Quimby Melton, Georgia newspaperman who is candidate for national commander of the American Legion, has attained every Legion office within his department but there is one office in his home town post that he has continued to hold for eight years, it is revealed here. That is the office of post service officer—the office that helps disabled veterans prepare their claims on the government, aids the widows and orphans of veterans and handles all relief work for the post.

Melton has handled hundreds of cases for needy veterans of his community and has been able to secure compensation for many. When he was national vice commander of the Legion he was active as his post's service officer. This was also true the year he was department commander of the Legion in Georgia, it is pointed out here.

In addition to his duties as post service officer, Melton is also chief welfare chairman of his post. Melton, who is at present in his second term as Georgia's representative on the Legion's national executive committee, has received pledges of support from all sections of the country and his backers maintain that he is not a "favorite son" candidate but a real contender with an excellent chance of being elected at the Cleveland convention.

Georgia and Florida, the two states that will present Melton at a candidate, are going to Cleveland in large numbers to work for their candidate, friends say. It is expected that by the time of the Cleveland convention Melton will have enough votes pledged to assure his election. Legion members state.

COCHRAN WOMAN
KILLED IN CRASH

Two Others Hurt in Auto Accident on Hawkinsville Road.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 7.—(P)—Miss Pulia Brown, of Cochran, injured in an automobile accident today between Hawkinsville and Cochran, died at a Macon hospital a few hours after being brought here.

Two other victims of the accident, listed as Milton Evans, Hawkinsville and Mrs. C. D. Davis Jr., of Hawkinsville, also were injured and were brought to a hospital here.

Reports of the accident here said Evans was driving from Cochran to Hawkinsville and that the two women were going in the opposite direction.

DRAKE RETIRES
Griffin To Oppose Congressman Cox.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Aug. 7.—(P)—By agreement between two prospective candidates, a committee of 12 citizens from the second congressional district chose S. Marvin Griffin, editor of the Bainbridge Post-Searchlight, to oppose Congressman E. E. Cox.

John E. Drake, attorney, withdrew from the race upon the decision of the committee, which included six friends of Drake and six of Griffin.

LEAF SALES CONTINUE
HEAVY AT 15 MARKETS

Government Report Shows Higher Prices Paid This Year Than Last.

By the Associated Press.
Heavy receipts and brisk trading continued in Georgia's 15 tobacco market cities yesterday. Prices were firm. A report of the United States Department of Agriculture showed prices on the first two days of the market generally were higher than for the same period last year. The department's report showed prices ranging from 5.20 and 7.20 cents a pound for the grade officially designated primings to 33.70 and 36.60 for cutters.

Market belt cities reported brisk sales yesterday and statistics on Thursday's business reflected a continuation of the heavy trade which started with the opening of the markets Tuesday.

Douglas reported sales Thursday of 628,852 pounds at an average of 24.50 cents a pound. Other sales reports Thursday included: Moultrie, 667,218 pounds at an average of 26.55; Valdosta, 738,554 at 26.04; average, 17,319, 270,394 at 23.20 average;ifton, 864,876 at 25.66.

Adel reported an unofficial total of 325,656 pounds was sold there Thursday at an average of \$1.011031, an average of \$2.02 per hundred pounds. Considerable tobacco still remained on the four warehouse floors waiting for prices maintaining their high level.

Streets, vacant lots and alleys were crowded at Nashville with trucks and loads of tobacco waiting for places on the warehouse floors. Big crowds have been in the city since the tobacco market opened.

Nashville sales Thursday totaled 833,985 pounds for \$7,630.16, with an average of \$27.32 per hundred pounds. A. L. Holl, a Ray City grower, sold 3,000 pounds for \$1.15, averaging more than 36 cents a pound. It was one third of his crop from nine acres.

Official figures on the first week's sales will not be announced until next week by the State Department of Agriculture.

Markets are expected to observe the usual Saturday holiday today.

Monday is expected by local warehousemen to be one of the biggest sales days.

STATE BRIEFS

HARLEM TRUSTEES NAMED.
HARLEM, Ga., Aug. 7.—(P)—Milton Magruder received re-election as a trustee of the Harlem school, one of the members of the board is Luther Cook, Hulon Hatcher, H. Verdery and Glenn Phillips.

FARM AGENT NAMED.
LOUISVILLE, Ga., Aug. 7.—(P)—Jefferson county commissioners elected Ed C. Dillard, of Watkinsville, to the post of farm agent to succeed the late O. D. Watson.

Dillard will report for duty as soon as he obtains a release from Oconee county.

ADVERTISERS TO MEET.
BRUNSWICK, Ga., Aug. 7.—(P)—The Outdoor Advertising Association of Georgia will meet in annual session here August 31 and September 1. C. D. Smith, of Columbus, is president.

TO VOTE ON BONDS.
COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 7.—(P)—Four proposed bond issues totaling \$160,000 for swimming pools, school improvements, paving and sewer extensions, will be submitted to Columbus voters October 31.

SERVICES AT BREMEN.
BREMEN, Ga., Aug. 7.—(P)—J. F. Fulford, formerly of Bradenton, Fla., will conduct services of the Bremen Church of Christ.

GOES TO GAINESVILLE.
GAINESVILLE, Ga., Aug. 7.—(P)—E. D. Raulerson, of Reidsville, has been named principal of the Main street school here. The school term will begin September 7.

JEFFERSON CANDIDATE.
LOUISVILLE, Ga., Aug. 7.—(P)—Closing of entries in the race for Jefferson county legislative seats found only two candidates qualified: Roy McCracken, incumbent, seeking re-election, and Dan R. McMillan Jr., of Bartow.

KIWANIS TO MEET.
MONTICELLO, Ga., Aug. 7.—(P)—The Monticello Kiwanis Club will be held at the Value of the Valley, Milledgeville, Macon, Cordele and Gray at a divisional meeting here September 3.

FIRST BALE IN TELFAIR.
MORA, Ga., Aug. 7.—(P)—Dock Selph grew Telfair county's first bale of 1936 cotton. Ginned here, the bale weighed 532 pounds and sold for 15 cents a pound.

TORRICO PLANT OPENS.
TIFTON, Ga., Aug. 7.—(P)—The Imperial Tobacco Company, Ltd., of Great Britain and Ireland, has opened its tobacco drying plant here and given employment to several hundred workers.

Tobacco bought by the concern on the Georgia market is redried and then exported.

SCHOOL DATE SET.
MILLEN, Ga., Aug. 7.—(P)—The Milken High school, only high school in Jenkins county, will open September 7 for the 1936-37 term with all the consolidated white rural schools in the county to open September 21.

FARM AID.
STATESBORO, Ga., Aug. 7.—(P)—R. W. Prance has assumed his duties as assistant farm agent of Bulloch county. His chief work will be in connection with the soil conservation program.

HEALTH COTTAGE BUILT.
STATESBORO, Ga., Aug. 7.—(P)—Work is under way on a new 10-room health cottage on the campus of Georgia State Teachers' College.

HEADS BRUNSWICK SCHOOL.
BRUNSWICK, Ga., Aug. 7.—(P)—Sidney Boswell, of Patterson, will direct the preparatory high school next session. The board of education elected him principal to succeed J. T. Burgess, resigned.

BROOKLET GETS BALE.
BROOKLET, Ga., Aug. 7.—(P)—The first bale of cotton ginned here this season came from the farm of Loving Smith. The bale weighed 545 pounds and sold for 11.75.

LUNCH FUND PROVIDED.
SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 7.—(P)—The Savannah city council granted \$250 to a nutritional lunch committee to aid in providing daily hot lunches for undernourished school children.

COURT RECESSES.
MOUNT VERNON, Ga., Aug. 7.—(P)—The Montgomery superior court, which began sessions Monday, recessed following opening of the tobacco market in near-by Vidalia.

HIGH BIDS TO DELAY
GAINESVILLE HOMES

New Offers Sought on 125 Houses for Those Hit by Tornado.

Bids were too high and bidding contractors have been asked to revise them, it was announced yesterday when prices for the construction of 125 new homes at Gainesville, Ga., were examined at the offices of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Atlanta.

W. F. Cummings, of the RFC, announced all bidders have been asked submit modified bids and to offer suggestions whereby the cost of erecting the proposed houses may be lessened.

The new buildings, 50 for white families and 75 for negroes, will replace structures destroyed in the tornado that leveled a great portion of Gainesville last April.

Work on the new homes was expected to be started within the next few weeks, but the action at yesterday's session may result in an indefinite delay.

The new homes will be built by the Gainesville Replacement Homes, Inc., a corporation which is borrowing the money from the government and will place the money on to those who purchase the homes. The corporation is composed of public-spirited citizens who are acting merely as agents in the carrying of the money from the government to the home owner. It is a non-profit organization and at a meeting in Gainesville A. E. Roper was elected president, H. H. Dean vice president, and E. E. Kimbrough Jr., secretary-treasurer.

Directors of the corporation are J. W. Bell, W. Bell, J. Roper, G. E. Pilgrim, E. E. Kimbrough Jr., G. E. Roper, A. S. Hardy, H. H. Dean, Julius Hulsey, Henry Washington and Marvin Bell.

COMMUTATION PLEA
TO BE MADE FOR FAIR

Patrolman's Slayer Is Believed En Route to Atlanta From Enid.

Commutation of the death sentence of Fred Fair, condemned slayer of Patrolman J. E. McDaniel, will be sought immediately upon his return to this city, it was revealed last night.

Guillebeau, counsel for Fair, who recently was arrested by G-men in Enid, Okla., said last night he had received a telegram from Fair, asking that his counsel be changed to Guillebeau.

"Proceedings will be started to commute Fair's sentence to life imprisonment when he arrives here," Guillebeau said.

Guillebeau, who handled Fair's two-year fight in courts here following his murder conviction, said Fair will stand by his story that the shooting of Patrolman McDaniel in 1928 was "an accident."

Fair has stated many times he "didn't mean to shoot the officer."

Fair was shot by Patrolman McDaniel this morning to return Fair. Deputy Sheriff James D. Baze and Tom Hutcherson are to bring Fair to the city jail.

Guillebeau, who handled Fair's two-year fight in courts here following his murder conviction, said Fair will stand by his story that the shooting of Patrolman McDaniel in 1928 was "an accident."

Fair has stated many times he "didn't mean to shoot the officer."

Fair was shot by Patrolman McDaniel this morning to return Fair. Deputy Sheriff James D. Baze and Tom Hutcherson are to bring Fair to the city jail.

Guillebeau, who handled Fair's two-year fight in courts here following his murder conviction, said Fair will stand by his story that the shooting of Patrolman McDaniel in 1928 was "an accident."

Fair has stated many times he "didn't mean to shoot the officer."

Fair was shot by Patrolman McDaniel this morning to return Fair. Deputy Sheriff James D. Baze and Tom Hutcherson are to bring Fair to the city jail.

Guillebeau, who handled Fair's two-year fight in courts here following his murder conviction, said Fair will stand by his story that the shooting of Patrolman McDaniel in 1928 was "an accident."

Fair has stated many times he "didn't mean to shoot the officer."

Fair was shot by Patrolman McDaniel this morning to return Fair. Deputy Sheriff James D. Baze and Tom Hutcherson are to bring Fair to the city jail.

Guillebeau, who handled Fair's two-year fight in courts here following his murder conviction, said Fair will stand by his story that the shooting of Patrolman McDaniel in 1928 was "an accident."

Fair has stated many times he "didn't mean to shoot the officer."

Fair was shot by Patrolman McDaniel this morning to return Fair. Deputy Sheriff James D. Baze and Tom Hutcherson are to bring Fair to the city jail.

Guillebeau, who handled Fair's two-year fight in courts here following his murder conviction, said Fair will stand by his story that the shooting of Patrolman McDaniel in 1928 was "an accident."

Fair has stated many times he "didn't mean to shoot the officer."

Fair was shot by Patrolman McDaniel this morning to return Fair. Deputy Sheriff James D. Baze and Tom Hutcherson are to bring Fair to the city jail.

Guillebeau, who handled Fair's two-year fight in courts here following his murder conviction, said Fair will stand by his story that the shooting of Patrolman McDaniel in 1928 was "an accident."

Fair has stated many times he "didn't mean to shoot the officer."

Fair was shot by Patrolman McDaniel this morning to return Fair. Deputy Sheriff James D. Baze and Tom Hutcherson are to bring Fair to the city jail.

Guillebeau, who handled Fair's two-year fight in courts here following his murder conviction, said Fair will stand by his story that the shooting of Patrolman McDaniel in 1928 was "an accident."

TENANT APPLICATIONS
URGED FOR TECHWOOD

Calhoun Eager To Lease Apartments to 'Most Eligible' Families in City.

Atlanta families who can qualify as tenants in Techwood Homes were urged yesterday by D. A. Calhoun, district supervisor of the federal government housing projects, to visit the rental offices on Merritts avenue and file their applications.

"Of the 2,800 applications filed for apartments in Techwood Homes, 50 per cent have been found to be ineligible because of income limitations and for other reasons," said Calhoun yesterday.

As a result, the application office will be continued and will be open from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. on weekdays and from 11 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. on Sundays.

Just a few more than 50 tenants have been accepted and have signed leases. They will start to move into their new homes on August 15, although the official opening of the project has been set for September 1.

"It is not anticipated that all the apartments will be tenanted immediately," said Mr. Calhoun. "In spite of the fact that more than enough applications have been received, the Public Works Administration's housing division, is confident there are a great number of Atlanta families more eligible than those who have applied."

Many persons have been reluctant to apply because they believe we have too many applications now. These applications are being weeded out, however, and we are anxious to hear from anyone who believes he could qualify."

Salary limits of families accepted as tenants have been fixed at not more than \$1,000 a year. The average rental per room is \$5.58 a month, with an added charge of \$1.81 per room for complete utility charges, including heat, hot and cold water and electric lighting, cooking and refrigeration. Techwood Homes is all-electric.

Tenants are being selected after making investigation to insure that all residents are of the class for which PWA housing was designed.

LESTER ANSWERS
GARLAND 'ATTACK'

Candidate for Attorney-General Declares He Did Not 'Forget Oath.'

MACON, Aug. 7.—William M. Lester, candidate for attorney general, replied last night to statements he attributed to Reuben Garland, also a candidate for attorney, in an address to the Georgia Women's Democratic Club.

"In an attack on me as the 'killer of the appropriation bill,' Mr. Lester said, 'Mr. Reuben Garland, one of our friends here, has accused me of the general assembly of this state, as it is well known that neither I nor any other individual member of the general assembly had sufficient power to kill any measure.'

"In the same address, Mr. Garland stated that public officers should not forget their oaths. He overlooked the fact that I carried out the oath which I took. The law provides that the general assembly shall not pass an appropriation bill that exceeds the anticipated revenue. The appropriation bill passed by the house exceeded the revenue as estimated by the state auditor, more than a million dollars."

"Whatever part I may have had in defeating the appropriation bill of the house was due to the fact I was endeavoring to follow the law of this state and the oath which I took as senator."

NEW POLIO CASES
REPORTED IN AREA

29 Dead, 412 Stricken in Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama.

By the Associated Press.
Thirteen new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia Friday, but Alabama—hardest hit of the four states in the affected area—listed only two new diagnoses.

The report ran the total cases in the four states to 412, with 29 deaths. Tennessee, making a two-day report due to the fact the state health department is closed today for the election, listed seven cases for a total of 102; Georgia reported two for 21; Mississippi had four for a total of 358.

Meanwhile, Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer of Alabama, reported that restrictions on picture shows and churches in Morgan county had been lifted with the passing of the third week without a new case.

One of Mississippi's new cases was in Wilkinson county, a hitherto unaffected area.

Mrs. Fred Stewart Is Honor Guest.

Mrs. P. D. McCarty gave a small luncheon Thursday in compliment to Mrs. Fred S. Stewart, of Little Rock, Ark., a former Atlantan who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Andrew P. Stewart on Oak street in West End.

Thursday evening Captain and Mrs. Robert O'Dell entertained at a family picnic supper honoring their cousin, Mrs. Stewart, last evening, and Mrs. John Simpson entertained informally at dinner Wednesday evening for the visitor.

Members of the Uncle Remus Memorial Association gave a luncheon Tuesday at the Wren's Nest to honor Mrs. Stewart, a former vice president of the organization. Officers and committee chairmen include Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, president; Mesdames Hal Hentz, Arthur Hazard, Warren D. White, Spencer Atkinson, J. B. Montague, Bank Whittey, Raymond O'Kelley, O. T. Camp, Morris Hirschberg, W. M. Jenks, Arthur Hale and others.

For Miss Jane Lee.

Mrs. Harrison Clarke was hostess yesterday at bridge-luncheon at her home on Dellwood drive, in honor of Miss Jane Lee, of Evansville, Ind., visited by Miss Lee, Misses Helen Clark, Frances Spratt, Sarah Lewis, Mary Lewis, Lillian Broward, Helen June Robert, Charlotte Ripley, Mary Ann Geisler, Kathryn Barwell and Mrs. Gordon Kiser Jr.

MAKES ITCHING STOP!

Get prompt relief from itch with Black and White Ointment. Famous for 20 years. Also effective for pimples, blisters, dark skin, Dandruff, Black and White Ointment. Trial size, 10c. Large can, 25c. Effective when used with Black and White Skin Soap. All druggists everywhere. (adv.)

Friendly Counsel

By CAROLINE CHATFIELD.
Problems of general interest submitted by readers will be discussed in this column. Correspondence invited. Four names held in confidence. Write Miss Chatfield, care The Atlanta Constitution.

Somebody came around recently with a facetious definition of a gentleman: "One who can entertain guests over the week-end without making any mention of money." According to this definition there aren't many gentlemen left. What with the bit on the golf game, the wager on the election, taxes, the stock market, the state of business, the price of pork and potatoes, the cost of cotton and tobacco, international debts and summer trips, the man who doesn't mention money to his week-end guests is likely to wake up Sunday morning and find them gone. Exclude from conversation a subject so close to the heart as money and "Homer nods."

Maybe a man's gentility may be gauged by his attitude toward money—certainly his character can. But it isn't fair to black-ball a boy for discussing what's on his mind when he is reasonably certain that the minds of his guests are milling on the same matter.

Who isn't money-conscious, anyhow, but children and nits? Surely the rich man is, however he came by his wealth. For he has discovered that he can't buy everything he wants leaving out love and religion. A gift of little dog-digger, putting up a fine imitation of the grand passion in return for jewelry, Paris clothes, crossings on luxury liners and the like, can convince him that money will buy love.

The poor man might like to lose his money-consciousness and this is the reason: He can't live without it, or die without it either.

CAROLINE CHATFIELD.

Problems of general interest submitted by readers will be discussed in this column. Letters unsuitable for publication will be answered personally provided they contain stamped, self-addressed envelopes. All names are held in confidence. Write Miss Chatfield, in care of The Constitution.

Minor—Holbrook.

Miss Emma Lou Minor and Theron Green Holbrook were married at the home of the bride's parents, 1389 Glenwood avenue, S. E., on August 2. Rev. W. T. Hume officiated, and Mrs. Hugh Lynn Fitzgerald, sister of the bride, was matron of honor. The bride wore an ensemble of navy crepe with a shoulder bouquet of sweet heart roses. They will reside in Atlanta.

Mrs. Poole Honored.

Mrs. Fred Sorrow entertained at luncheon yesterday at her home on Pinetree drive in compliment to her mother, Mrs. C. L. Poole, of Athens. The luncheon table, set entirely in green glass, was centered with an arrangement of pink garden flowers. Covers were placed for eight friends of the honor guest.

Treasure Hunt.

Members of the Y. P. S. I. of St. Luke's Episcopal church will sponsor a treasure hunt on Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock at the home of Miss Lydia Stanford at 608 Cresthill avenue, N. E. Members are asked to bring a fellow pirate with them to the hunt and 25 cents for refreshments for each couple.

Mrs. Cochran's Class.

Mrs. Glen Cochran's Sunday School Class was entertained at Mrs. R. B. Walker's home on Oak street, Hills Park, Thursday evening.

The devotion was read by the president of the class, Mrs. Rufus White. After business period a social hour was enjoyed, and in a contest prizes were won by Miss Ann Walters and Mrs. Holbrook.

Present were Mesdames Glenn Cochran, Ed Holbrook, P. W. Brewer, J. C. McElreath, Rufus White, Sarah Gilbert, R. J. Walters, D. N. Brewer, Ovie Nash, R. B. Nathan, H. E. Ivey, Miss Ann and Kathryn Walters.

Present were Mesdames Glenn Cochran, Ed Holbrook, P. W. Brewer, J. C. McElreath, Rufus White, Sarah Gilbert, R. J. Walters, D. N. Brewer, Ovie Nash, R. B. Nathan, H. E. Ivey, Miss Ann and Kathryn Walters.

Present were Mesdames Glenn Cochran, Ed Holbrook, P. W. Brewer, J. C. McElreath, Rufus White, Sarah Gilbert, R. J. Walters, D. N. Brewer, Ovie Nash, R. B. Nathan, H. E. Ivey, Miss Ann and Kathryn Walters.

Present were Mesdames Glenn Cochran, Ed Holbrook, P. W. Brewer, J. C. McElreath, Rufus White, Sarah Gilbert, R. J. Walters, D. N. Brewer, Ovie Nash, R. B. Nathan, H. E. Ivey, Miss Ann and Kathryn Walters.

Present were Mesdames Glenn Cochran, Ed Holbrook, P. W. Brewer, J. C. McElreath, Rufus White, Sarah Gilbert, R. J. Walters, D. N. Brewer, Ovie Nash, R. B. Nathan, H. E. Ivey, Miss Ann and Kathryn Walters.

Present were Mesdames Glenn Cochran, Ed Holbrook, P. W. Brewer, J. C. McElreath, Rufus White, Sarah Gilbert, R. J. Walters, D. N. Brewer, Ovie Nash, R. B. Nathan, H. E. Ivey, Miss Ann and Kathryn Walters.

Present were Mesdames Glenn Cochran, Ed Holbrook, P. W. Brewer, J. C. McElreath, Rufus White, Sarah Gilbert, R. J. Walters, D. N. Brewer, Ovie Nash, R. B. Nathan, H. E. Ivey, Miss Ann and Kathryn Walters.

Present were Mesdames Glenn Cochran, Ed Holbrook, P. W. Brewer, J. C. McElreath, Rufus White, Sarah Gilbert, R. J. Walters, D. N. Brewer, Ovie Nash, R. B. Nathan, H. E. Ivey, Miss Ann and Kathryn Walters.

Present were Mesdames Glenn Cochran, Ed Holbrook, P. W. Brewer, J. C. McElreath, Rufus White, Sarah Gilbert, R. J. Walters, D. N. Brewer, Ovie Nash, R. B. Nathan, H. E. Ivey, Miss Ann and Kathryn Walters.

Present were Mesdames Glenn Cochran, Ed Holbrook, P. W. Brewer, J. C. McElreath, Rufus White, Sarah Gilbert, R. J. Walters, D. N. Brewer, Ovie Nash, R. B. Nathan, H. E. Ivey, Miss Ann and Kathryn Walters.

Present were Mesdames Glenn Cochran, Ed Holbrook, P. W. Brewer, J. C. McElreath, Rufus White, Sarah Gilbert, R. J. Walters, D. N. Brewer, Ovie Nash, R. B. Nathan, H. E. Ivey, Miss Ann and Kathryn Walters.

Present were Mesdames Glenn Cochran, Ed Holbrook, P. W. Brewer, J. C. McElreath, Rufus White, Sarah Gilbert, R. J. Walters, D. N. Brewer, Ovie Nash, R. B. Nathan, H. E. Ivey, Miss Ann and Kathryn Walters.

Present

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES

PRESBYTERIAN.

WORTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN.
Rev. Richard Orms, pastor. Dr. Barry M. Moffett speaks at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

CAPITOL VIEW PRESBYTERIAN.
Rev. A. Julian Warner, pastor. Worship 11 a. m., "Unhappily Married," 8 p. m., "A Syncretistic Sinner."

COVENANT PRESBYTERIAN.
Dr. Herman L. Turner, minister. Services 11 a. m., "Weaver Marr," guest speaker.

OAKHURST PRESBYTERIAN.
Rev. Russell F. Johnson, minister. Dr. G. G. Stokes preaches 11 a. m., C. D. Montgomery speaks 8 p. m.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN.
Worship 11 a. m., "The Originality of Jesus," Rev. Peter Marshall; 8 p. m., "Playing at Religion," Rev. Sidney A. Gates.

INMAN PARK PRESBYTERIAN.
Rev. Charles L. Smith, pastor. Services 11 a. m., Rev. F. H. Baum; 8 p. m., Young People.

DRUID HILLS PRESBYTERIAN.
Sermon 11 a. m., "The Christian and God's Truth," 8 p. m., "Directions for Christian Growth." Preaching by Dr. R. K. Jester.

ROCK SPRING PRESBYTERIAN.
Rev. R. T. Gillespie, pastor. Services 11 a. m., Rev. O. N. Caldwell.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.
Rev. William V. Gardner, pastor. Preaches 11 a. m.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN.
Rev. Stuart R. Gentry, pastor. Worship 11 a. m., sermon by Rev. John Melton; 8 p. m., address by W. J. O'Callaghan.

PEACHTREE ROAD.
Rev. E. T. Wilson, pastor. Service, 11 a. m.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN.
Rev. H. B. Wade, pastor. Preaching by Dr. W. C. Robinson, 11 a. m., "The Brazen Serpent the Type of Christ."

GORDON STREET PRESBYTERIAN.
Rev. Harold Rhodes, pastor. Preaches: 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.
Rev. Charles F. Schilling, pastor. Services 11 a. m., by Dean Edmund O. O'Neil.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. PHILIP.
Rev. H. J. Mitchell, bishop. Rev. Raimundo de Orlas, dean. Rev. C. F. Schilling, canon. Communion, 11 a. m., sermon, 11 a. m., by Canon Charles F. Schilling.

ST. JOHN'S.
Sermon by Mrs. Sauls at 11 a. m.

HOLY COMFORTER.
Sermon, 8 p. m.

ST. TIMOTHY CHAPEL.
Communion, 11 a. m.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.
Rev. G. W. Gagne, pastor. Communion, 7:30 a. m., sermon, 11 a. m.

ST. LUKE'S.
Communion, 8 a. m., sermon by Rev. C. B. Wilmer, "This Business of Going to Church," 11 a. m.

METHODIST.

TRINITY METHODIST.
Rev. D. C. Starnes. Sermon 11 a. m., "The Challenge of Change."

ST. PAUL METHODIST.
Rev. Les Allgood, pastor. Sermon: 11 a. m., "Our Great God," 8 p. m., "Laying Aside Every Weight," by Rev. G. L. Hickman.

GRACE METHODIST.
Dr. W. A. Shelton, pastor. Sermon: 11 a. m., "Understanding Through Participation," by Dr. Lester Rumble; 8 p. m., "Born of God," by Dr. Victor L. Bray.

DECATUR FIRST METHODIST.
Rev. E. S. Sorensen will speak at 11 a. m. Rev. Milton Richardson, supply pastor, preaches 8 p. m.

PARK STREET METHODIST.
Rev. Fred L. Gilson, pastor. Sermon: 11 a. m., "Life's Platform," 8 p. m., "Conquering Life."

MARTHA BROWN MEMORIAL.
Rev. T. H. Hunt, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

UNDERWOOD METHODIST.
A. Lee Hale, pastor. Worship 10:30 a. m., "Our Psalm of Life," 8 p. m., Rev. Lyman Barger interprets "The Last Supper."

GLENN MEMORIAL METHODIST.
Dr. R. A. Schermerhorn preaches 11 a. m.

EPWORTH METHODIST.
Sermon, 10:30 a. m., "The Mystery of Godliness," 8 p. m., "A Wrong Standard of Measure."

PONCE DE LEON METHODIST.
Elmer C. Deery, minister. Sermon: 11 a. m., by Professor J. R. Van Pelt; 8 p. m., speakers.

PEACHTREE ROAD METHODIST.
A. Lee Hale, pastor. Worship 11 a. m., "Believe in the Holy Ghost," young people 7:30 p. m., led by Vera Sellars.

DEVID HILLS METHODIST.
Dr. John Brandon Peters preaches, 10:30 a. m., "Jesus' Last Anointment," 8 p. m., "Jesus' Last Sermon."

INMAN PARK METHODIST.
Dr. Luther Bridgman, pastor. Preaches 11 a. m., "Temptation."

SYLVAN HILLS METHODIST.
Dr. H. Maxey, pastor. Services, 11 a. m.

"Can Any Good Thing Come Out of Nazareth?" 8 p. m., "When a Man is a Man."

PATULLO MEMORIAL METHODIST.
(Deceased.)
Rev. Robert L. Arroyo preaches, 10:30 a. m., "A Disappointed Man," 8 p. m., "Can God Make a Fool of a Fool?"

WESLEY MEMORIAL METHODIST.
Rev. W. H. Boring, pastor. Preaching, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

BETHANY METHODIST.
(Grove Park.)
Rev. F. Fraser, pastor. Preaching, 11 a. m., by Rev. A. J. Pons; 8 p. m., by Rev. D. C. Starnes.

ST. JOHN METHODIST.
Rev. W. H. Clark, pastor. Services: 11 a. m., "Christ's Common Possession," 8 p. m., college day program.

ENGLISH AVENUE METHODIST.
Rev. J. J. Blanks, pastor. Preaching, 11 a. m., by Rev. J. E. Cook; 7:30 p. m., by Rev. W. B. Roster.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

CENTENARY.
Rev. T. M. Luke, pastor. Sermon 11 a. m., by Rev. Thomas Jasper Lucas, "Self-Redemption."

SYLVAN HILLS METHODIST PROTESTANT.
Oscar Bruce Talley, minister. Morning service, Rev. L. L. Llorens in charge; evening, "A Call to Faith and Repentance."

BAPTIST.

DRUID HILLS BAPTIST.
Louie D. Newton preaches 11 a. m., "Go and Wash, and Thou Shalt Be Clean," 8 p. m., "Christ Jesus and Him Crucified."

GRANT PARK BAPTIST.
Rev. R. M. Larkin, pastor. Rev. Charles S. Rush preaches 11 a. m., "The Test of Faithfulness," 8 p. m., "The Polly of Neglect."

INMAN PARK BAPTIST.
Rev. F. L. Ponder, pastor. 10:30 a. m., and 8 p. m. Message by Rev. Joe Burton.

CAPITOL AVENUE BAPTIST.
Dr. W. H. Major, minister. Preaches at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

FIRST BAPTIST.
Dr. Willis A. Barrett, pastor. Dr. L. R. Christie speaks 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

SOUTH DECATUR BAPTIST.
Rev. Robert Larkin, minister. Services 11 a. m., "Sanctification, Consecration and Exaltation," 7:30 p. m., "He That Shall Not Walk in Darkness."

GORDON STREET BAPTIST.
Preaching by pastor, W. H. Paul, 11 a. m., "Keep Your Hand to the Plow," 8 p. m., "The Sunday School."

COLLEGE PARK BAPTIST.
Rev. R. L. McClary, pastor. Dr. J. S. Ralley preaches 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

CALVARY BAPTIST.
Rev. S. V. Fields, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

EUCLED AVENUE BAPTIST.
Samuel A. Conner, pastor. Preaching, by Rev. Walter F. Pate, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

MCDONALD MEMORIAL BAPTIST.
Services: 11 a. m., "Jesus Only," 8 p. m., "Take Ye Away the Stone," Rev. S. C. Ray, pastor.

NORTH ATLANTA BAPTIST.
Rev. George McHenry, pastor. Services: 11 a. m., "Nothing Hath Failed of the Lord's Will," 7:45 p. m., "Prophecy's Place in Practical Christianity."

WEST END BAPTIST.
Dr. M. A. Cooper, pastor. Dr. Wilson speaking, 11 a. m., "A Little Study of Some Big Talk," 8 p. m., "Getting Acquainted With Sinners."

FIRST BAPTIST.
(Hapeville.)
Worship, 11 a. m., Rev. Z. E. Barron, pastor; 8 p. m., "Scattering Yet Increasing—Holding Yet Losing," 8 p. m., "What Wait I For?"

KIRKWOOD BAPTIST.
Rev. Courtney Baker, preaching, 11 a. m., "Moses Is Dead, Therefore Arise and Go Over Jordan," 8 p. m., "The Heroic Highwayman."

CAPITOL VIEW BAPTIST.
W. Lee Cutts, pastor, 11 a. m., Rev. Noble Belle, 8 p. m., Rev. J. T. Widener.

MERRITT AVENUE BAPTIST.
Rev. H. J. Aycock, pastor. Sermon: 11 a. m., "Shall We Live Again?" 8 p. m., "Instantaneous Salvation."

CENTER HILL BAPTIST.
Rev. R. A. Walker, pastor. "Church Membership," evening, "How Far Will Sin Lead?"

COOPER STREET BAPTIST.
Paul M. Gilliam, pastor. Services, 11 a. m., "The Festival We Need Today," 7:45 p. m., "Weighed and Wanting."

MORNINGSTAR BAPTIST.
Preaching, 11 a. m., by Dr. Norman C. Deery, preaching, 8 p. m., by G. J. Davis, pastor.

SECOND-PONCE DE LEON BAPTIST.
Rev. Ryland Knight, pastor. Dr. Arthur Hale Gordon preaches, 11 a. m.

JACKSON HILL BAPTIST.
Preaching, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., by Dr. D. B. Gray, in absence of the pastor, Dr. A. T. Allen.

WESTERN HEIGHTS BAPTIST.
Rev. W. F. Allison, pastor. Sermon: 11 a. m., "Who We Are, What We Stand For, and Why?" 8 p. m., "The Bible."

COLONIAL LIFE BAPTIST.
J. M. Hendler, pastor. Service, 11 a. m., "The Second Person of the Trinity, or the Holy Spirit."

However, even desserts may be chosen with discrimination toward calories. Here are a few low-calorie recipes:

OTHER CHURCHES.

LAKEWOOD HEIGHTS INTERDENOMINATIONAL.
Rev. H. H. DeWald, pastor. Services, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL.
Rev. R. Wiley Scott, pastor. Service, 11 a. m., "An Excursion in the World of Nature."

RADIO CHURCH.
Dr. Witherston Dodge, leader. Meeting on roof garden of Ansley hotel Sunday morning at 11:15 o'clock. Subject, "The Word of God." Free admission. Free will contribution.

ORATORY OF ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL.
Eucharist, mass, cantata, and healing service, 10:45 a. m., Rev. Father James O. O'Connell.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED.
Rev. H. A. DeWald, pastor. Worship, 11 a. m.

INMAN PARK CHURCH OF GOD.
H. Hutchins, minister. Preaches, 10:30 a. m., "Who We Are, What We Stand For, and Why?" 8 p. m., "The Bible."

FIRST UNIVERSAL SPIRITUALIST.
Services, 7:45 p. m., Rev. Nettie Bates, Rev. Corrie Miller, pastors.

CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.
Sermon, 11 a. m., 8 p. m., by Rev. F. L. Squires, pastor.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.
Atlanta.
Service, 7:30 p. m.
East Point.
Service, 7:30 p. m.

Thefts From Brother Charged to Man Here

Accused of burglarizing his own brother's home, Grady Durand, white, was indicted on two counts yesterday by the Fulton grand jury.

Durand was charged with stealing an electric iron and clock from M. R. Durand, of 580 Griffin street, and a radio from the residence of L. W. Dempsey, of 839 Kennedy street. The Durands are brothers, attaches at the solicitor general's office said.

Homer Haney, white, was indicted on a charge of using profane language to O. H. Pendley, former secretary of the Atlanta police department, who is now a patrolman, in the presence of Mrs. Nell Bohannon, of 400 Cooper street.

Fifteen true bills were returned by the grand jury.



Almost fifty years ago Myron E. Freeman began selling fine diamonds, watches and silverware to the people of Atlanta. Through adherence to old-fashioned principles of sound quality and honest value the firm which he founded has grown from a modest beginning to become one of the city's outstanding institutions.

Myron E. Freeman & Bro.

JEWELERS

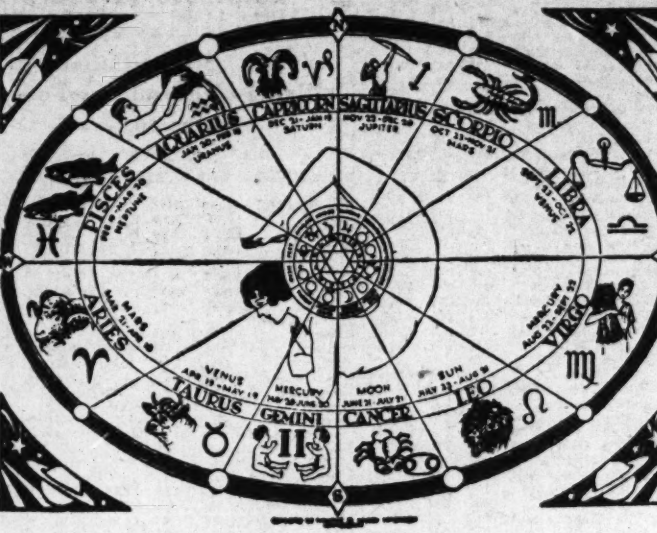
103 Peachtree Street

One of the South's Outstanding Stores

"Let Your Stars Guide You"

By BERNICE DENTON PIERSON, Foremost American Astrologer.

"Heaven's golden alphabet—And he that runs may read."—Young.



ATLANTA'S WHO'S WHO IN THE ZODIAC.

MRS. WILLIAM T. HEALEY.

November 14 marks the natal day of Mrs. William T. Healey, one of Atlanta and the south's most prominent women.

The Sun in Scorpio shows development, versatility, quickness, inventive genius. It makes for smoothness and subtlety.

The Moon-Mars position gives great courage. It denotes one practical, enterprising, generous, full of energy and adventurous.

The Saturn-Uranus position tends to strengthen the future, or to solve personal problems, fitting her for responsible positions.

The Venus-Mercury position gives cheerfulness, love of music and the fine arts.

The Sun-Mars position gives intense enthusiasm and the ability to finish undertakings.

The Sun-Mercury position gives good memory and concentration. This position also tends to make more potent the mental faculties, giving great adaptability, quickness of comprehension and the power to respond to the mental requirements of the situation.

Alpharatz and Andromeda's Head, the constellation of the zodiac, in this chart, give honor and preferment to the intellectuality and independence.

You can get your complete astrological forecast through The Constitution, compiled by Bernice Denton Pierson, one of America's best known astrologers. Mrs. Pierson does not profess the ability to tell fortunes, to foretell the future, or to solve personal problems, but she can give you a complete and accurate rendition of the position of the Sun and planets at the time of your birth, carefully worked out, according to the strict rules of astrology. All you have to do is to fill in the coupon below inclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope, together with 10 cents in coin to cover the mailing cost. You will then receive through the mail certain pertinent facts which deal astrologically with the Sun at the time of your birth, called a Sun chart, and with this Sun chart, a series of numbers which will enable you to identify the planetary interpretations, which will be published in The Constitution each day, dealing with the influence of a given planet on the day of your birth, according to the rules of astrology.

No. 110—Your greatest hindrance comes from the Mars planet, drawn out and through the mind. You should learn to overcome this tendency. You are quick to learn and will profit by your mistakes. You should beware of strangers and do not place confidence in them without first investigating.

No. 104—You are unhappy in the wrong place. You are terribly moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 102—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 100—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 98—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 96—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 94—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 92—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 90—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 88—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 86—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 84—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 82—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 80—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 78—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 76—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 74—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 72—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 70—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 68—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 66—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 64—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 62—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 60—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 58—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 56—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 54—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 52—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 50—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 48—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 46—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 44—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 42—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 40—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 38—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 36—You possess a tendency to amass wealth, but sometimes you do not go about it in a determined and earnest way. You are very much moved over financial matters. You are fond of money. You should always be cautious about purchasing property. Plan ways and means of increasing your income, but avoid a tendency to rash, extravagant or premature spending.

No. 34—You possess a tendency to amass

STOCK PRICES IMPROVE IN MORE ACTIVE TRADE

**Carriers Are Most Popular
Division; Favorable Earnings
Bullish Factor.**

Daily Stock Summary.

(Copyright, 1936, Standard Statistics Co.)
(1926 average equals 100)

Friday	Thursday	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday
150.9	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7
150.9	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7
150.9	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7
150.9	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7
150.9	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7
150.9	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7
150.9	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7
150.9	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7
150.9	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7
150.9	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7

Dow-Jones Averages.

By THE UNITED PRESS.

Open	High	Low	Close	Net
100.81	101.48	100.81	101.48	+0.67
100.81	101.48	100.81	101.48	+0.67
100.81	101.48	100.81	101.48	+0.67
100.81	101.48	100.81	101.48	+0.67
100.81	101.48	100.81	101.48	+0.67
100.81	101.48	100.81	101.48	+0.67
100.81	101.48	100.81	101.48	+0.67
100.81	101.48	100.81	101.48	+0.67
100.81	101.48	100.81	101.48	+0.67
100.81	101.48	100.81	101.48	+0.67

WHAT STOCKS DID.

By FRANK MACMILLAN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—(AP)—

Sweeping advance on more active trading

the stock market today rose over

a broad front to the highest level since

June, 1931.

Wall Streeters said the basis for

advances, which ran from fractions

to 3 or more points, was provided

by a contra-seasonal advance in freight

carloadings for the week ended Aug.

1, symptoms of wider purchasing

power and continued favorable earnings.

Measured by the Associated Press

average of 60 shares the market rose

1.0 to 0.91. This was the sharpest net

gain since May 26. The average gain

increased to 1,672,940 shares from

1,171,940 Thursday.

The market got away to a steady

but quiet start. As trading progressed

the carriers gathered momentum.

Added to this, brokers said, was the

gradual development of short selling,

a good part of which centered on the

motors.

For the third successive day Allied

Chemical jumped to a new high, scoring

9 1/2 points to 242 on moderate

volume.

Chrysler, up 2 7/8 to 120 7/8, led

the automobiles. General Motors, up

1 1/4 to 69 1/8 and Auburn

up 1 1/4 to 35 1/2.

Rails ahead fractions to 3 points

or so included Union Pacific at

143 3/4, Santa Fe at 86 1/2, Baltimore

and Ohio at 23, Pennsylvania at

37 1/2 and New York Central,

the most active issue of the day, at 42 5/8.

Brokers' Views

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

BEER & CO.—STOCK OPINIONS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Following is the

complete official list of today's stock trans-

actions on the New York Stock Exchange:

STOCKS.

Sales (Hds.) Div. R. High-Low-Close-Net

3 Amco Stl (30) 60 60 60 60 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

33 Adams Exp. (20) 121 121 121 121 0

GRAIN PRICES RECEDE; PROVISIONS STEADY

Advices State Canada Is

Being Undersold by Foreign

Exporters.

Real Estate For Sale

North Side.

WE CAN build you a modern home of your own now before costs advance. Payment less than rent. Only a lot or its value required if you have regular employment. Write for details.

Handle all details. FHA plan, A. A. A. Contracting Co., 533 Courtland, N.E. WA. 8707

BRICK bungalow, only \$4,750. A real value.
See outside today. Gene Craig, CH. 220.
BANKIN-WHITTEN
Realty Co. WA. 0636. Realtor

BRICK—6 rms., exclusive North Side location, good condition, \$4,950. Mr. Weaver WA. 2162.

ADAMS REALTY & LOAN CO.
825 West End. Healey Bldg. W.A. 0100

BETWEEN the Peachtrees, 6-room bungalow
low, A-1 condition, \$3,700. HE. 8690-W

LOW. 2789 Piedmont Road—New brick bungalow
low. Call Mr. Mincey WA 3404

ATTRAC. N. S. BUNGALOW 6 RMS. BATH
GAIN. OWNER, MA. 5631. HE. 2504-W

West End.

WEST END HOME
825 WEST END Avenue, 6 rooms
and sleeping porch; lot 52x150
feet. 2-BAT. BUNG. \$3,700.

and fig trees; house needs some freshening up, but this is a real value at \$2,250; terms. Exclusive sale. Call Mr. Watkins.

ADAMS-CATES CO.
REALTORS.

20 GLENN ST., S. W.
Two-Story frame. 6-room house in good condition.

good condition; new screens
throughout; terms less than rent;
\$400 cash and \$16 a month will
handle. Exclusive sale. Call Mr.
Watkins.
ADAMS-CATES CO.
REALTORS.
2d Floor, Hurt Bldg. WA. 5477.

Druid Hills.
 DRUID HILLS. For sale or rent, exclusive residence. In city. Large elevated lot. Rent 125. DE. 4938-J.

South Side.
 82 KENDRICK, S. E.—4 rms., sleep. porch
 vacant now, price \$2,500; \$250 cash, \$2
 per month. 226 Peachtree Arcade. WA. 4304
 4 MONTGOMERY ST., S. E., 7-r. brick
 bungalow. Sacrifice at \$2,250. Terms. Own
 er. WA. 2534.

Investment Properties 84-A
49 SIMPSON, N. W., 4-unit remod. fr.
house, rents \$600 yr.; \$2,250. WA. 8707

Builders and Contractors 84-B
FILL design, finance and build bungalow
residence or apartment on your lot. Easy

CLUB DRIVE LOTS
JUST off Peachtree. These lots have
125 to 150 feet frontage and an aver-

age depth of 315 feet; beautiful trees and natural shrubs. A delightful community of home owners. See our signs on property. B. F. White, HE. 7479-J.

DRAPER-OWENS CO.
EXCLUSIVE.

Grant Bldg. WA. 9311.

1,000—GROVE lot, 100x305. Peachtree-Dunwoody Rd., Brookhaven Club section. Geo. Moore, CH. 3994 nights.

OR. Oliver and Bankhead, 48x100 ft. 5-rm house. Sylvan road lot, 50x160 ft., sacrifice for cash or terms. WA. 2887.

ASCADIE HTS.—Beautifully wooded lots

DR best selection, North Side lots. Call
Burdett Realty Co., WA. 1011.

SEACREE HEIGHTS PARK—Beautiful
wooded lot, 100x300, only \$3,000. WA. 0154

ENOX PARK, Atlanta's best managed
home community. HE. 8871.

Property for Colored	86
<p>9 SUNSET. 10 rms., 2 baths. \$2,300; \$500 cash, balance to suit. Henderson, JA. 2903.</p> <p>ATTENTION, ex-service men. Houses in all parts city. \$650 up. A. Graves, WA. 2772.</p>	
Suburban—For Sale	87

HADY OAKS. 7 acres, beautifully wooded tract. Modern 8-rm. house, bath, double garage, electricity; 1,000 ft. paved road; septicage; enchanting stream, natural lake; 20 minutes' drive downtown. Bargain. \$950. Terms. Mr. Peavy. CH. 1225.

SAUTIFUL shady oak grove, good old 6
room house, 1 1/2 acres land, fruit, garden,
\$600 cash, \$15 month. Near Stone Mountain
Ga. Owner, Hemperley, WA. 7310.

BEAUTIFUL camp site, 21 acres, near Roswell, shack, trees, spring, 3 branches, \$150, \$150 cash. Owner, J. J. Hemperley, A. 7310.

NDY 6 acres land, 4-room house, branch,
11 miles S Pta., \$895; \$195 cash, \$18
th. J. J. Hemperly, WA. 7310.

PERIAN ROAD—35 acres, beautiful
home site, Samuel Rothberg, WA. 2253.

To Exchange Real Estate 88

HILL TRADE NORTH SIDE AUREAGH

WITH BRANCH, LOTS OF TIMBER. ASH
PAYMENT ON NORTH SIDE BUN
LOW. ADDRESS W-237, CONSTITU
ON.

3 ACRES rich farm, 8 mi. west Fairburn
1000 acres bottom land, for clear cit
property. Owner, A. B. T., Box 694, Emor
diversity.

EXCHANGE, 2 acres, 3-room house, barn
3 mi. Smyrna. Owner, J. J. Hemperley
A. 7310.

Wanted—Real Estate 89

WE WANT LISTINGS.
HOMES, LOTS, INVESTMENT PROPERTY
FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE.

Auction Sales 90
 ACTION—Sat., Aug. 8, 2 p. m., 30 choice
 lots. Stewart Ave. and Lakewood. Terms
 immus Auction Co., Standard Bldg. WA
 15.
JOHNSON AUCTION CO.

Mortgage Guar. Bldg. WA. 7007

Automotive

Automobiles For Sale 91

DEPENDABLE USED CARS

AND TRUCKS
"The Old Reliable"
JOHN SMITH CO.
Chevrolet Dealer

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS

Below are the answers to test questions printed on

editorial page.

1. Ten.
2. Rivet.
3. Louisiana.
4. Cornell University.
5. Words that are alike in sound but unlike in sense.

6. No.
7. They are named by the acts of congress creating the offices.
8. The mocking bird.
9. English novelist and dramatist.
10. Central European standard

TODAY'S COMMON ERROR.
Never say, "They located on the Brazos river;" say, "settled."

[illegible]

CANDIDACY OF RUSSELL COMMITTEE IS NAMED

CANDIDACY OF RUSSELL COMMITTEE IS NAMED
SUPPORTED BY LABOR BY ANTI-NEW DEALERS

Unqualified Indorsement of Senator Announced; Talmadge Attitude Flayed.

Organized labor yesterday put its unqualified indorsement on Senator

Smith To Aid Landon; Graham Wright, Rome, To Assist Group.

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—(P)—Democratic anti-New Dealers meeting here

Edward E. Russell Jr. and called upon Georgia members of its ranks to vote for the junior senator against Governor Talmadge in the September primary.

The indorsement was given in a letter from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, made public to the workers of the state by A. Steve Nance, of Atlanta, president of the Georgia Federation of Labor.

"On behalf of our organization, President William Green is calling on the members of organized labor to rally to the support of Senator Ely," he said.

Ely was one of a group of men formerly prominent in democratic cir-

[illegible]

Mrs. Green wrote:

"It is my opinion that Governor McRae ought to be decisively defeated and Senator Russell triumphantly re-elected. The interest of the working people of Georgia and all other states will be served by the re-election of Senator Russell. This will be equally true regarding the interest of all the people of the state of Georgia.

"I hope as the official representative of labor and as a true and sincere friend of the colored people of

Georgia, and H. R. Cente rose, of Baltimore. James A. Reed, former Democratic senator from Missouri, chairman of the meeting, was a member ex officio.

Ely at the outset of the meeting, held in executive session, proposed that the conference attend London, England, promptly met with opposition from the participants from the south.

Official List.

Following is an official list of men attending the conference, issued late today:

Alabama—Richard Hall Brown, Birmingham,

lened from all the people of Georgia, whom I admire and hold in high esteem. I extend full and complete endorsement to the candidacy of Senator Russell for renomination and re-election to the United States senate."

COMMITTEE DEFERS

SAFETY CHIEF SCHEME

Massachusetts—Joseph B. Ely, former cowboy; Glasgow, B. Ely, former cowboy.

Proposal for Morning Court for Traffic Violators Also Postponed.

Action on a proposed ordinance to place the office of director of public safety, to supersede in authority the chief of police, was deferred last night at a meeting of the safety committee of the city council.

Both the proposal relative to creation of the office of director of public safety and a proposed ordinance to create a morning court for all traffic cases will be taken up at a special session of the council.

Boston: Frank J. Hurley, Cambridge.

Michigan: James Schermerhorn, George B. Sheffield, M. S. Harlan, Bernard A. Clark, all of Detroit, and Charles Lawson, Royal Oak.

Minnesota: S. H. Austin, Minneapolis.

Missouri: James A. Reed, former senator; Sterling E. Edmunds, St. Louis.

New Mexico: Colonel J. D. Atwood, Roswell.

New York: Cambridge Colby and Henry B. Ketchum, Albany.

North Carolina: Henry Baker, Durham.

Pennsylvania: Thomas Evans and

Alderman Frank H. Reynolds, chairman of the committee, who presided, called the meeting for next Friday night.

The proposed ordinances, which are referred to the safety committee city council two weeks ago, were discussed in detail last night, with Alderman John C. White, in favor of the proposals, speaking on behalf of the measures.

The court ordinance aims to create a court which will sit each morning to handle all traffic cases. A permanent recorder will be in charge, and the object is aimed at uniform punishments for traffic offenses.

—

Philadelphia, Pa., June 10, 1917.

Tennessee—Gus W. Hoyer, Knoxville.

Virginia—J. R. A. Hobson, Richmond, and S. D. Timberslake Jr., Staunton.

West Virginia—J. Lewis Bumgardner, Beckley; C. C. Dickinson, Charleston.

Wisconsin—Edward C. Spencer, Milwaukee, and Peter Perch, Kenosha.

U. S. SEEKS TO CRASH
IMPERIALIST IDEAL

IMPEACHMENT APPEAL

citizens' committee to study safety assurances in Atlanta. He urged that committee members be in a position to pass upon the measures before meeting of city council Monday afternoon.

The committee will invite both the orders and City Attorney Jack Saville to the special meeting, so that legal finalities which delayed action last may be discussed.

Action was deferred on a question Alderman John W. Ball relative to the powers of the police under the new charter. Councilman White said the proposed ordinance is entirely new legal bounds.

Claims Court Told It Lacks Any Authority in Ritter Case.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—(AP)—The government sought today to defend former United States Judge Halsted L. Ritter's appeal in the court of claims against an impeachment.

James W. Morris, assistant attorney general, told the court in a 20-

made by Councilman Howard White, and seconded by Councilman W. Hester. Alderman Ball made motion for the special meeting next Monday night, with Councilman Heire condoning.

Chairman Reynolds ruled out, and did not consider a proposed amendment to the proposed ordinance relating to the city clerk, and he stated that applicants should submit to the city clerk in writing their physical and other qualifications.

Councilman White declared an adjournment, and the speaker makes proposed ordinances legal.

Mrs. Robert Adamson, president of

the constitution considered placing the proceedings in the hands of the supreme court. That, he said, was abandoned because the court did not comply sufficiently with standards required of a court of impeachment.

Answering Ritter's attack on the "omnibus" article, Morris told the court:

We think it unnecessary to enter into a discussion of the question as to whether the seventh article of impeachment did allege an offense which, as such, would be indictable. The overwhelming weight of authority is to the effect that it does not, as a court of impeachment, is the sole

ons placed in charitable institu-
s, five in 1935 and 26 this year.
rooms inspected in 1935, and
the six months of this year: num-
of runaway girls handled in 1935,
as compared with 100 in 1934.

trial of Patrolman J. W. Murphy,
with a woman named Anna Mae
drunk on duty), was deferred.
The committee voted to notify the
no. on Ponce de Leon avenue, that
must maintain order and quiet aff-
airs here. It has been found that
provoked. It addressed a proposal
councilman Alvin Richards to close
beer places outside the inner fire
area after midnight.

The committee will be put on the

final, and exclusive judge of the law
and of the facts.

**J. P. MORGAN ARRIVES
IN BRITAIN ON VACATION**

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., Aug. 7.—
(P)—J. Pierpont Morgan, the Ameri-
can financier, arrived here today
aboard his yacht Corsair on a vacation
trip.

"I feel fine. I am glad to be back
in England again," was the extent of
Mr. Morgan's comments on his trans-
Atlantic trip except to add that the
boat itself performed excellently.

With a party of six which accom-

force until September, the commencement announced.

OFFICIAL ESCAPES DEATH.
DORFOLK, Va., Aug. 7.—(P)—
rrior J. C. B. Eringhaus, of North
lides, Mrs. Eringhaus, and their
ffett, Nissen Aldridge, narrowly
d serious injuries, and possible
about 10 o'clock last night when
automobile in which they were en-
to Norfolk from Edenton, N. C.,
sideways by a truck near Sligo,
C., about 80 miles from Norfolk.
e road to Elizabeth City.

ARMY ORDERS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Army orders:
Major William G. Liversay, infantry, trans-
ferred from Fort Benning to office of chief
of infantry, September 7.
Captain Frank M. Smith, infantry, from
Atlanta to office of adjutant general, Au-
gust 15.
Second Lieutenant Charles L. Warfield,
quartermaster reserve, to Jeffersonville, Ind.
Second Lieutenant John P. Bignessstaff,
air reserve, to Wabash, Ind.

FUNERAL NOTICES

Lichty, 36 years of age, of No. 87 Harris street. He is survived by his wife. Funeral arrangements will be announced by Awtry & Lowndes.

HARRISON—Mrs. J. D. Harrison, of 482 Whitehall street, passed away Friday morning at a private sanitarium. She is survived by her husband; daughter, Mrs. W. J. Foster, of Cedartown, Ga.; son, Mr. J. W. Harrison. Funeral arrangements will be announced later by Harry G. Poole.

DONALDSON—The friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Donaldson, of 636 Highland avenue, N. E., are invited to attend the funeral of Mildred Louise Donaldson this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence. Rev. R. C. Huston will officiate. Interment Oak Grove cemetery. **Harry G.**

PEACOCK—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Peacock, Mr. Claude L. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Peacock, Mr. Cecil A. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Fuller and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Peacock are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Charles

to attend the funeral of Mr. Charles L. Peacock, 4 o'clock Sunday, from the chapel of Awtry & Lowndes. Rev. W. M. Barnett will officiate.

WOOTEN—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Wooten, Mr. J. C. Wooten Jr., Mr. Johnnie Wooten, Mr. Asa Frances Wooten, Mrs. J. B. Wooten Sr., Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Wooten, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Wooten, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wooten Jr. and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wooten are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. James C. Wooten this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the chapel of J. Austin Dillon Co. Rev. W. H. Clark

will officiate. Interment West View. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers and meet at the chapel at 3:45 p. m.: Mr. J. B. Wooten, Mr. A. L. Wooten, Mr. J. M. Wooten, Mr. M. C. Wooten, Mr. E. M. Wooten and Mr. James B. Wooten.

McBRAYER—The friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. John McBrayer, of Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. John B. McBrayer and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Jones, of Oakwood, Ga.;

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Martin, of Aliquippa, Pa.; Miss Dorothy Mae McBrayer, Mrs. J. H. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McBrayer, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. McBrayer, all of Atlanta; Mrs. Ollie Vandiviere, of Los Angeles, Cal., are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. John Raymond McBrayer.

Sunday afternoon, August 9, 1936, at 3 o'clock from Concord Baptist church, Forsyth county. Rev. George McLarty will officiate. Interment, Concord cemetery. Amalgamated Association Street Railway Employees, Division 732, are especially invited to attend. Funeral

CANNON—The friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brandon, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hames, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Peppiatt, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Barton, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr.

and Mrs. Collins Bird, Swainsboro, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Cannon Jr., Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. James E. Bleckley, Clayton, Ga.; Mrs. Wallie Morton, Wylie, Ga.; Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Cannon, Pickens, S. C., are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. H. R. Cannon this (Saturday) morn-

ing, August 8, 1936, at 10 o'clock, at Spring Hill. Rev. Charles L. Bass and Dr. Louie B. Newton will officiate. Interment, West View cemetery. The following gentlemen will serve as pallbearers and please meet at Spring Hill at 9:45 o'clock: Mr. Fred W. Collier, Mr. Willis

G. Poole, Mr. J. T. Broome, Mr. L. T. Billingsley, Mr. George Harwell Bond and Mr. D. S. Farnsworth. H. M. Patterson & Son.

HUDSON—The friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hudson, Mr. Perry J. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis, Mr. W. E. Hud-

Charles Davis, Mr. W. E. Hudson Sr., Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hudson Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hudson, Mr. Earl Hudson, Miss Dana Hudson are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. A. J. Hudson this (Saturday) afternoon, August 8, 1936 at 1:30 o'clock from the First

1800, at 1.30 o'clock from the First Baptist church, Hapeville. Rev. Z. E. Barron and Dr. B. J. W. Graham will officiate. Interment in New Hope churchyard. The following gentlemen will please serve as pallbearers and meet at the church at 1.15 o'clock: Messrs. F. C. Garrard, W. A. Lewis, O. B.

Woods, O. A. Ford, W. L. Swicegood, Zack Adamson, E. C. Settles and O. F. Camp. Deacons of the First Baptist church and Four Square Sunday school class and Stonewall Jackson B. Y. P. U. will serve as honorary escorts and meet at the church at 1:15 o'clock.

The remains will lie in state at the church from 12:30 o'clock until funeral hour. Hapeville Lodge No. 590, F. & A. M., will have charge of services at the grave. Harold H. Sims, funeral directors.

Acknowledgement Cards
Engraved Promptly—Samples Sent
J. P. STEVENS ENGRAVING CO.
Walnut 6379 163 Peachtree St.

REEMAN—The funeral of Mr. Charlie Freeman, Ben Hill, Ga., announced later. R. C. Tompkins.

RIDGES—Mrs. Eula Bridges passed away August 7. Funeral announced later. Leon Ross, mortician.

BARTOW—Mr. Linard Bartow passed away at his residence in Fayetteville, Ga., August 7. Funeral announced later. Cox Bros.

CANTRELL—Mrs. Florence Cantrell passed away at her residence Au-

BUTLER—The funeral of Master Jimmie Butler, of 241 School street, will be held today (Saturday) at 2:30 o'clock at the residence, Rev. Copeland officiating. Interment Lincoln cemetery. **COHARS BROS.**

MATHEWS—Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Montine Elder Mathews this Saturday at 11 o'clock from Lilly Hill Baptist church, Rev. E. T. Nichols officiating. Interment, Anderson cemetery. **G. Henry How**

ITH—The many friends and relatives of Miss Lucinda Smith, of 13 1-2 Hilliard street, S. E., sister of Miss Laura B. Smith, are invited to attend her funeral today at 3 p. m. from Piney Grove Baptist church.

st church, Bell street. Rev. J.
D. Sims will officiate. Interment
Lincoln cemetery. Hanley Co.

CENTENNIAL
EDITION

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

CENTENNIAL
EDITION

VOL. LXIX., No. 57—

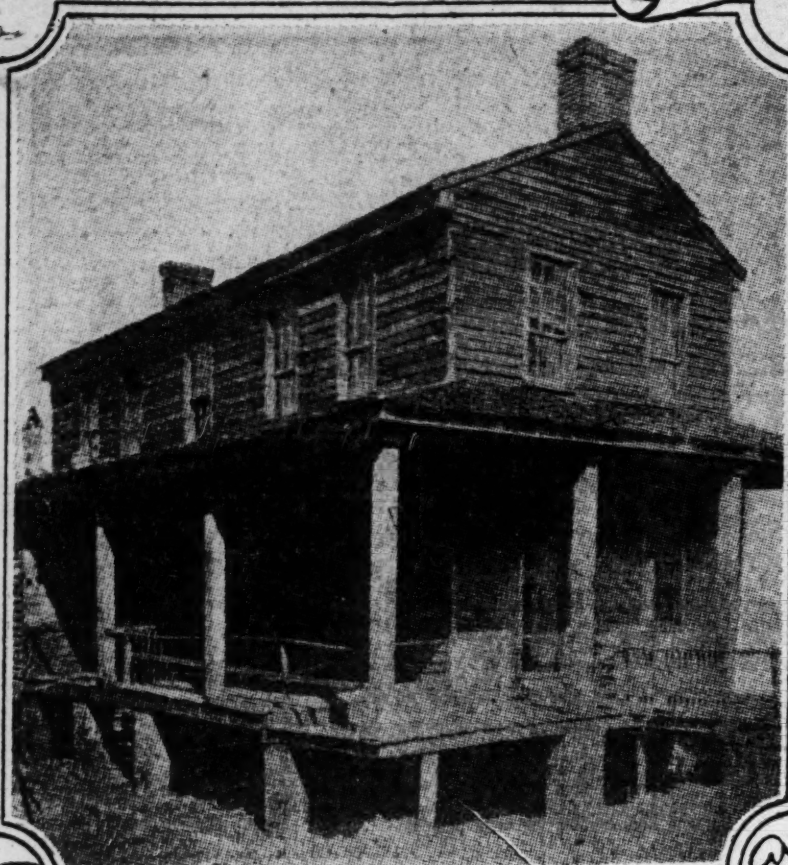
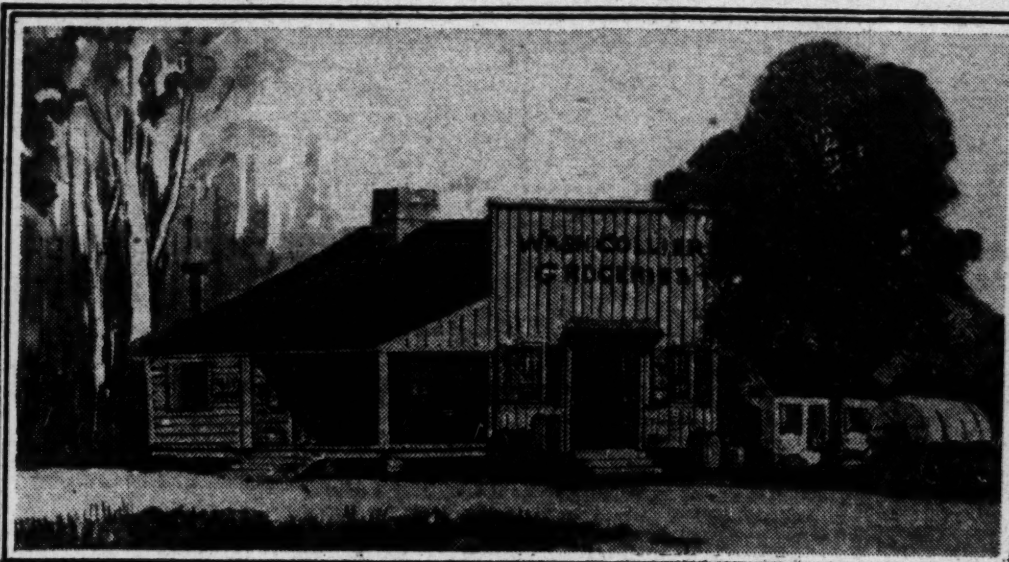
ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1936.



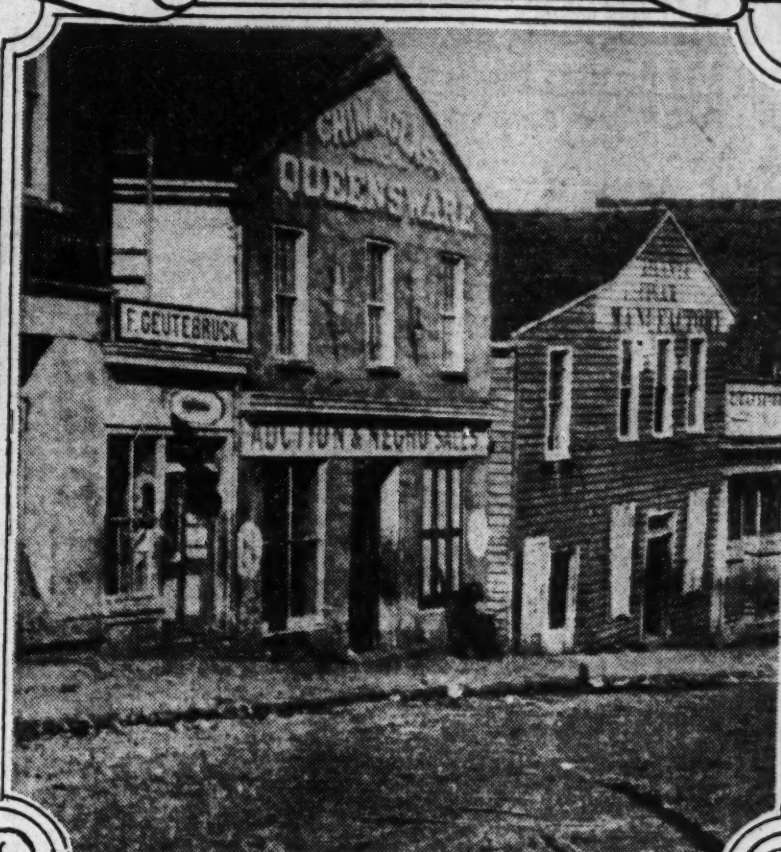
1836

ATLANTA

1864

FIRST TWO STORY BUILDING
ERECTED IN ATLANTA ~ 1836

ATLANTA'S FIRST POST OFFICE

THE OLD SLAVE MARKET-LOCATED
ON WHITEHALL ST. NEAR R.R. CROSSING

"Foreword"

In 1836 a stake driven on the site of the old Union Depot marked the projected meeting place of three railroads which were to join at some point to be agreed upon by those in charge of the survey.

The Central Railroad was heading north from Savannah and the Georgia Railroad westward from Augusta. A line was projected to New Orleans from the meeting place of these two railroads.

But it was essential to continue rail connection northward to the head of navigation on the Tennessee River. Ross' Landing, now the City of Chattanooga, occupied that distinction.

How to reach northward to the Tennessee River occupied the attention of the state for a long time. Finally the general assembly concluded to make it a state project and the Western and Atlantic Railroad was authorized as a state institution.

Surveyors conferred as to the best meeting place for the three railroads and the stake at the old Union Station was driven as the junction point.

There was not a human habitation in sight, but the three railroads united at this point, and it was called Terminus.

Later, the Atlanta and West Point Railroad was projected and then one after another came the railroads now centered here, making this one of the most strategic of all railroad centers in America.

Terminus was the forerunner of Marthasville, changed to that name in 1845.

A year later the first Central Railroad train arrived from Savannah and on December 29, 1847, the General Assembly gave the village a new charter, changing the name to the City of Atlanta, as suggested by one of Atlanta's most beloved pioneers, Richard Peters, who was in charge of an important branch of the construction of the Georgia Railroad to Atlanta.

The history of Atlanta since that time has been a succession of progressive events.

As a village of less than ten thousand people it was burned by General Sherman in 1864. At the close of the Civil War large forces of both armies were mustered out in Atlanta. The population soon increased to fifty thousand, later to one hundred thousand, with the increase continuing by leaps and bounds until the city and its immediate environs has a population of more than four hundred thousand with a half million practically assured by the time of the next census.

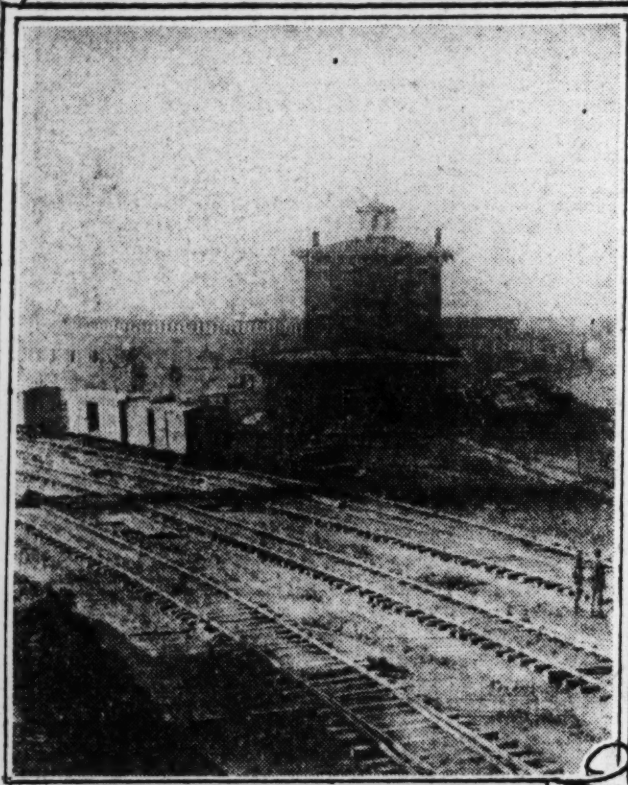
Immediately following the Civil War and the restoration of peace between the sections, Atlanta's strategic location made it the southeastern headquarters first of most of the great insurance companies, then one after another of the leading national industries. This was largely due to the fact that it was only one night out from Atlanta to any point south of the Ohio River and between the Mississippi and the Potomac. This was not true of any other city in the South.

Later with the development of aviation the city has become one of the most important of all of America's aviation centers and it is a fact not generally known that it is one of the leading telegraphic clearing points of the world.

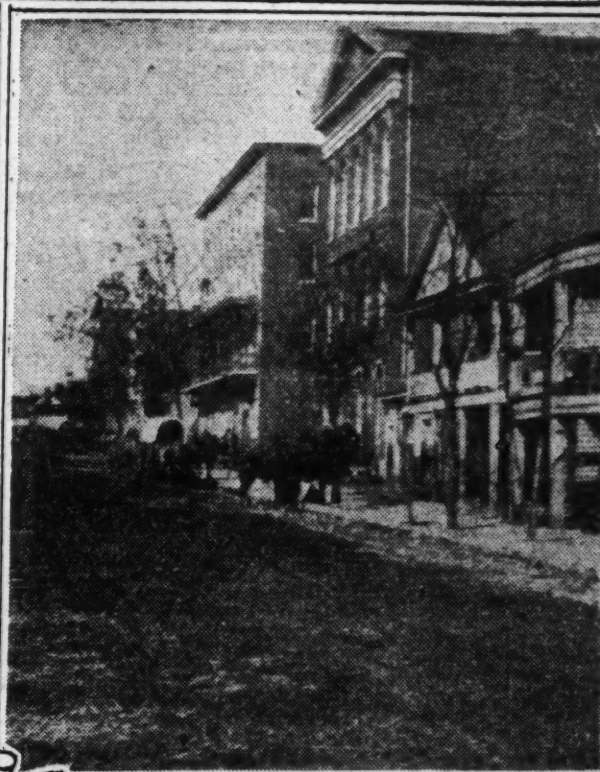
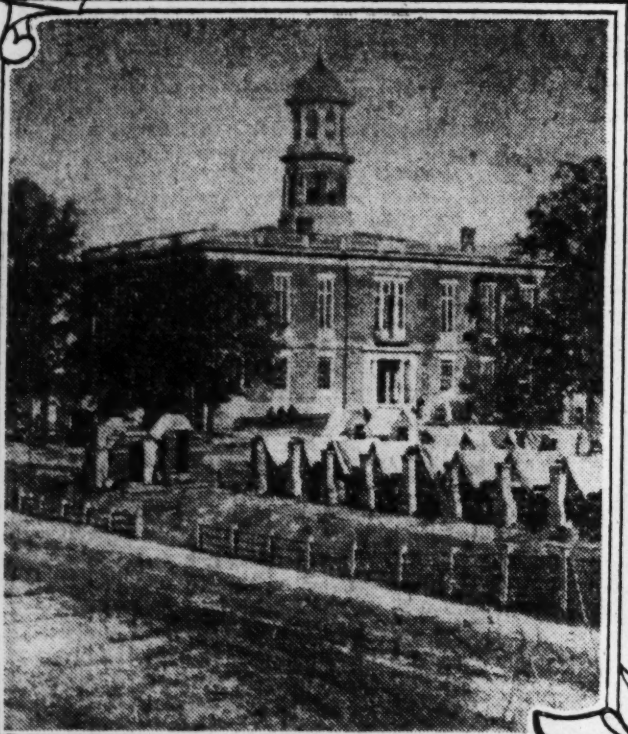
Back of it all is the vaunted Atlanta spirit which is as virile today as it was then.

So we celebrate in 1936 a momentous anniversary and one that should stimulate the pride of every citizen, and the determination of everyone of them to consecrate himself, or herself, to the perpetuation of the old time Atlanta spirit which has made this city the metropolis of the southeast and destined for it a half million population by the next census.

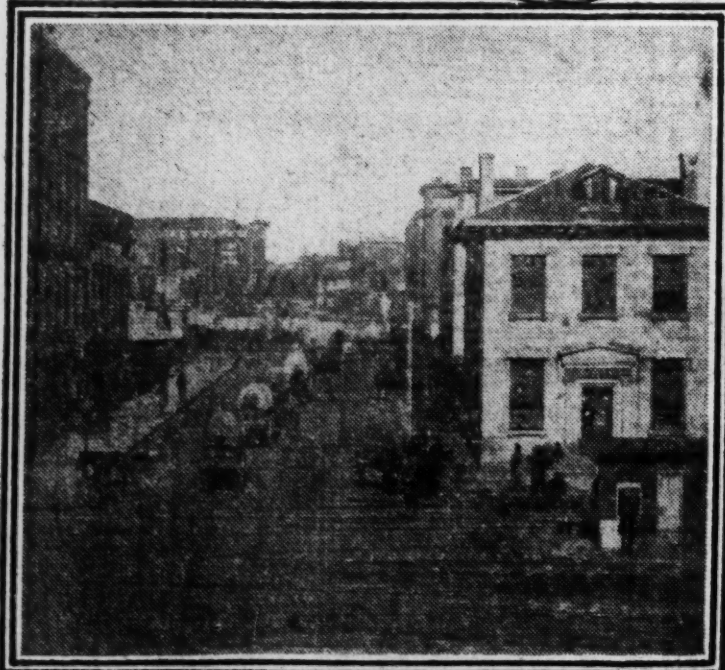
Clark Howell



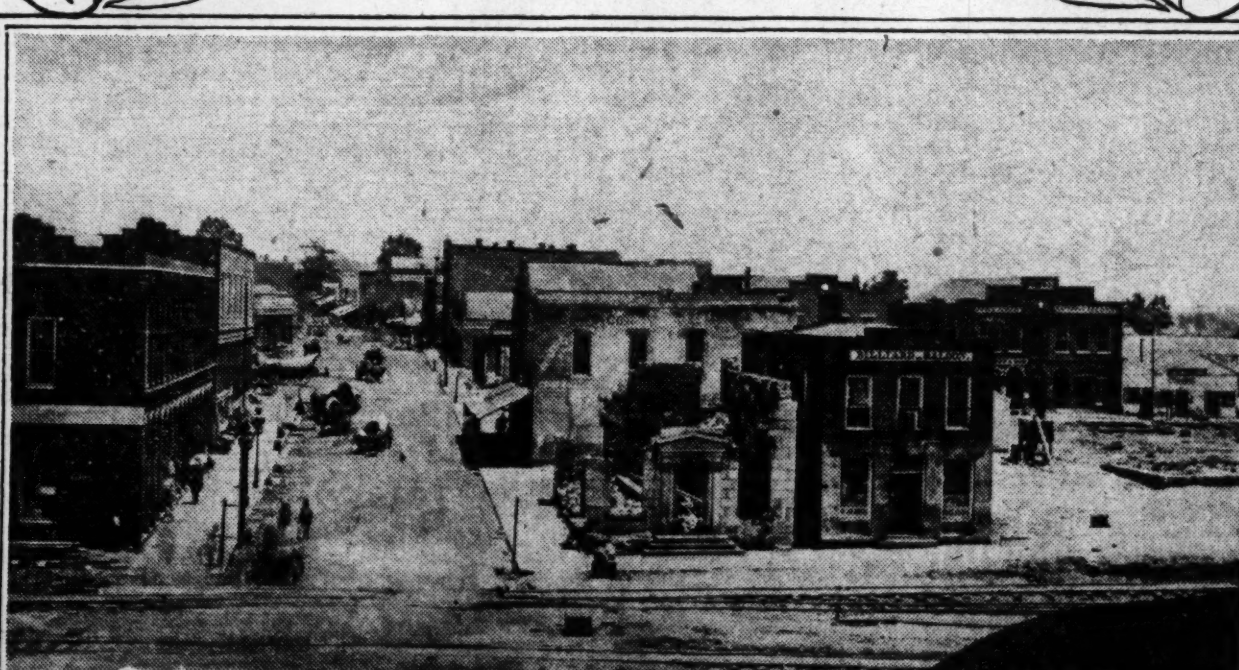
W. & A. R.R. DEPOT

OLD TROUT HOUSE (OPPOSITE COVERED WAGON)
ON DECATUR ST. JUST BELOW PRYORATLANTA'S FIRST CITY HALL
WITH TROOPS ENCAMPED ~

ALABAMA ST. FROM WHITEHALL



PEACHTREE ST. ~ 1864



SAME SITE AFTER SHELLING BY FEDERAL TROOPS

SITE OF ATLANTA'S FIRST DAILY
NEWSPAPER ~ THE INTELLIGENCER

ATLANTA REFLECTS ITS GLORIOUS PAST

Continued From Page 3.

Atlanta was made the capital of Georgia.

Atlanta took one of her first concrete steps toward industrialism with the cotton exposition of 1881. After several meetings of prominent Atlantans, including Henry Grady, it was decided that the city should raise one-third of the capital stock and other cities should raise the balance.

Citizens here contributed their quota in one day and made preparations to open the exposition on October 5 with a brilliant military and civic parade.

There were more than 1,000 exhibits, mostly from the south, and the main exhibition building represented a cotton factory. Thousands attended the fair. When Grady and his colleagues checked the expenditures at its close they found the gross receipts amounted to \$262,513, while the cost was \$258,475.

Atlantans gained experience here which enabled them in 1895 to stage the Cotton States and International Exposition, probably the city's greatest public enterprise.

"The 'sky-scraper' era of the last decade has wrought wondrous changes in Atlanta's skyline," wrote one historian in 1901.

With 700 manufacturing industries in the city, Atlanta was established as the leading industrial and manufacturing city of the south. During this period the "hustle-bustle" spirit best showed itself. From 1896 to 1900 alone \$2,367,393 was spent for dwellings. At the same time, several hotels and public buildings gave height to Atlanta's skyline. Grady hospital had been completed in 1892 at a cost of \$400,000, raised chiefly by private subscription.

PART IV. ATLANTA RISES TO ITS PRESENT GREATNESS (1900-1936.)

With the turn of the century Atlanta entered a period of such rapid development that a review at the end of each year since then leaves some sections of the city dotted with new parks, schools, viaducts, highways, public buildings and other imposing structures.

By this time practically all of her railroads were completed and she began to be nationally recognized as the headquarters of southern commerce and industry. Already the day when she would be famed for homes, office buildings, churches, educational institutions and recreational centers was in sight.

Three times since then—in 1910, 1921 and 1925—citizens have voted bond issues, totaling more than \$20,000,000, used for an extension of the waterworks and to build schools, sewage disposal plants, sewers, three viaducts and the city hall.

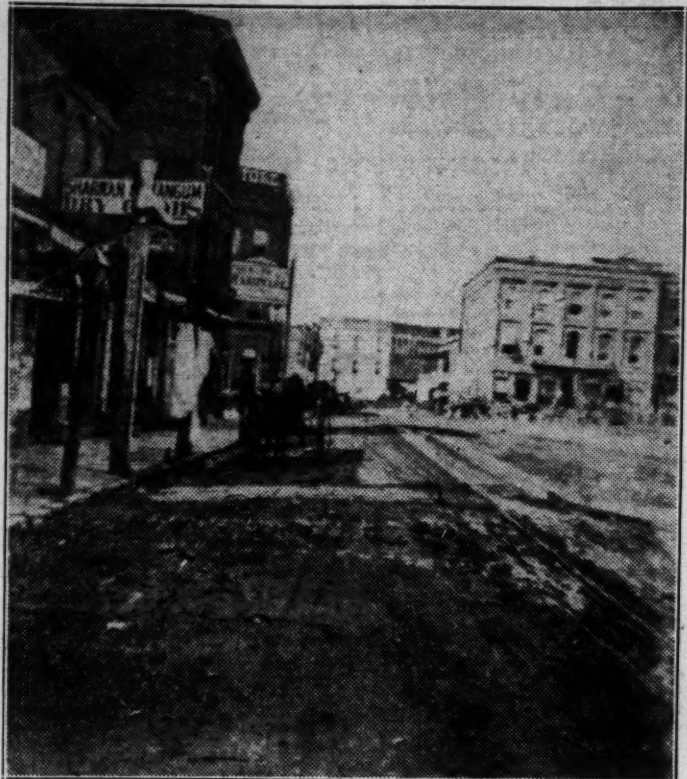
To see with what force the city moved—in 1907 Atlanta spent approximately \$250,000 to pave streets and to build sewers and sidewalks. The following year the city auditorium-armory was completed.

Opera Comes to City.

With an auditorium, Atlanta, as far back as 1910, saw an opportunity to do something which was done by no other municipality other than New York city. Inspired rather than intimidated by the boldness of the venture, she immediately made plans and in 1910 the Metropolitan Opera Company came here for its first season.

In this same year, under the ad-

The Heart of Atlanta in Days of Long Ago



Five Points, heart of Atlanta, as it appeared just a few years after the War Between the States. This view was taken from about the corner of Walton and Peachtree streets and is a vivid witness of the remarkable strides taken since then by the metropolis of the new south.

ministration of Mayor Robert F. Maddox, citizens voted the first bond issue of \$3,000,000 and took a vital interest in the new Fulton county courthouse. This building cost \$1,500,000, and was handled without a bond issue.

In 1917, after the city obtained 1,500 acres of land and had a water main laid to the property, the government established Camp Gordon. Several million dollars were spent there by the government for the construction of buildings.

Great Forward Movement.
One of the greatest strides taken by Atlanta came in 1925 with "The Forward Atlanta Movement," which was organized by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. Nearly \$1,000,000 was spent between 1925 and 1930 to advertise Atlanta. It is estimated that 762 concerns, with pay rolls aggregating \$5,500,000, came here as a result of the movement.

In 1929 the city purchased Candler field and Atlanta became a great hub of aviation, with lines operating to metropolitan cities of the east, south and midwest.

Atlanta's increasing fame and the fact that its annual growth is measured by hundreds and thousands prove that the selection of this spot as the site of the city was a wise and far-sighted move. She continues to maintain a business supremacy over all cities of the south.

The United States Department of Commerce, in one of its commercial surveys of the southeast, says: "Atlanta is generally recognized as the principal headquarters city of this region, being the seat of a large part of the regional administrative machinery of concerns marketing their services and commodities in the territory."

National Concerns Here.
More than 1,700 nationally known concerns have branches here for man-

ufacturing or for warehousing and distributing purposes.

Atlanta has 3,796 retail and 642 wholesale stores. Her immediate trade area extends 100 miles in every direction, while her wholesalers, jobbers and salesmen cover the entire southeast.

She is the base of federal activities in the southeast. There are more than 37 permanent governmental divisions which employ nearly 5,000 persons. Among the larger federal organizations here are the Federal Reserve Bank, fourth corps area headquarters, federal penitentiary and Fort McPherson.

The railroad center of the south, 102 passenger trains arrive each day, while more than 500 merchandise and package cars leave here over 15 lines. The two railway express companies handle about 4,850 cars a month.

There are 142 buses coming in and going out of the city each day. In addition to hundreds of unscheduled trucks, 75 regulated truck lines serve the city daily.

Atlanta is the largest telephone center in the south and the third largest telegraph center in the world. Last year the postal receipts amounted to \$4,321,691, making Atlanta the leading parcel post distributing point in this region.

Situated near the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains, on a ridge which divides the watershed of the Atlantic from that of the Gulf of Mexico, Atlanta has the greatest altitude of any city of its size, or larger, in the country, except Denver.

Heart of Cotton Belt.
She is in the heart of the great cotton belt of the south and has been the dominating agricultural power of the state for generations. Here is one of the largest cotton markets in the United States.

More than 1,400 commodities are manufactured by her 762 factories.

Street cars here are said to be the finest in the country. Atlanta is serv-

ed with natural gas and the city owns its huge waterworks.

It is the automobile center of the south and is the hub for large motor buses and motor-trucks.

Atlanta is the second largest mule market in the country.

It abounds in points of interest, including the home of Uncle Remus, the cyclorama painting of the Battle of Atlanta and many relics of the War Between the States.

It has the reputation of being an ideal convention city.

It is recognized as the "office building" center of the country, being outranked only by San Francisco, based on proportionate population.

Yet all these facts merely touch the edges of Atlanta's story and point out how Atlantans of today will take progressive strides in business, education, art, religion, transportation, communication, government, civic—and all the countless other things which will make Atlanta's future even greater than her past.

LIFER COMPOSING OPERA.

Alister J. Clark, who is serving a sentence for life in Goulburn prison, near Sydney, Australia for the murder of his wife, is writing an opera. He was taught music there, and has passed the examinations. He studies from phonograph records and plays on a dummy keyboard in his cell.

CITY'S POPULATION GROWING RAPIDLY

Every 10-Year Census Period
Reveals Remarkable Gains
by Metropolis.

The population of Atlanta was first recorded in 1854, when there were 6,025 persons in the city. It is a remarkable fact that even though all civilians were ordered to leave the city following the Battle of Atlanta, by 1860 the population was nearly 20,000. Since then the city has grown by thousands during every ten-year period.

Atlanta's census growth may be seen by the following figures:

1870	21,780
1880	37,400
1890	65,533
1900	89,872
1910	154,839
1920	200,616
1930	270,366

In 1930 the population of Decatur was 13,276; East Point, 9,512; College Park, 6,604; Hapeville, 4,224; and Avondale, 535. There were 370,920

persons in Atlanta's metropolitan area that year.

The population of the city of Atlanta at present is estimated by the Chamber of Commerce to be 286,000, and that of metropolitan Atlanta to be 412,450.

VALUATIONS GAIN

City Property Assessed at
\$348,110,756.

Atlanta's remarkable growth is shown by increases in the assessed valuations of the city's real and personal property from the early '80s to 1935. In 1882, city property was valued at \$25,735,869, while last year the assessment was \$348,110,756, an increase of \$322,374,787.

How assessments of property increased until 1935 is shown in the following table:

1888	\$ 34,594,198
1895	\$ 54,143,545
1900	\$ 54,480,228
1910	\$120,480,498
1920	\$235,993,553
1928	\$392,785,842
1933	\$330,555,184
1935	\$348,110,756

NATURAL ATTRIBUTES RESULTED IN CITY

That Atlanta would become the distribution point of the southeast was predicted in 1845 by John C. Calhoun in an address before the southwestern convention in Memphis. He said at that time:

"What, then, is needed to complete a cheap, speedy and safe intercourse between the valley of the Mississippi and the southern Atlantic coast is a good system of railroads. For this purpose the nature of the intervening country affords extraordinary advantages. Such is its formation from the course of the Tennessee, Cumberland and Alabama rivers, and the termination of the various chains of mountains, that all the railroads, which have been projected or commenced, although each has looked only to its local interest, must necessarily unite at a point in DeKalb county, in the state of Georgia, called Atlanta, not far from the village of Decatur, so as to constitute one entire system of roads, having a mutual interest each in the other, instead of isolated rival roads."

The largest Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear House in the Southeast takes pleasure in this opportunity to congratulate the City of Atlanta on her 100th Anniversary.

We cordially invite all merchants in the Southeastern Territory to visit our Show Room during the Style and Market Week, beginning August 10.

NEW YORK TERMS AND PRICES

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

New York Stock House, Inc.
206-208 PRYOR ST., S. W.

THOS. F. RYBERT & COMPANY
RULING PRINTERS RULING BINDING
311-313 EDGEWOOD AVE. JA. 3317 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Try it!

Colonial
is good
Bread

COLONIAL Bakers salute Atlanta on her 100th Anniversary... they are proud to be a part of her fast growing city, and they pledge to maintain a bakery that is a credit to Atlanta.
O. W. MILLER, President.

1912

ASHCRAFT-WILKINSON COMPANY

1936

TRUST COMPANY OF GEORGIA BUILDING ATLANTA • GEORGIA

FOR THE past twenty-four years the Ashcraft-Wilkinson Company has been supplying not only the South but the nation with Fertilizer Ingredients, Cottonseed Products and other By-Products and Chemicals originating here in the South.

We have watched Atlanta grow and prosper and believe we have done our part and have earned the right to extend our greetings on this 100th anniversary of Atlanta, the most progressive city of the South.

WE ARE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FERTILIZER MATERIALS AND COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

NITRATE OF SODA

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

SULPHUR

POTASH

FISH MEAL

OFFICERS

MELL R. WILKINSON, Chairman

LEE ASHCRAFT, President

GEORGE W. McCARTY,
Vice President

VAN W. WILKINSON, Vice President
and Treasurer

LYTLE D. BURNS, Vice President

TRENTON R. TUNNELL,
Assistant Vice President
and Secretary

EMORY L. COCKE,
Assistant Vice President

BLOOD AND TANKAGE

COTTONSEED HULLS

SOYA BEAN MEAL

COTTONSEED MEAL

FERTILIZER MATERIALS

EXPORT

NORFOLK, VA.
LYTLE D. BURNS, Mgr.

HOME OFFICE
ATLANTA, GA.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
REES F. FRASER, Mgr.

IMPORT

6,000 EMPLOYED HERE IN 11 COTTON MILLS

More Than \$4,000,000 Yearly Is Spent in Atlanta by Textile Workers.

By T. M. FORBES,
Secretary Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia.

In reviewing the history and the progress of the city of Atlanta during the past hundred years, proper emphasis should be placed upon the part which the cotton textile industry has had in the social, economic and political affairs of the community. While it is generally known that the manufacture of cotton textile goods constitutes the largest single industrial enterprise in the state, few people realize the size of this industry within the Atlanta metropolitan area, for the local plants are rather widely scattered, and the nature of their business is such that it attracts very little publicity.

Within the metropolitan area of Atlanta there are now 11 privately owned cotton textile mills engaged in the spinning, weaving, dyeing, finishing and processing of cotton textile yarns and fabrics. In addition to these 11 plants there are two institutional mills, the cotton duck mill in the former prison, and the plant at the A. French textile school, at the Georgia School of Technology.

The history of cotton manufacturing in Atlanta goes back to as early as 1876, when a charter was issued to the Fulton Cotton Spinning Company, which later became the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills. At that time the late Jacob Elsas, who was then engaged in the manufacture of cotton bags in a small three-story building at the corner of Pryor and Mitchell streets, concluded that it was ridiculous for him to have to secure his cotton goods requirements from New England mills, especially since those goods were made from cotton grown almost within the front yard of his bag factory. So he and his associates purchased the charter of the Fulton Cotton Spinning Company and began the construction of a cotton textile mill on a large tract of land lying between Decatur and Hunter streets, on the Georgia railroad, the present site of the company's plants, although at that time it was considered an outlying district of the city. The original plant has been expanded several times to meet the growing demand for cotton bag goods, until it now constitutes one of the largest plants in the south, including an electric power plant and a dyeing and bleaching plant, in addition to the cotton and bag mills.

Exposition Purchased.
About the same time another large Atlanta textile mill was getting under way, for, immediately following the Cotton States Exposition, which was held in Atlanta in 1880 and 1881, and which laid particular emphasis on the growing and manufacture of cotton, a group of Atlanta's leading citizens purchased the buildings and equipment of the fair association and organized a corporation to manufacture cotton goods. The land was purchased from the city although at the time it was located beyond the city limits. Because of the origin of the project and because of its location, the new company took the name of Exposition Cotton Mills, and it has been operated continuously under that name. Among those famous Atlanta families who were interested in the formation and construction of this enterprise were the Immans, Peters, Gramblings, Speers, Spaldings, Swanns and Austells. The mill was taken into the city limits in 1910 and the original plant has been enlarged on several occasions until it is now more than twice its original size.

The next textile plant to build in Atlanta was the Allen Woolen Mills, which was organized in 1896 with the late W. M. Nixon, as its first president. This plant, which includes a cotton spinning mill as well as the equipment used in the manufacture of woolen and worsted fabrics, is now three times its original size and has been in continuous operation since it was first started.

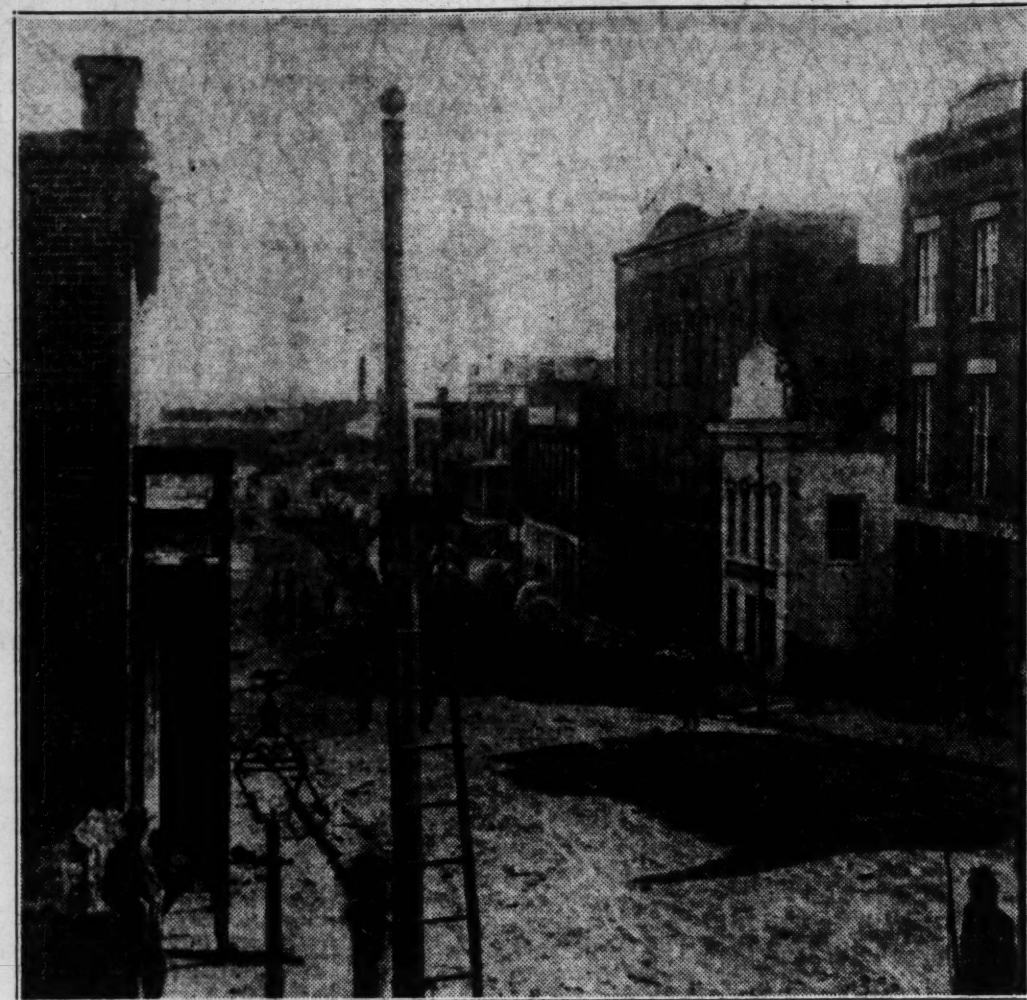
The year 1896 also saw the construction of another Atlanta mill, the Whittier Mills, which was built to produce a widely diversified line of duck, hose cord, twine, and cash cords, and to which has been added the Silver Lake Company, manufacturers of twine, cord and rope.

Four More Mills.
At the turn of the century, four other cotton mills were built in Atlanta, the Gate City Cotton Mills, Piedmont Cotton Mills, Martel Mills and Southdale Mills. Since that time there has been added Southern Mills, which produces laundry pads and nets and allied fabrics.

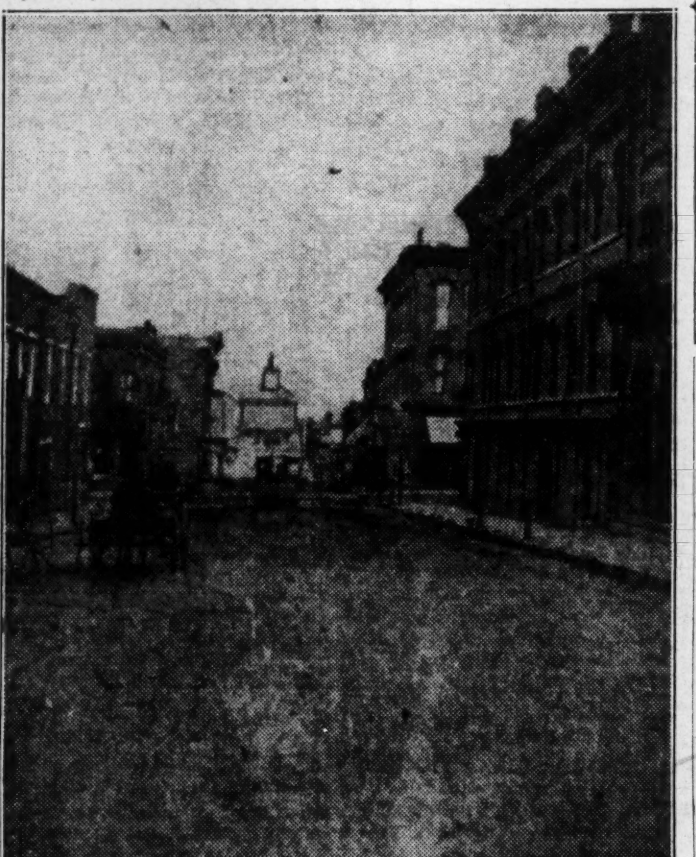
In terms of manufacturing units these 11 Atlanta mills operate a total of about 250,000 cotton spinning spindles, and more than 5,400 looms. These plants consume, annually, an average of more than 102,000 bales of raw cotton, the bulk of which is purchased direct from Georgia farmers in the surrounding territory.

Of greater significance, however, is the fact that these 11 mills now employ approximately 6,000 workers, who with their families, comprise a substantial portion of the local population directly dependent upon this industry. The aggregate pay rolls resulting from the operation of these

Atlanta, After the War, Scars of Battle Remaining



This rare old photograph was taken shortly after the close of the War Between the States. It shows Alabama street, looking east from the Whitehall street corner. In the left foreground there is an historic lamp post which stands there today, silent witness to the almost forgotten heroisms of the past. In its steel frame can yet be seen bullet holes made by the Federal weapons during the siege of Atlanta and its capture by the Yankees under General Sherman.



Alabama street, again looking eastward from Whitehall, ten years after the first photograph was made. The far end of the street is the Joint Terminal building which stood there in continuous use until some three years ago when it was destroyed by fire. A more modern structure now stands on the site.

mills amount to more than \$4,000,000 per year, all of which is distributed and spent in the local communities. The volume of trade that grows out of this vast pay roll amounts to many times \$4,000,000 per year, to local retailers and other merchants.

Taxes Aid City.
Because of the tremendous investment in land, buildings and equipment the taxes which these plants pay to local and county governments form an important part of the income necessary for the maintenance of the various governmental activities.

While most of the goods manufactured by the local mills are used for industrial purposes and are, therefore, subjected to further manufacturing processes, several of the mills do produce finished fabrics which go direct to the wholesale and retail trade. Raising from soft yarn which goes into the knitting trade to heavy cotton duck used for tents and tarpaulins the products of the Atlanta mills are sufficiently diversified so that they are not all dependent upon the same

GREAT STAGE STARS OFTEN PLAYED HERE

Bernhardt, Booth and Mansfield Headed Brilliant Array of Visitors to City.

One of the most colorful periods in Atlanta's history is her "stage days," when Atlantans "stepped out" to see Sarah Bernhardt, Robert Mansfield, Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett and many another famous actor or actress perform in the old theaters which for many years occupied the northeast corner of Marietta and Forsyth streets.

This corner on which the old theaters stood is now in the heart of the city's business and financial district, and most dramas given in Atlanta are produced in Hollywood.

In the old days, however, the corner at Marietta and Forsyth was the place of color and romance. It was there that the predecessor of the movie-goer went to see her "Clark Gable" or his "Myrna Loy," and the interest and enthusiasm of the citizens attracted some of the greatest names of the stage.

Theaters occupying this site were the DeGrove theater, the DeGrove opera house, the Columbia and finally the Bijou. Old-timers can recall many brilliant nights in these old playhouses adding to the glory of Atlanta's past. Whatever the name, the theater on this corner was long the leading theater of the city.

There are the nights Booth and Barrett played there together in "Hamlet," "Julius Caesar," and "Othello," and also the times other Shakespearean plays were given by Stuart Robinson and William H. Crane. Fanny Davenport gave both "L. Tolson" and "Cleopatra," and Anne Pixley appeared in "Miss Deacons Daughter" and Room 22 on the Second Floor.

There were performances by Joe Jefferson, Lily Langtry, Sol Smith Russell, James A. Herne and Lew Morrison. One of the most highly acclaimed artists was Kate Castleton, who, when she played in "Crazy Patch," was thought by many to be the most beautiful actress ever to come to Atlanta.

GENOA TO HAVE SKYSCRAPER.
Italy's first "skyscraper apartment house" is being erected in Genoa. It will contain 21 stories and will cost about \$2,000,000. The street floor will have stores, the floor above, offices, and the other 19 will consist of apartments of from six to 12 rooms. It will be modern in every detail. Owners of the building plan to sell the apartment, which will be available not later than 1938.

uous operation is of vital interest to the community as a whole, as well as to those who are directly dependent upon the industry.

Public Library, Organized in 1867, Has Kept Pace With Growth of City

The Carnegie Library of Atlanta, where Atlantans telephone to find out the population of Medicine Hat, Canada, and the name of the man who carried the message to Garcia, and where last year 1,400,000 books were lent to readers, has grown to its present size and importance from a small library started here by a group of young men shortly after the War Between the States.

The several hundred books donated by these young men have grown to thousands, and the library occupies a valuable site in the heart of Atlanta. In its early years it was moved to many different locations as the number of volumes increased.

The first step towards providing Atlanta with the present institution was taken in 1867, when Darwin G. Jones needed a group that organized the Young Men's Library Association. Among the founders were Harry Jackson, E. Y. Clarke, Henry Hillyer and the sons of many prominent families. During the '70s and '80s many other young men took a keen interest in the organization, contributing both books and funds.

First Building Erected.
After occupying a site on Alabama street and having several other locations, the library was moved in 1881 to the south side of Decatur street, between Pryor and Central avenues, where the association had its own building constructed. But even then, the books were not to remain there long. In 1892 the old Markham home on Marietta street was bought and the library was established there about a year later. At the same time, the building on Decatur street was sold for \$70,000.

ATLANTA OF 1936 STILL EXPANDING

City 32d in Size But Ranks 14th in Nation's Bank Clearings.

A brief description of Atlanta in 1936 is given in the foreword of a pamphlet entitled, "Facts in Figures About Atlanta," which was compiled by the industrial bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. The foreword follows in part:

"Atlanta, the capital of Georgia, is the commercial, industrial and financial dynamo of the southeast.

"Its superb transportation facilities, both passenger and freight, supplied by 15 main lines of railroads, by a complete network of paved highways terminating here, and by major air lines operating in and out of the city as a base, make it one of the nation's pivotal distributing points.

"Communication facilities are commensurate with Atlanta's position as headquarters of the southeast.

"It is a city famed for homes, splendid retail stores, impressive office buildings, magnificent churches and many educational institutions of national reputation. Its high-class hotels, social and golf clubs are equally well known.

"With a 1930 census population of 270,366, Atlanta ranks 32d among the cities of the nation, 14th in bank clearings and 21st in postal receipts."

SIX MEETINGS WEEKLY ARE HELD IN ATLANTA

An average of more than six conventions a week were held in Atlanta last year.

This is attributable to the fact that Atlanta has 20 leading hotels and is easily reached by train, plane or motor bus and auto. In addition, the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce has advanced the facilities of the city throughout the country regarding climate, points of interest, distance, communication, transportation and hotels.

ENVELOPES for Atlanta....

FORTY-THREE YEARS AGO
...AND NOW



For almost half a century, we have been furnishing good envelopes to Atlanta and the South. During all those years, keeping pace with the progress of this city, we have found ways to make better envelopes—at lower cost. New methods, new equipment have played an important part—but more important has been the determination of the company to do good work—to offer a better service to the Southeast.

The South's
Pioneer
Envelope
Manufacturer



For long service of its personnel, few companies in Atlanta are able to approach the record of the largest exclusive manufacturer of commercial envelopes in the Southeast—the Atlanta Envelope Company.

Founded in 1893, the Company has been under the same management since its beginning and many of the employees have been with the organization for more than 20 years. Employees of the company and their families number over 300, a sizeable number to be depending upon a single Atlanta firm for their income.

These skilled craftsmen, backed by the most modern machinery equipment, are prepared to manufacture every conceivable type of commercial envelope—and will appreciate your inquiry.

ATLANTA
Envelope
COMPANY

305-7-9-11 Stewart Avenue, S. W.
ATLANTA — MAIN 3378

"A Landmark in the South"

THE
KIMBALL HOUSE
Rich in Comfort and Tradition

Faithfully Serving
for More Than Half a Century

Recently Redecorated
and Renovated Throughout

Home of the Great
Merchandise Displays

Atlanta Augusta Savannah

Johnson, Lane, Space
and Co., Inc.

Stocks & Bonds

Hagood Clarke
Vice President and Manager

Atlanta Office — Phone WA. 4278
713-14 Cit. & Sou. Bank Bldg.

THOS. F. RYBERT & COMPANY
RULING BINDING PRINTERS RULING BINDING
311-313 EDGEWOOD AVE. JA. 3317 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Once in a Century—
An Occasion Like This

WE CONGRATULATE Atlanta upon rounding out one hundred years of growth and development.

For more than a quarter of a century the Fulton National Bank has endeavored to render this community a complete banking service founded on sound and conservative principles and administered in a friendly spirit of co-operation and helpfulness.



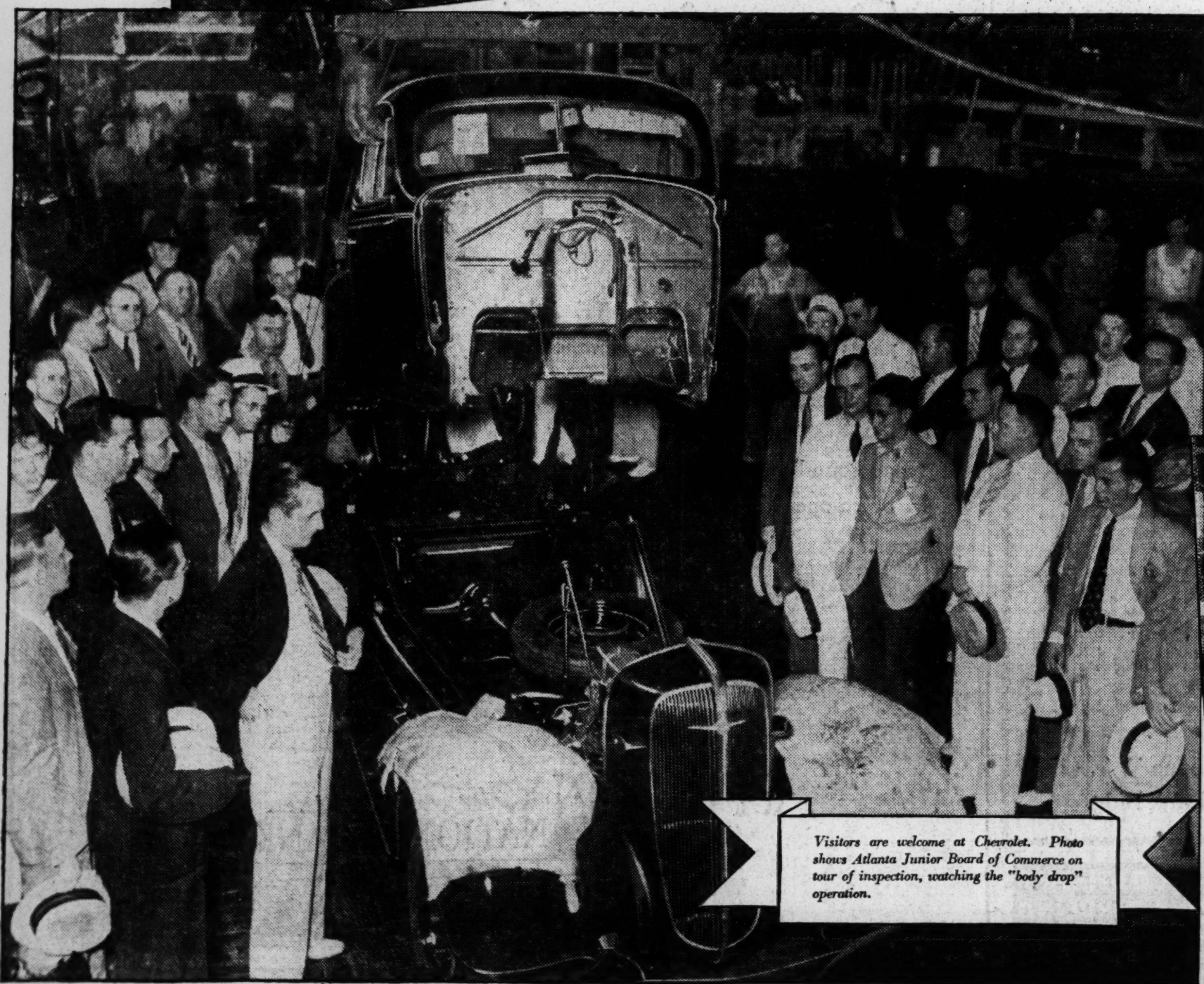
FULTON The Friendly
NATIONAL BANK

MARIETTA STREET — NEAR FIVE POINTS
BUCKHEAD — PETERS STREET — DECATUR

A SALUTE TO ATLANTA ON ITS



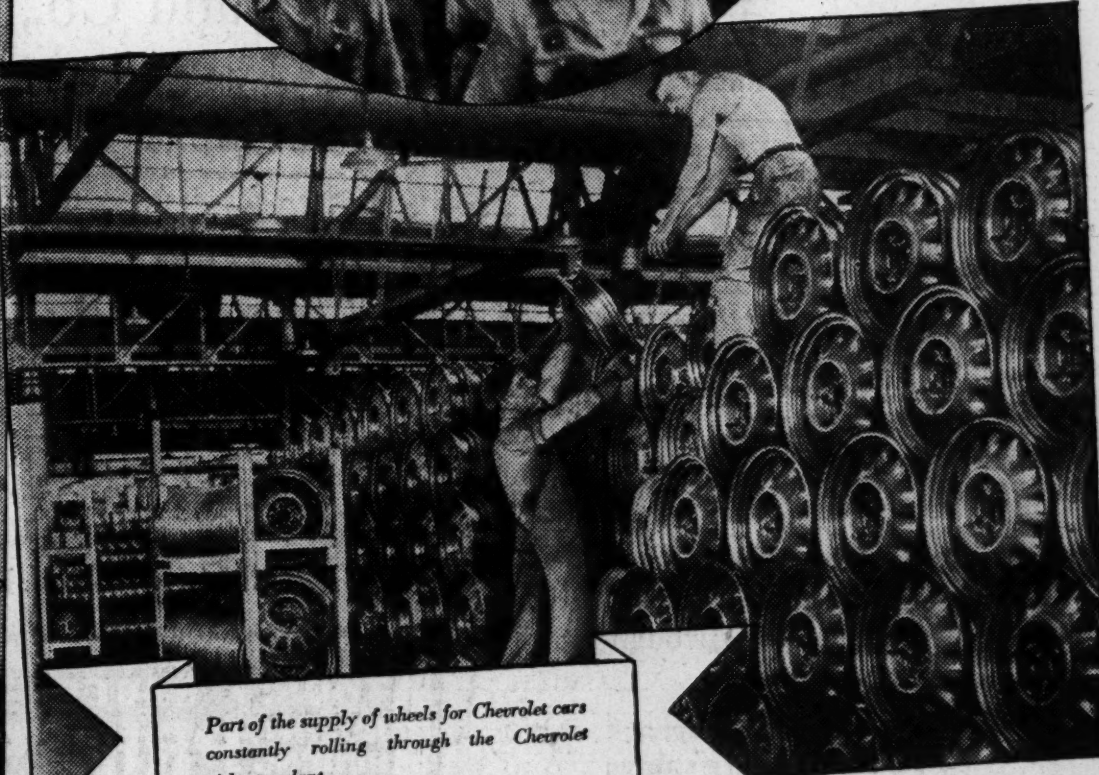
Bird's-eye view of the Chevrolet Atlanta assembly plant, founded in 1928, and including 525,000 square feet of plant facilities, exclusive of the storage yard.



Visitors are welcome at Chevrolet. Photo shows Atlanta Junior Board of Commerce on tour of inspection, watching the "body drop" operation.



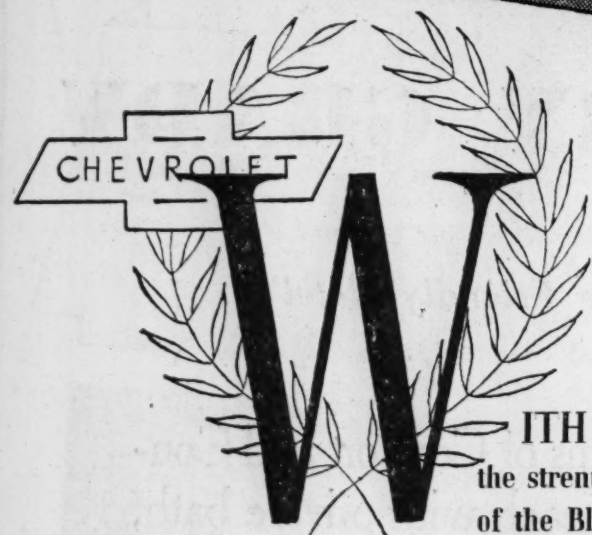
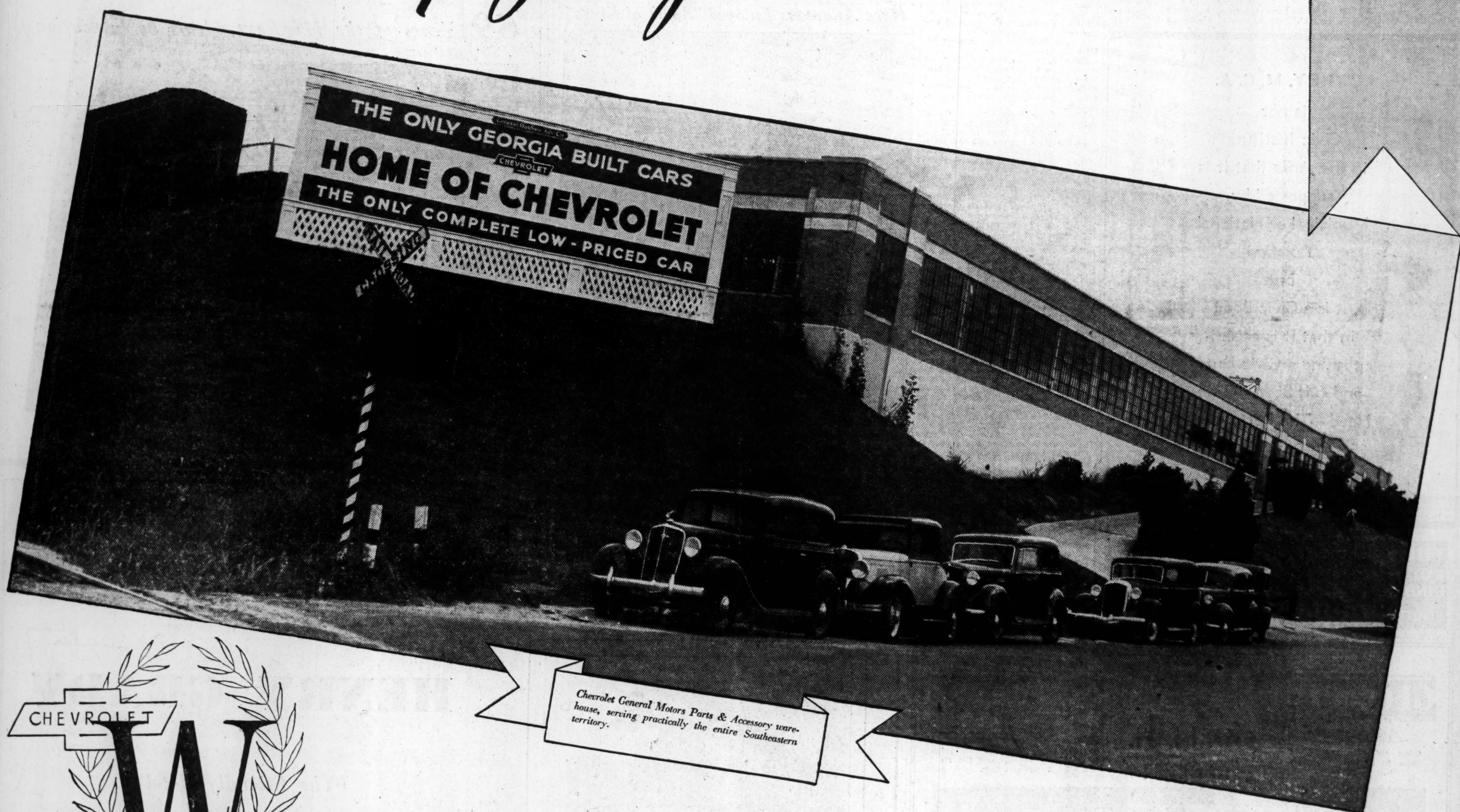
(At left) A few of the hundreds of Chevrolet workers, leaving the plant at the noon hour period.



Part of the supply of wheels for Chevrolet cars constantly rolling through the Chevrolet Atlanta plant.

ONE HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY

by **CHEVROLET**
"the only Georgia-built car"



WITH ITS DEDICATION TO ACCOMPLISHMENT the strenuous spirit of Atlanta has erected on the Georgian plateau of the Blue Ridge, a city of dynamic influence and importance, in the brief span of a century.

It has been the privilege of Chevrolet to participate and contribute in the last decade of this city's remarkable industrial growth, with a manufacturing plant that today is producing 350 cars and trucks per day, and serving Chevrolet dealers and car buyers in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, North and South Carolina.

"The Only Georgia-Built Car" has a meaning to Atlanta's economic life that is reflected not only in the creation of wealth in this community, but in the retention of it in local trade, through the distribution of wages and the large purchases of goods and services for the operation of Chevrolet's plants.

Of the total wealth produced by Chevrolet's Atlanta plants, a large percentage goes directly into the city's trade currents to stimulate business in every depart-

ment of community life. The Chevrolet plants, with the supplementary Fisher Body plant, provide direct employment to 2500 people, accounting indirectly for the employment of at least 7500 more, inclusive of dealer organizations.

Chevrolet is one of the largest buyers of power, gas and water in the South. It is also a large purchaser of Georgia products, including turpentine, cotton, kaolin, mica, and southern pine.

The Chevrolet plant at Atlanta, since its founding in 1928, has never been shut down, except for inventory, and to date has produced more than 418,000 cars and trucks.

Proud of its place in the thriving industry and progress of this city, Chevrolet backs its optimism for the future with a pledge of all its loyalty and resources to the development of even greater prosperity for this community and the regions it serves.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

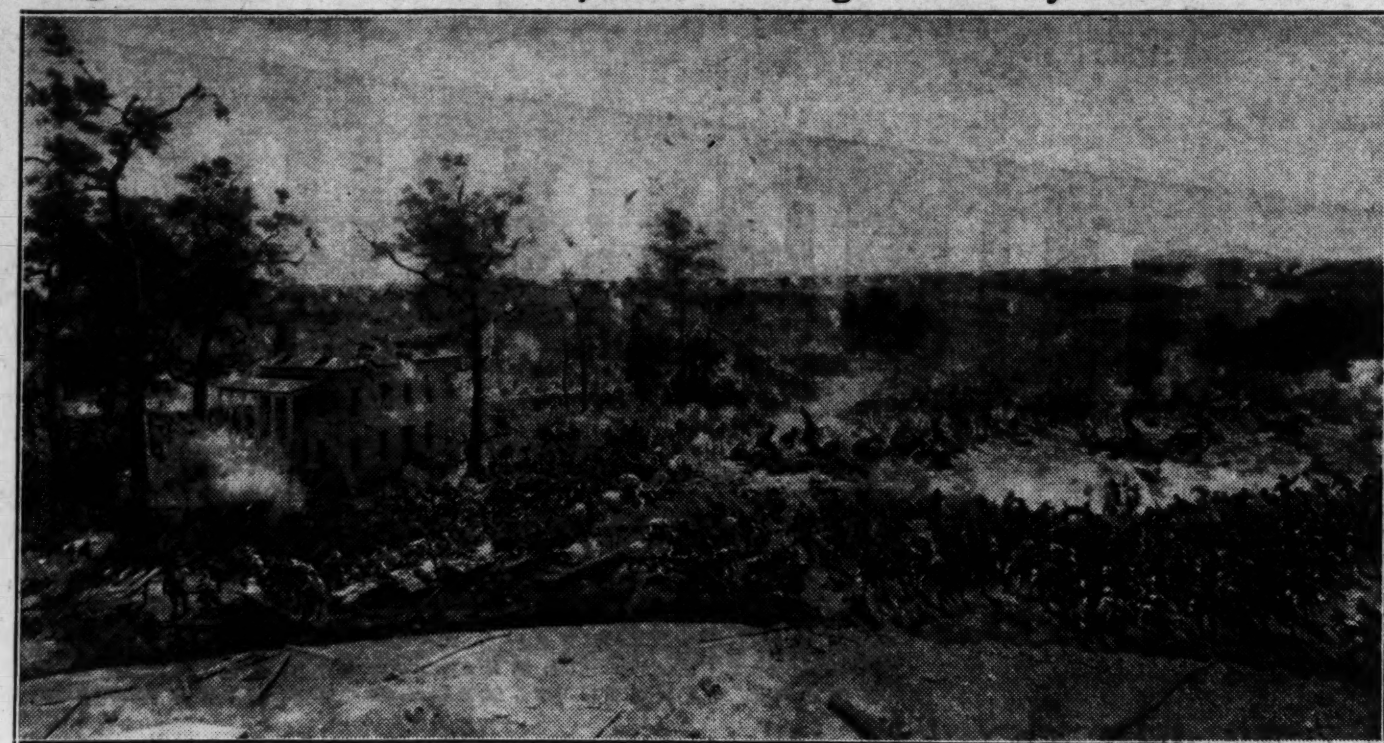
41 Men Have Served As Atlanta's Mayor

Atlanta's first mayor was Moses Formwalt, who was elected to office in 1848. Since then 41 men have served as mayor of the city. Mayor James L. Key has held the office for more years consecutively than any other, though in the last 88 years, since Formwalt entered office, several men have been elected to the office from two to four times.

The names of men holding this office are as follows:

Moses Formwalt—1848.
Benjamin F. Bonner—1849.
Willis Buell—1850.
Jonathan Norcross—1851.
Thomas F. Gibbs—1852.
John F. Mims—1853.
William Markham—1853.
William M. Butt—1854.
Allison Nelson—1855.
John Glen—1855.
William Ezzard—1856-57.
Luther J. Glenn—1858-59.
William Ezzard—1860.
Jared I. Whittaker—1861.
Thomas F. Lowe—1861.
James M. Calhoun—1862-65.
James E. Williams—1866-67.
(In 1868 no election was held. The mayor and council of 1867 remained in office by order of military commander.)
William H. Hulsey—1869.
William Ezzard—1870.
D. F. Hammond—1871.
John H. James—1872.
C. C. Hammond—1873.
S. B. Spencer—1874.
C. C. Hammond—1875-76.
N. L. Angier—1877-78.
W. L. Calhoun—1879-80.
James W. English—1881-82.
John B. Goodwin—1883-84.
George Hillier—1885-86.
John Trier Cooper—1887-88.
John T. Glenn—1889-90.
W. A. Humphill—1891-92.
John B. Goodwin—1893-94.
Porter King—1895-96.
Charles A. Collier—1897-98.
James G. Woodward—1899.
James G. Woodward—1900.
Livingston Mims—1901-02.
E. P. Howell—1903-04.
James G. Woodward—1905-06.
W. R. Joyner—1907-08.
Robert F. Maddox—1909-10.
Courtland S. Winn—1911-12.
James G. Woodward—1913-16.
Asa G. Chandler—1917-18.
James L. Key—1919-22.
W. A. Sims—1923-26.
I. N. Nease—1927-30.
Mayor Key from 1931 to present.

Tragic Battle of Atlanta Depicted in Magnificent Cyclorama Painting



The Battle of Atlanta, which was fought on July 22, 1864, is depicted in the famous painting contained in the cyclorama at Grant park. This picture, which shows the stupendous clash of northern and southern soldiers, was made from the painting. It required three artists three years to paint the picture. Thousands of school children and visitors go to Grant park to see the painting annually.

Atlanta Bank Clearings Increase More Than 2 Billion in 42 Years

Bank clearings in Atlanta amounted to only \$90,733,900 in 1893 in comparison with \$2,204,500,000 in 1935. The progressive spirit of Atlanta bankers, even in early days, which led to this great increase in clearings as well as making Atlanta the financial heart of the southeast is evidenced by the fact that the Atlanta Clearing House Association was organized in 1891—45 years ago.

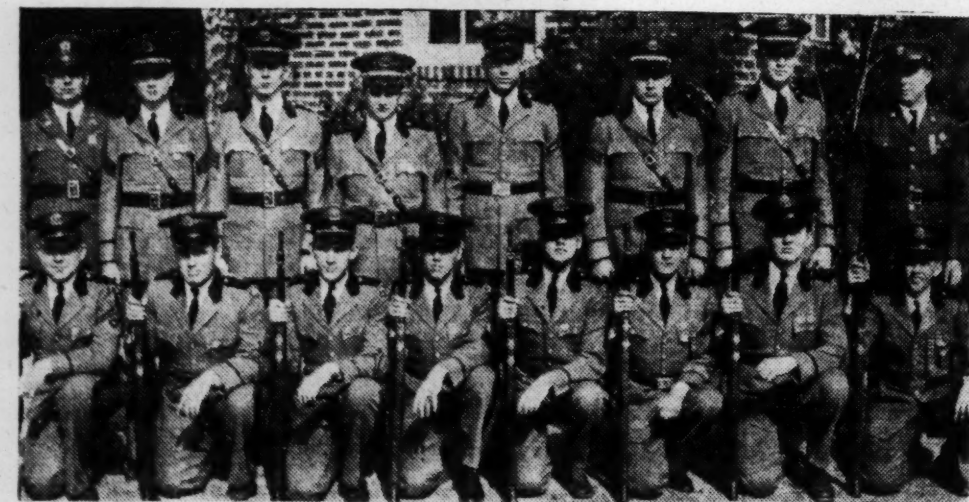
Among the leading spirits in the organization of this Atlanta service association were Paul Romare, James W. English, W. L. Peel, C. E. Currier, Jacob Haas, E. S. Pratt and Joseph T. Orme. These men met in September, 1891, and appointed a committee to draft the bylaws of a clearing house association.

"THE Y. M. C. A.
is not
a Civic Institution
in the sense that it is
supported by
Municipal or National
Taxation
but
it is a Civic Body
in that it is accom-
plishing a Civic Duty
and fulfilling a Civic
Need—The Betterment
of
American Youth."

THOS. F. RYBERT & COMPANY
RULING PRINTERS RULING
BINDING BINDING
313 EDGEMOOR AVE. JA. 3317 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

GEORGIA MILITARY ACADEMY

Atlanta's G. M. A. Dedicated
Oldest and Only Prep School Under U. S. Supervision With National Patronage.
Every Opportunity for Every Boy



Championship Rifle Teams of 4th Corps Area, U. S. Army, 1936.

★ For Academic and Military Excellence One of America's Most Highly Rated Schools
No change in administration for 37 years. International patronage. Classical, Engineering, Commercial courses. Member Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools with full college entrance certification privileges. Charter member Association of Military Colleges and Schools of the U. S. Small classes for individual instruction. Teachers of national reputation.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT
Under men teachers, for young boys. Separate buildings.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS
FOR ATLANTA BOYS

CATALOGS and INTERVIEWS UPON REQUEST

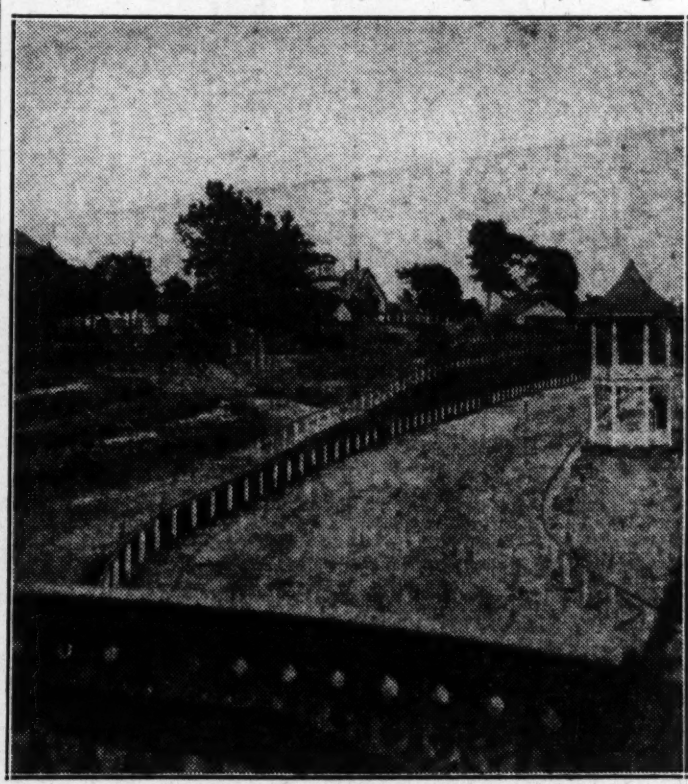
Col. J. C. WOODWARD, President
Phone Calhoun 9811

GEORGIA TECH KNOWN THROUGHOUT NATION

State Institution One of Outstanding Technical Schools in Country.

Georgia Tech, nationally recognized as a leading technological institution, has taken the name of Atlanta to every part of the country—through its football team as well as because of its achievements in the field of education. The campus of this school, which

Here Atlantans Enjoyed "Sport of Kings"



Oglethorpe park, on Marietta street, was a famous recreation spot for Atlantans of 50 years ago. This photograph, made in 1880, shows a section of the race track on which Atlantans raced fine horses. Buildings are seen in the background.

numbers among its alumni many world-renowned athletes and noted engineers, is located about a mile and a half northwest of downtown Atlanta. There are now 44 acres of campus and almost 30 buildings. The academic building, library and several engineering buildings sit on high land and are separated from the more recently constructed dormitories by Grant field and a massive stadium. Last year almost 2,500 students were enrolled in the school. It is estimated that they and the institution spend more than \$2,000,000 in Atlanta annually.

The first step in the founding of Tech came in 1882, when the general assembly passed a resolution calling for the establishment of a technical school in Georgia. In 1885, after a commission of ten had visited leading engineering schools of the country, a

bill was passed appropriating \$85,000 for the proposed school.

Atlanta Named as Site.

Atlanta, one of five cities offering bids, was chosen as the site of the school. The academic building was completed in 1888 and on October 7 of that year installation ceremonies were held at the opera house in Atlanta. There were only 120 students enrolled for the first year.

The old shop building was completed in 1892. Knowles dormitory in 1897, and since that time a building has been constructed almost at the average of one a year. Many of these have been built as a result of donations from friends and the Carnegie Corporation.

The department of aeronautical engineering was established in 1930 through a gift of \$300,000 from the Guggenheim fund. The naval armory, completed in 1934, was financed by funds from the CWA, the Tech Athletic Association and Ferd M. Kaufman, an alumnus of the class of 1894.

During the first eight years of its history Tech offered one course of study leading to the degree of bachelor of science in mechanical engineering. Today degrees are offered in 15 fields, including electrical, civil, textile, chemical, ceramic and aeronautical engineering and architecture and general science.

Under Tech's co-operative system, students are divided into two sections. While one attends school for three months, the other is at work in various shops in Atlanta and throughout the southeast.

Dr. M. L. Brittain is president of the school. The faculty now numbers about 130, not including officers with the military and naval units.

Not all reptiles lay eggs and there was doubt as to whether the ancient dinosaurs were hatched until dinosaur eggs were found in 1922 in the Gobi desert.

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

"Tout bien ou rien"

PUBLISHERS

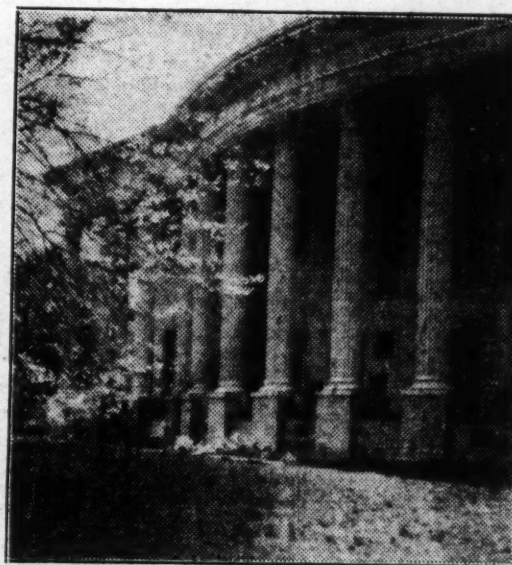
of Books of Distinction

since 1880

During the past fifty-six years, Houghton Mifflin Company's list of publications has grown from a few books to several thousand titles. This list now includes textbooks for elementary schools, high schools, and colleges; books of fiction, biography, and general reference, many of which are best sellers. The country is served by six branch offices, with the home office at 2 Park Street, Boston. The Southeastern States are served by our Atlanta branch, located at 39 Harris Street, N. E., opened January 1, 1930.

WASHINGTON SEMINARY

59 Years of the Highest Ideals in Education



THE "HOME BUILDING"—Spacious Colonial structure with broad, cool, shaded verandas. Situated in a wooded park facing a beautiful bluegrass lawn. Beautifully and artistically furnished in the interior.

WASHINGTON SEMINARY—Historic Southern preparatory school of girls opens September 17 for its fifty-ninth session, with an increased faculty and an expanded curriculum. This beautiful institution, situated in the heart of the fashionable Peachtree residential section is being renovated and redecorated to greet the incoming student body from all parts of the nation. For over half a century the name of this institution has been synonymous with the highest ideals of advanced education and training. Specialized instruction, ideal conditions and refined atmosphere make Washington Seminary the Ideal Preparatory School For Young Girls.

Phone HE. 0207 L. D. and E. B. Scott, Principals ATLANTA, GEORGIA

1640 Peachtree St.

ATLANTA'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL

~*~ The ~*~

HENRY GRADY

"The Friendly Hotel"

550 Rooms of Comfort and Convenience, each with private bath, two or more windows, circulating ice water, ceiling fan, radio, bed lamps and full length mirror doors.

RATES FROM \$2.50

Completely Furnished Two-Room Kitchenette Apartments Available on Lease Only

Dining Terrace and Air Cond. Coffee Shop

Henry Grady Laundry—Phone JA. 4221—Ask for Laundry Extension

STEPHENS' FUNERAL SERVICES IMPRESSIVE

Vice President of Confederacy Was Beloved of People of Georgia.

When the funeral of Alexander Stephens, vice president of the Confederacy, governor of Georgia and a powerful figure in the state and the south, was held in Atlanta on March 8, 1883, the city was draped with mourning, every place of business was closed and trains entered Atlanta every half-hour with hundreds of visitors.

The funeral procession was said to have been more than a mile in length. For the first time, white and colored soldiers of the state marched in one column. Many great statesmen came to the city and several, including General Robert Toombs, delivered eulogies on the south's great leader.

Harper's Description.
A description of Atlanta on the day of Stephens' funeral was published in Harper's weekly in the issue appearing on March 17, 1883. This account of Stephens' funeral follows:

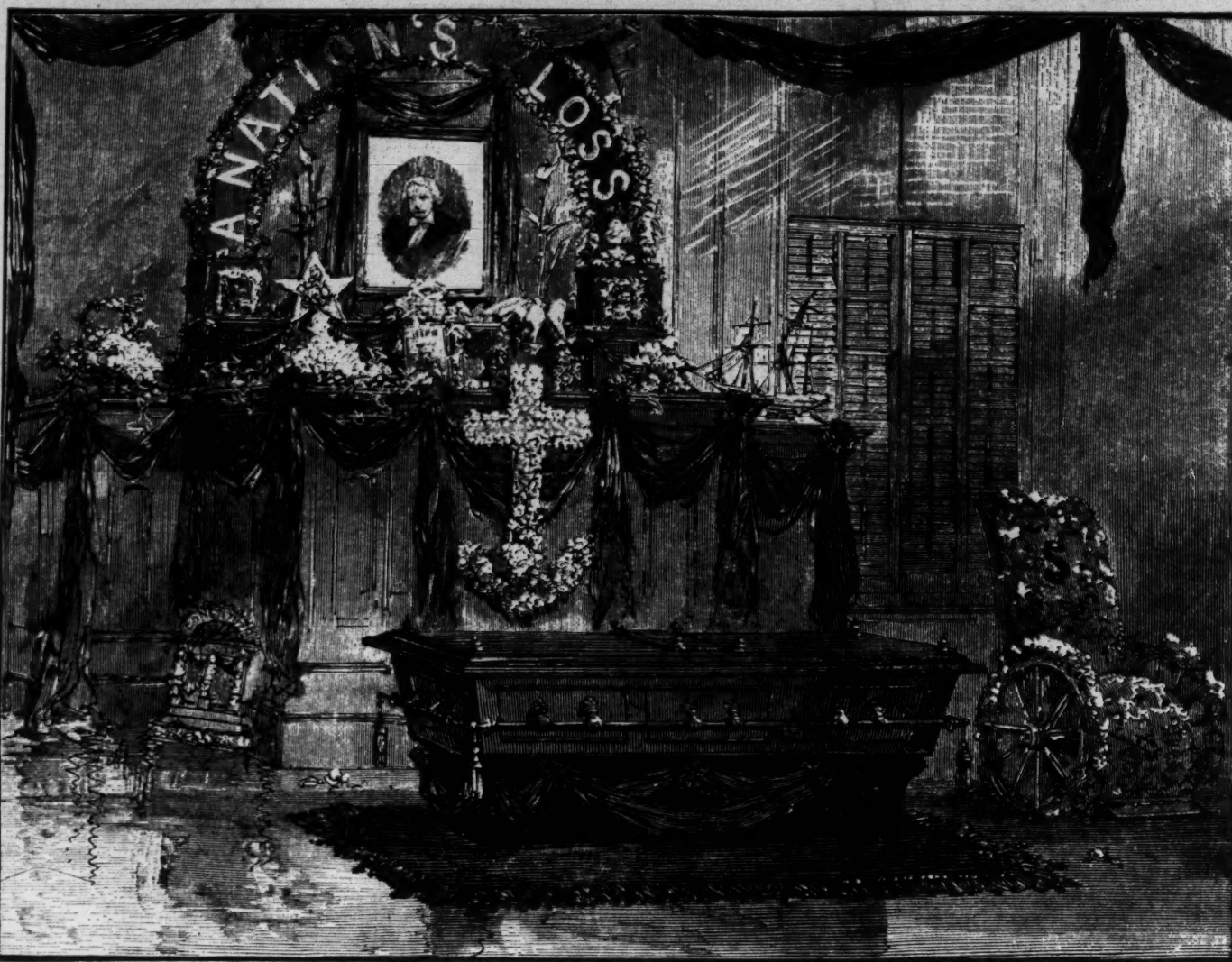
"The funeral of the late Governor Stephens, of Georgia, which took place in Atlanta on the 8th inst., was one of the most imposing pageants that was ever witnessed in the state. It would seem," writes the correspondent of the New York Herald, "that almost the whole people of this section of country had come together to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of the late Governor Stephens, who for more than fifty years has been a leading power in Georgia and the south. The feeling of affection for the memory of Mr. Stephens is intensified by the fact that of the great galaxy of statesmen—Howell, Cobb, Herschel V. Johnson, Lumpkin, Ben Hill, Stephens, Toombs and Brown—only the two last-named gentlemen are left. The city was draped with mourning, and every place of business was closed, while the bells were constantly tolling. Delegations from over one hundred cities and counties were present. Special trains were running every half-hour during the day loaded with visitors. The military display was the largest ever seen in the state, and for the first time the white and colored volunteers of Georgia marched in the same column, a threatened difference on this point having been settled by putting the cavalry and artillery between the white and the colored infantry. It was estimated at twelve o'clock that 100,000 people were in the city."

Body Lies in State.
"The body of the deceased Governor lay in state in the senate-chamber from daybreak until three o'clock in the afternoon. The chamber was handsomely draped and decorated, and the familiar roller-chair in which the statesman was wont to recline, stood beside the coffin, covered with flowers. A company of military served as a guard of honor, and kept in line the crowd of people that pressed through the chamber, the rate of seventy persons a minute, for hours."

"The memorial services were held in the hall of the house of representatives, which, at an early hour, was packed to its utmost capacity. So great was the pressure to obtain admittance that the military were ordered to keep back the crowd at the point of the bayonet, in order to prevent a dangerous crush and perhaps a panic. Senator Colquitt presided, and several touching addresses were made by popular orators; but the interest of the day centered in the speech of General Robert Toombs, who was the nearest friend of the late governor. General Toombs is now almost totally blind, and his once erect and stately form is bent with age and infirmities. "When he rose to speak," says the correspondent from whom we have already quoted, "he was completely overcome. He bowed his head, and the tears trickled through his fingers. For fully two minutes he could not say a word." His address was an eloquent eulogy of the life and character of the deceased."

Impressive Procession.
"The procession that followed the body to the grave was at least a mile and a half in length. The hearse, surmounted by a large floral arch, and covered with nodding plumes, was drawn by eight jet-black horses, each led by a negro groom in livery. Large detachments of the state military, the governor's staff, members of the state departments, the judicial officials, the legislature, civic societies, and private citizens, composed the procession. The Savannah Volunteers carried the flag of the state of Georgia—a flag prescribed by law a few months since, and presented at the late sesquicentennial to the company by Governor Stephens, who simply said, 'Never let it be trailed in the dust.' A notable feature was a delegation of 700 citizens and soldiers from Au-

Remains of Stephens Lie in State as Georgia Pays Tribute



THE REMAINS OF THE LATE GOVERNOR STEPHENS LYING IN STATE.—FROM A SKETCH BY HORACE BEADLEY.

Shown here are the remains of Alexander Stephens, vice president of the Confederacy and governor of Georgia, as they lay in state in the senate chamber here following the great statesman's death on March 4, 1883. When the funeral was held in Atlanta on March 8,

City Provides Education Centers For Negroes Unexcelled Elsewhere

Institutions of Higher Learning Represent Investment and Endowments of Approximately \$10,000,000 and Have Catered to 40,000 Students in 60 Years.

Atlanta is a nationally-known center of education for negroes. The importance of her institutions for educating the negro race is more widely recognized by easterners and northerners than by Atlantans themselves. The Atlanta University system, composed of Morehouse College for men, Spelman College for women and the Atlanta University graduate school, offers the ambitious negro education all the way from kindergarten through graduate school.

This system and other negro institutions of higher learning in Atlanta represent an investment in plant and endowment of approximately \$10,000,000. It is estimated that at least

\$1,000,000 is spent annually with Atlanta merchants as a result of these schools being located here.

In the last 60 years, 40,000 students have been enrolled in the institutions and at least 9,000 have graduated. Last year 1,135 students were enrolled in the Atlanta University system. There are at present 630 students in the summer school, the group representing 24 states, the District of Columbia and West Africa. Fifty-three per cent of them are college graduates, 33 per cent have completed from one to three years in college and eight per cent are high school graduates.

Among Finest.
Northern philanthropists, interested in negro education since the War Between the States have contributed generously to their support. Today these schools stand high both academically and materially by comparison with any other negro institutions in the country. The ambitious young negro may acquire degrees in the arts and sciences, theology and in social work. He has excellent libraries and laboratories at his disposal, and his academic surroundings have been made modern and pleasant.

Much progress has been made in the development of new buildings, since the Atlanta University system was organized about seven years ago. This move, in addition to saving expenses for the several institutions, greatly added to Atlanta's reputation as an educational center.

In addition to providing advanced academic equipment and methods of instruction, Atlanta negro schools offer students all forms of sport, including football, basketball, track, soccer, tennis and volley ball. They sponsor glee clubs, orchestras, dramatic clubs, art clubs and many extra-curricular activities in which students may develop talents and become well-rounded.

Well Situated.
The schools composing the university system are situated in a healthful, slightly elevated section of the city. Their campuses occupy some of the highest points of land in the city. Their buildings are noteworthy for their architectural beauty and utility, especially the Atlanta University library, a Georgia colonial structure, with a seating capacity for more than 600 students; the administration building, with comfortable quarters for the various faculties, and the university dormitories, which provide living quarters for more than 200 students.

Sisters chapel, on the Spelman campus, was erected by John D. Rockefeller Jr. as a memorial to his mother and his aunt.

Model houses and apartment buildings are being constructed on the land between Atlanta University and Spelman College and are expected to be completed in the fall. These buildings, taking the place of unsightly houses, are being constructed through the Public Works Administration.

These schools not only perform a great service to the negro race but also to the public. The majority of the graduates have gone into the world to teach and preach to their people. To these educated negro people must go much credit for the progress of the race, and for the negro's improved standards of living.

First Charter in 1867.
Atlanta University, first of the negro colleges to be founded, was chartered in 1867 and was opened in 1869. Its founder was Edward A. Ware. It is a non-sectarian school, supported by endowment and gifts from friends. It has graduated more than 1,200 students since it was founded, and since it was reorganized five years ago students have enrolled offering as credentials bachelor degrees from more than 50 American colleges. Devoted principally to academic instruction, the university now has many graduates with M. A. and M. S. degrees.

Morehouse College, second of these institutions founded for the higher education of the negro race, is the only college in the south exclusively for negro men. Its last year's enrollment was the largest of any year since 1929. There were 356 students, representing 26 states, enrolled in the

various departments.

The school was organized in 1867 at Augusta and was moved to Atlanta and incorporated as the Atlanta Baptist Seminary 12 years later. Its president then was the Rev. Joseph T. Robert. The name of the school was changed to Morehouse in 1913, in honor of the Rev. Henry L. Morehouse. More than 1,000 persons have graduated since it was organized, and many of its graduates are negro leaders in the professions, especially the ministry.

Leading School for Women.
Spelman College is considered one of the foremost schools for negro women in the south and was the first college to be established for them. It was founded in 1851 by Sophia B. Packard and Harriet E. Giles. The Rockefeller family has contributed generously to its support for many years. More than 1,200 women have graduated from the school since it was organized. Last year's enrollment was 274.

Morris Brown University, more than 30 years old, is the largest institution in the south owned and controlled by the negro race. At present, officials of the school are conducting a campaign for funds. The school provides courses in theology, music, English, commercial arts and several technical subjects. The alumni of this school total more than 2,000.

Clark University was founded in 1870 by Bishop Gilbert Haven and Bishop H. W. Warren of the Methodist church. It has more than 1,000 graduates.

Gannon Theological Seminary was organized in 1883 by the Rev. Elijah H. Gannon and the Rev. William F. Stewart. It has more than 800 graduates.

The Atlanta School of Social Work was organized in 1920 with the aid of white and negro educators and social workers to provide professional training in social work. It is supported by donations from individuals and educational foundations and works in co-operation with several charitable and social organizations of Atlanta.

The school was organized in 1867 at Augusta and was moved to Atlanta and incorporated as the Atlanta Baptist Seminary 12 years later. Its president then was the Rev. Joseph T. Robert. The name of the school was changed to Morehouse in 1913, in honor of the Rev. Henry L. Morehouse. More than 1,000 persons have graduated since it was organized, and many of its graduates are negro leaders in the professions, especially the ministry.

Spelman College is considered one of the foremost schools for negro women in the south and was the first college to be established for them. It was founded in 1851 by Sophia B. Packard and Harriet E. Giles. The Rockefeller family has contributed generously to its support for many years. More than 1,200 women have graduated from the school since it was organized. Last year's enrollment was 274.

Morris Brown University, more than 30 years old, is the largest institution in the south owned and controlled by the negro race. At present, officials of the school are conducting a campaign for funds. The school provides courses in theology, music, English, commercial arts and several technical subjects. The alumni of this school total more than 2,000.

Clark University was founded in 1870 by Bishop Gilbert Haven and Bishop H. W. Warren of the Methodist church. It has more than 1,000 graduates.

Gannon Theological Seminary was organized in 1883 by the Rev. Elijah H. Gannon and the Rev. William F. Stewart. It has more than 800 graduates.

The Atlanta School of Social Work was organized in 1920 with the aid of white and negro educators and social workers to provide professional training in social work. It is supported by donations from individuals and educational foundations and works in co-operation with several charitable and social organizations of Atlanta.

Water, Current Use Doubled Since 1921

Water meters in Atlanta numbered 34,143 in 1921 in comparison with 60,261 for 1935—an increase of 26,118 for 15 years. Even between 1929 and the first of 1935, depression years, the number of meters increased by nearly 5,000. The rapidity with which meters were installed is shown by the following figures: 1921, 34,143; 1922, 40,322; 1923, 45,506; 1924, 50,375; 1925, 55,174; 1926, 58,880; 1927, 59,199; 1928, 59,199; 1929, 60,261.

The number of electric meters increased by approximately 43,000 between 1921 and 1936. At present there are 72,452 meters in Atlanta, while in 1921 there were only 29,432. Figures on the installation of electric meters are as follows: 1922, 34,441; 1923, 47,261; 1924, 54,970; 1925, 64,879; 1926, 65,018; 1927, 69,087; 1928, 69,406; 1929, 72,452.

DIRECTORY OF 1859 People Minded Own Business, Writer Reports.

A copy of the first city directory of Atlanta, which was published in 1859, is on file in the reference department of Carnegie library. The book contains a descriptive sketch of the city, written by Green B. Haygood, prominent attorney. Referring to the citizens of Atlanta at that time, the writer said:

"The population of the city is remarkable for its activity and enterprise. Most of the inhabitants came here for the purpose of bettering their fortunes by engaging actively in business, and this presents the anomaly of having very few aged persons residing in it; and our people show their democratic impulses by each allowing his neighbor to attend to his own

business and our ladies, even, are at home and household affairs without being allowed to attend to their own domestic ruled out of respectable society."

Keeping Pace With ATLANTA

WITH a most modernly equipped and efficiently operated manufacturing plant for the production of the finest in

- Lithographing
- Printing
- Binding
- Office Supplies

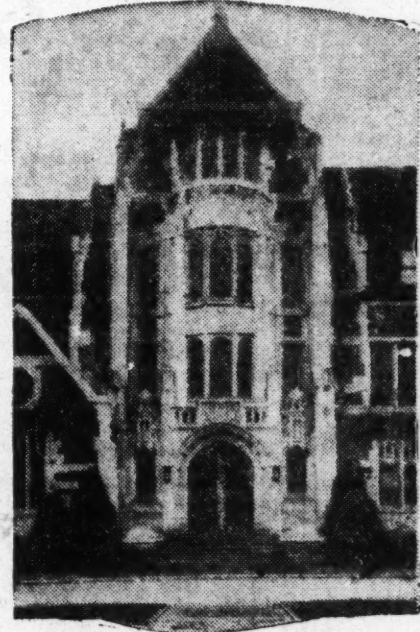
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.

MANUFACTURING—HIGHLAND AND JACKSON
RETAIL STORE—8 PRYOR STREET
ATLANTA

AGNES SCOTT

NEW LIBRARY

To be completed September 1st at a cost of \$230,000. Combining modern Library Architectural ideas in both interior and exterior. Equipped with outdoor reading terrace, moving picture room, and a spacious reading room beautifully and comfortably furnished with easy chairs, reading lamps and library tables.



COLLEGE

1889-1936

Few colleges for women in the South offer the educational, social and spiritual facilities as Agnes Scott. Agnes Scott is fully recognized by the Association of American Universities, Southern Association, American Association of University Women and Phi Beta Kappa. This institution gives particular attention to preparing young women for the work they wish to do. Music, Art and Expression are parts of the curriculum and educational standards in these are as high as in any other subject. No young women have a better opportunity for congenial surroundings, education, and social contacts than those who attend Agnes Scott.

Fall Term Begins Sept. 23

For additional information 'phone or write

DECATUR
GEORGIA

Registrar S. G. Stukes
BOX C

DEARBORN
4976

ATLANTA SALESBOOK COMPANY

- SALESBOOKS
- MANIFOLD PRINTING
- AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTERS
- ROLL PRINTING
- BILLING MACHINE SUPPLIES

Factories:
Sturgis, Mich.
Shelby, Ohio

WALNUT 0992

Sales Office:
Bona Allen Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RAILROAD AND PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS HOME OWNERS LOAN CORP. BONDS INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICE INDUSTRIAL STOCKS AND BONDS LOCAL SECURITIES MUNICIPAL BONDS

COURTS & CO.

MEMBERS

N. Y. Stock Exchange
N. Y. Curb Exchange (Asso.)

N. Y. Cotton Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade

11 Marietta Street

ATLANTA

Tel. WA. 9110

ATLANTA IS FAVORED BY EQUABLE WEATHER

High Altitude Brings Mild Summers; Latitude Moderates Winter Temperatures.

Although Atlanta is in the deep south and her winter temperatures average as much as 10 or more degrees above those of cities in a state as far north as Ohio, in the summer her days are only about 1 or 2 degrees warmer.

In climate Atlanta has one of her greatest assets. Even though the weather is an old story, everyone is interested in a climate which even professional weathermen say is "most delightful." Because of her pleasant weather, the mildness of her winters, the coolness of her summer nights and the fact she is out of the southern storm area, northern tourists are each year coming to Atlanta in increasing numbers.

Those who think of the severe ice and snowstorm last winter and the number of excessively hot days this summer are reminded by George W. Minding, Atlanta's official weather forecaster, that weather must be judged over a period of many years. When one considers the "average," Atlanta ranks high among cities enjoying pleasant, healthful weather.

Winters Are Mild. "The most important factor is the mildness of her winters," says Mr. Minding. "Believe it or not, but the average here during the three coldest months, December, January and February, is only about 44 degrees. The weather is not freezing on half the nights during December and January."

As for summer weather, we don't suffer extreme heat any oftener than they do, let's say, in Ohio. I believe also you'll find drought is less frequent here than it is there. Atlanta's topography is responsible for her favorable climate. She is situated at the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains at an altitude of 1,050 feet above sea level, and thus is relieved of the humidity which makes southern summers oppressive. At the same time, her low latitudes assure her against the extremes of cold in winter.

Water Supply Pure. A pure water supply, evenly distributed rainfall and a high altitude make Atlanta one of the healthiest of American cities.

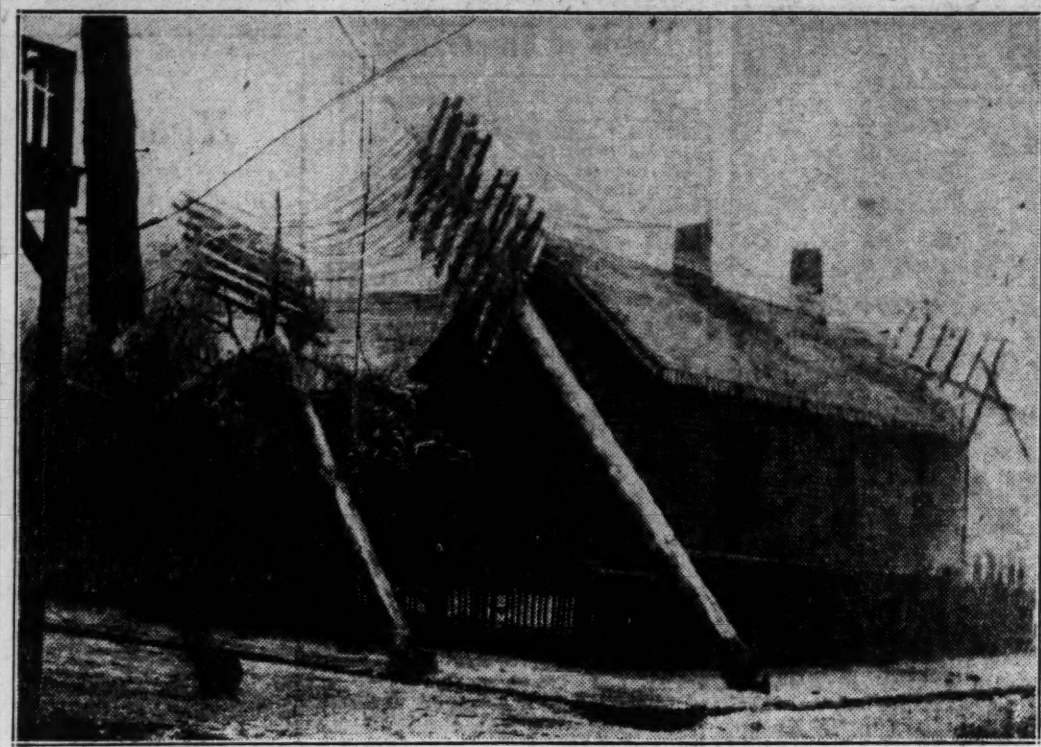
The operation of transportation and communication systems, and other utilities, are seldom delayed by cold and snow. The costs of fuel, clothing and other necessities are reduced by Atlanta's good weather.

The mean temperatures of a few months, based on a 45-year period, are given here in degrees Fahrenheit: January 43.2, July 75.1, April 60.8, August 77.1, June 76.1, November 52.1.

The normal annual precipitation at Atlanta, also based on a 45-year period, is 49.30 inches.

The San Francisco chief of police has decided that serving traffic citations involves too much leg work for the police. He will have the average of 400 daily citations mailed here after and will use his men for more important work.

When the Blizzard of 1905 Sheathed the City in Ice



This picture was not taken during the devastating ice storm of 1936, though it depicts a similar condition. It was made in 1905, showing a typical scene during the "second worst" storm the city ever experienced. During that blizzard poles, as shown above, toppled over under the weight of encrusted ice upon the wires in all sections of Atlanta.

RESERVE BANK HERE ESTABLISHED IN 1914

Federal Institution Makes Atlanta Financial Center of Entire Southeast.

The Federal Reserve Bank makes Atlanta, with its 10 banks and trust companies and its enormous amount of clearings, the financial center of the southeast.

The federal bank here began operations on November 16, 1914.

Its territory embraces all of Georgia, Alabama and Florida and parts of Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. It functions for the most part as a bank of discount and of rediscount. Notes, drafts and bills of exchange drawn for agricultural, commercial or industrial purposes are rediscounted for member banks. Federal reserve banks also issue notes which circulate as currency.

Joseph A. McCord was the first governor. M. B. Wellborn was the first chairman of the board of directors and federal reserve agent. These men held the positions until February, 1919, when Mr. Wellborn was elected governor and Mr. McCord was named to take over the positions vacated by the new governor.

In 1924 Mr. McCord resigned and

Oscar Newton, present president, was appointed chairman of the board and federal reserve agent. In January, 1928, upon the resignation of Mr. Wellborn, Eugene R. Black became governor and served during the hardest years of the depression. President Roosevelt appointed Governor Black as head of the federal reserve board in May, 1933, during the "emergency."

The Atlanta held that position until the President accepted his resignation permitting him to resume the governorship of the federal bank in Atlanta. Mr. Black was re-elected to office on August 18, 1934. He served

with distinction until his death about a year and a half ago, shortly after which Mr. Newton was named as his successor.

Total reserves of the bank at the end of last month were \$221,030,545.73, in comparison with \$143,088,000 for July 17, 1935. United States government securities totaled \$98,356,000. The total resources amounted to \$342,655,964.97.

Branches of the bank are maintained at Birmingham, Ala., Jacksonville, Fla., Nashville, Tenn., and New Orleans, and agencies are maintained at Savannah and at Havana, Cuba.

Officers of the institution are Mr. Newton, president; H. Warner Martin, chairman of the board and federal reserve agent; Robert S. Parker, first vice president; J. F. Conitt, vice president; W. S. McLarin Jr., assistant vice president; M. W. Bell, cashier; R. A. Sims, V. K. Bowman, C. R. Camp, J. L. T. Beavers and S. P. Schuessler, assistant cashiers; L. M. Clark, assistant federal reserve agent and secretary of the board of directors; E. P. Paris, general auditor, and H. L. Young, member of the federal advisory council.

City Offers Varied Attractions Which Draw Increasing Visitors

Although Atlanta is not a resort, she nevertheless is a city of natural charm and does offer many sights of interest and importance from historical, educational and artistic points of view.

For many years the "Gate City of the South," Atlanta is now being recognized as the "New York of the South." Tourists who stop here while on the way to resorts are returning in increasing numbers each year to pay the city a longer visit.

The ease with which Atlanta may be reached by train, motor car and plane, as well as the pleasant climate is responsible for this fact. Moreover, when visitors arrive, they see from the many parks, golf courses and places of recreation that the citizens, long known for their ambition and enterprise, can play as well as they work.

Many Attractions. Strangers find Atlanta interesting not only because it is a regional center of commerce, finance and industry, but also because it is the home of some of the south's leading universities; is near Stone Mountain, one of the physical wonders of the world; is built upon a battlefield of the War Between the States; is the site of many important federal buildings, and is a place offering many other sights of interest and importance.

The "Dogwood Festival" is given each year in the spring when the city is more beautiful than at any other time in the year. Thousands of persons visit Atlanta to see the beautiful blossoms and the gardens in the city and its suburbs. The occasion

is one of festivity, when many special attractions, including pageants, parades, musicals, beauty contests and other features are offered Atlantans and their guests.

Grand Opera Offered. Another annual event is grand opera which attracts music-lovers from cities throughout the southeast. The Metropolitan Opera Company was brought here for the first time years ago, when no other municipality other than New York attempted such a feat.

Perhaps the sight foremost in the public mind is Stone Mountain, probably the largest body of exposed granite in the world. Situated about 15 miles from the city, this giant rock is seven miles in circumference, with an ascent of about one mile. It is of the most ancient geological stratum.

Among the most interesting places in the city is the home of Uncle Remus, the cyclorama painting of the Battle of Atlanta at Grant park, the state capitol and the High Museum of Art, where famous exhibitions are presented several times each year.

Education Center. As for her schools, Atlanta is particularly fortunate. Here are Georgia Tech, one of the leading technological institutions in the country; Emory University, with modern buildings and a beautiful campus; Oglethorpe University, also a noted institution with beautiful buildings, and Agnes Scott, a famous school for girls.

Atlanta's municipal airport is one of the best in the country. Twenty-four planes arrive and depart daily, and passengers, mail and express are carried on all planes.

Industrially, Atlanta ranks at the top among cities of the southeast. There are 762 factories here, with several large steel plants and manufacturing branches of two of the largest automobile companies.

Visitors also may find in Atlanta many important federal buildings and organizations, for the city is the seat of United States government activities in the southeast. Among the most interesting federal units are the penitentiary, Fort McPherson, the sixth district Federal Reserve Bank, the veterans' administration and the fourth corps area headquarters.

ATLANTA RECOGNIZED AS MEDICAL CENTER

Atlanta is recognized as the leading medical center of the southeast. There are 18 registered hospitals, sanitariums, sanatoriums and clinics in the city, which have a total bed capacity of more than 2,000. There are 10 clinics for the diagnosis and the treatment of general medical and surgical diseases and those requiring the service of specialists.

The city has 685 physicians, white and colored, with 425 white members of the Fulton County Medical Association. There are also 100 graduate registered nurses in the city.

Schools that have introduced football to Hindu school boys in India have had to overcome a Hindu aversion to touching pigskin.

There is nothing mysterious about it. It is the modern method of affecting the condition of the air when the atmosphere is not conducive to comfort and health. Warming the air when it is too cold—adding moisture when too dry—filtering out dust and germs when dirty and unhealthful—keeping the air in circulation when stagnant—cooling the air when too hot. It maintains temperatures that are comfortable, and protects your health by eliminating colds, flu, nose and throat ailments caused by bad air.

Sunbeam Air Conditioning Units are made in a wide range of sizes and prices and there are models for burning oil, coal or gas.

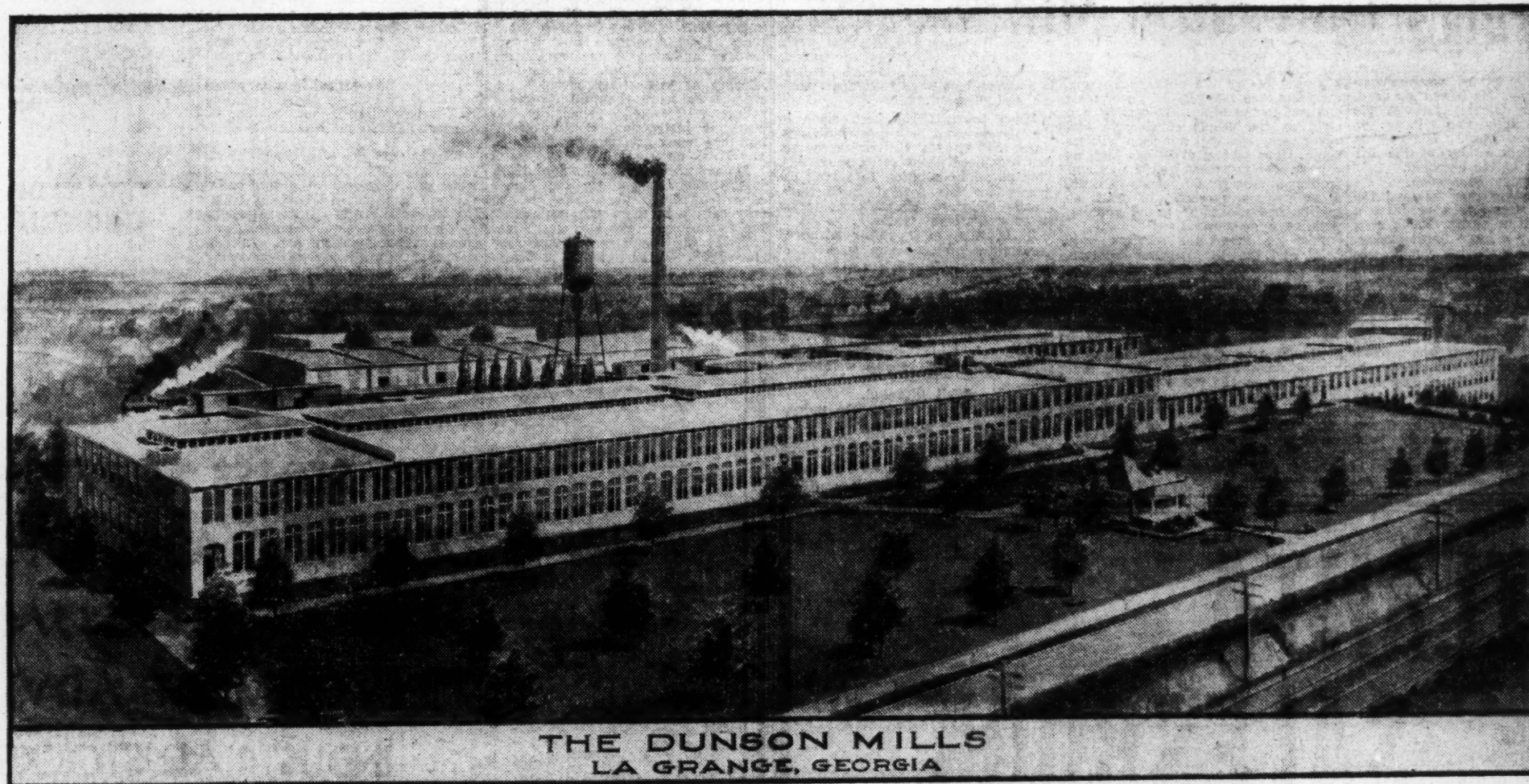
Detailed information on operation and cost gladly given. Visit our showrooms or ask us to call on you.

SUNBEAM HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING CO.

346 PEACHTREE ST., N. E. PHONE Walnut 7939

Congratulations, Atlanta

Heartiest congratulations are extended to Atlanta upon her 100th birthday. The splendid progress and achievement attained in the past century and her meteoric rise into the industrial, commercial and social world has truly earned her the title of "THE GATE CITY OF THE SOUTH."



THE DUNSON MILLS
LA GRANGE, GEORGIA

DUNSON MILLS, the largest of many splendid textile mills situated in LaGrange, is located upon the Atlanta-Montgomery highway. Attractively constructed in red brick with white trimmings and sitting in a wide expanse of a beautifully landscaped lawn, it is one of the showplaces of the city.

This modern mill was built in 1910-1911 by the late J. E. Dunson, Sr., the late J. M. Barnard, the late A. H. Cary and other prominent local men. At the time of erection, the plant had 20,000 spindles and 450 looms. Its capacity was doubled in 1923, being equipped with 40,000 spindles and 900 looms which produced a weekly output of 250,000 pounds of cloth, consisting of single and double-filled ducks, drills, twills and osnaburgs. From 20,000 to 25,000 bales of cotton are used annually.

The homes for Dunson employees make a most attractive village with shaded streets and paved sidewalks. The houses, white with green roofs and with lots 50x150 feet, which provide ample room

for keeping a cow and raising chickens and vegetables, shelter more than 300 families of loyal and contented workers. Each home has electricity and water works and a very small rent is charged by the company.

A splendid two-story brick school building was built and operated by the mills for many years. This school is now being rented from the mills by the city of LaGrange. In a fully equipped domestic science cottage, young girls may learn cooking, sewing and the fundamentals of housekeeping. A kindergarten is maintained for small children and its attractive playground provides the youngsters with much healthful exercise and fresh air.

A Methodist and a Baptist church are in Dunson village, being paid for and kept by the mills free of charge to the congregation.

Group Life Insurance is carried on the lives of all employees at entirely no cost to them. A graduate nurse makes daily visits to any who are sick, and is available at all times for those in need of advice and care.

Congratulations

to

ATLANTA

The Gate City of the South

on its

100th Anniversary from

1886



1936

The House of Service

It is with what we believe, pardonable pride that we point to our own record . . . FIFTY YEARS of uninterrupted service to Georgia and Southeastern Hardware Dealers . . . FIFTY YEARS under the same management . . . FIFTY YEARS of progressive growth, endeavoring at all times to keep in step with the pace of the times.

Dinkins-Davidson Hardware Company

Exclusively Wholesale

88 CENTRAL AVE.

ATLANTA

THOS. F. RYBERT & COMPANY
RULING PRINTERS RULING
BINDING BINDING
311-313 EDGEWOOD AVE. JA. 3317 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DUNSON MILLS

LAGRANGE, GEORGIA

Commerce Chamber, Formed in '60, Has Aided Greatly in City Growth

Many Noted Atlantans Have Served as Officers of Organization Which Has Brought Numerous New Enterprises Here, Promoted Trade With Other Areas.

By FRANK SHAW, Secretary, Industrial Bureau, Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

At an early period in her history, Atlanta recognized the importance of concerted action on the part of her enterprising and public spirited citizens and in March, 1860, a meeting was held to organize a chamber of commerce. Green B. Hayward was chairman, and T. P. Fleming acted as secretary. A committee, previously appointed, reported the names of those willing to join in the movement. A constitution was read and adopted. William McNaught was elected president; John B. Peck, secretary, and W. M. Williams, treasurer of the new organization.

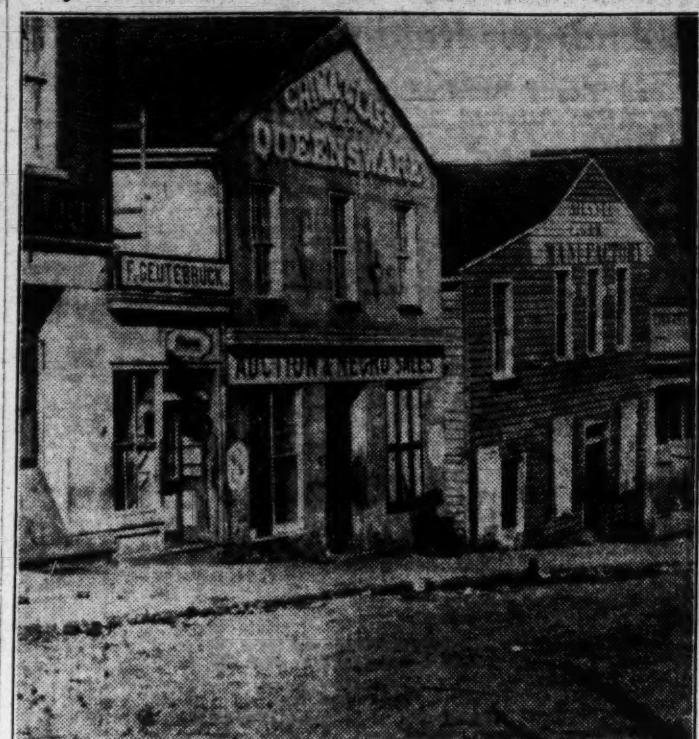
The record shows that meetings were held in 1860 and 1861 for obtaining a reduction in the then excessive freight charges and discrimination, and also to promote direct trade with Europe. In furtherance of this latter project, the secretary was in-

structed to communicate with trade and industrial organizations in Europe, similar to the chamber of commerce, with a view to opening regular correspondence with them for establishing direct commercial relations with European states.

Handled Through New York. This foreign business had all been previously transacted through the port at New York.

The following letter was sent out to the chambers of commerce in Europe: "With the rapid concentration of capital at this point, the advantages of climate and location, and the vast impetus which commerce must receive, now that it is emancipated from restrictions formerly imposed, we may, with confidence, look for a rapid and immense increase in all descriptions of trade, not only in our own city, but throughout the entire Confederacy. The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce would be glad to open correspondence

City's Old Slave Market on Whitehall Street



This building was used as a slave market, in the days shortly before the outbreak of the War Between the States. It was on the west side of Whitehall street, about three doors south of the present viaduct.

with your body, and with this in view, we hope this paper may receive your respectful consideration."

"SIDNEY ROOT, 'For the Committee.'"

Board of Trade Formed.

This organization became extinct during the war, and the first movement to re-establish the Chamber of Commerce was begun in April, 1866. On April 12 an organization known as the board of trade was formed.

The officers were: President, W. W. Clayton; J. M. Hall, W. M. Lowry, R. M. McPherson and Joseph Winship, vice president; J. S. Peterson, secretary; Perino Brown, treasurer. W. M. Lowry soon succeeded to the presidency and resigned in 1871.

About this time the businessmen of the young city decided to reorganize the board of trade on a basis more suitable to the requirements of the rapidly developing community and its demands, and, at a meeting on February 13, 1871, the following resolutions were adopted: "We, the undersigned, merchants, millers and businessmen of Atlanta, believing it a subject of vital importance to the commercial prosperity of our city, to enter at once upon the organization of a chamber of commerce, or board of trade, and in view of the increase of mercantile and business facilities of the city, solicit and invite all businessmen having the welfare of Atlanta at heart to unite with us in a meeting looking to the organization of such a board on next Saturday evening, the 29th instant, at 8 1/2 o'clock, in Skating Rink hall."

At a meeting July 29, 1871, the following resolution was adopted creating a permanently organized chamber of commerce:

"Whereas, it is the belief of those present that the prosperity of our city requires the permanent organization of a chamber of commerce, therefore, Resolved, that all the merchants, manufacturers, bankers and other businessmen of Atlanta be declared members of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce upon the issue of certificates of

membership by the president after the constitution and by-laws have been reported by a committee to be appointed tonight."

New Group Organized.

A committee appointed to draft the constitution and by-laws, reported to an adjourned meeting on August 7, 1871. This constitution specified that the name of the organization was to be "The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce."

The first officers of this reorganized body were as follows: Benjamin E. Crane, president; W. J. Garrett, John H. James, A. Layden, W. A. Moore, J. J. Meader and C. A. Pitts, vice presidents; M. E. Cooper, secretary; W. H. Fuller, treasurer.

The objects of this body as declared in the constitution, were to collect and to record statistical information relating to the manufacture, commerce and finances of Atlanta, and to develop and foster her interests. This organization initiated and brought to completion many important works, and was instrumental in a number of developments of both a commercial and industrial nature.

Granted Charter.

The chamber was granted a charter in 1883, at which time an unusual interest in the chamber was manifested by the citizens and businessmen. Steps were taken to purchase the necessary land and erect a permanent home. At a meeting held May 14, of the same year and at a later meeting on July 2, the purchase of lots on the corner of Pryor and Hunter streets, for the sum of \$13,340 was authorized.

On July 8, Benjamin E. Crane was re-elected president and the following officers were elected: A. C. Wiley, Dr. R. D. Spalding and J. G. Oglesby, vice presidents; R. J. Lowry, treasurer.

On October 9, 1883, \$40,000 worth of bonds for construction of a new building was authorized and work began on November 12 of the same year. On December 11, 1884, the first

meeting was held in the new building.

In 1906, the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce sold this building to the city of Atlanta. The chamber's headquarters were then removed to the Empire building, now the Citizens & Southern Bank building.

Moved to Present Site.

In 1914 the chamber moved to its present quarters at the southeast corner of Pryor street and Auburn avenue. Two stories were added to the existing four-story building, which had been occupied by the Y. M. C. A. until that time.

Following is a list of the past presidents of the chamber and their periods of administration:

Board of trade: W. C. Clayton, 1866 to 1867; W. M. Lowry, 1867 to 1871.

Atlanta Chamber of Commerce: B. F. Crane, 1871 to 1883; R. J. Lowry, 1883 to 1885; J. G. Oglesby, July, 1885, to July, 1890; Rufus B. Bulloch, July, 1890, to July, 1893; Stewart F. Woodson, July, 1893, to July, 1896; T. B. Neal, July, 1896, to July, 1898; L. H. Beck, July, 1898, to July, 1901; J. K. Meader, July, 1901, to January, 1904; Robert F. Maddox, 1904 to 1905; Sam D. Jones, 1905; J. Wiley Pope, 1907.

Asa G. Carter, 1908 to 1909; F. J. Paxton, 1910 to 1911; Wilmer L. Moore, 1912 to 1913; Mell R. Wilkinson, 1914 to 1915; V. H. Kreisgaber, 1916; Ivan E. Allen, 1917; W. H. White Jr., 1918; S. C. Dobbs, 1919; R. R. Black, 1920; Lee Ashcraft, 1921; W. O. Foote, 1922; A. C. Newell, 1923; Paul H. Norcross, 1924; W. R. C. Smith, 1925; W. D. Hoffman, 1926; George W. West, 1927.

Milton Dargan Jr., 1928; Philip H. Alston, 1929; Horace Russell, 1930 to September, 1931; Roy LeCraw, September, 1931, to January, 1933; Herbert E. Choate, 1933; Wiley L. Moore, 1934 to 1936; W. Eugene Harrington, 1936.

Now in 70th Year.

The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce is now in its 70th year and during its history many notable projects, designed to promote the welfare of this city and section, have been carried out.

The Cotton Exposition of 1881, the Cotton States and International Exposition and the Piedmont Exposition were set up and promoted by the chamber and were responsible for the city becoming nationally known as a metropolitan center. The fight for the elimination of freight rate discrimination, known as the long and short haul clause to the Interstate Commerce Commission, was begun as early as 1890 and in 1901 the chamber set up the Atlanta Freight Bureau, which organization has been effectively dealing with Atlanta's transportation problems since that time. The auditorium-armory, which is now being remodeled, was originally financed and built by the chamber.

The Southeastern Fair was organized by the Chamber of Commerce for the promotion of our agriculture. Many important enterprises have been brought to Atlanta through the chamber's efforts. The location of a federal reserve bank was an important project, and funds for bringing the present Emory University to Atlanta was also raised by the chamber. The securing of Camp Gordon during the war was a notable achievement.

The "Forward Atlanta Commission" was organized by the chamber in 1924 and during the four years following carried on a national advertising campaign, which resulted in the acquisition of 594 new enterprises with an annual pay roll of \$20,000,000. This work is still being carried on on a reduced scale.

Reorganized Last Year.

Last year the chamber was again reorganized into a more virile and aggressive organization to deal with up-to-date conditions and a desirable program for the advancement of At-

lanta and its interests is now being effectively carried out.

Among current activities are: Governmental research, traffic safety, new industry, trade extension, better business methods, fire prevention, health conditions and other projects.

The chamber is an organization set up as a non-profit-making institution, for the purpose of developing and protecting the commercial, financial, industrial and civic interest of our community. It is a community agency that is striving by proper co-operative measures to extend trade, increase business and strengthen business institutions; develop and protect industry, natural resources and means of transportation and communication, and protect the public interests in relation thereto; take all appropriate steps looking to a sane growth and development of the city and its resources; encourage proper and healthful pride in local institutions and achievements; and obtain adequate and desirable regulations and development along civic lines.

Cyrus McCormick is referred to in many school books as inventor of the reaper, but courts decided that Obed Hussey, of Maryland, was the inventor and McCormick had to settle with him.

OUTLOOK PROMISING, DECLARES REALTOR

Veteran Operator Cites Amazing Increase in Property Values Over 40 Years.

By J. R. NUTTING.

I have never known a time when the outlook for future growth and enhancement in real estate was more promising than in this, the hundredth anniversary of the founding of our city. The tendency during all these years has always been toward enhancement, and while there have been recessions from time to time, in sympathy with the ebb and flow of business, the general direction has always been upward.

One reason for this is the fact that Atlanta has always had a roster of aggressive and intelligent real estate agents. Only a few of the men

active 40 years ago are left, but the places of those who have passed on have been taken by others equally as aggressive. They never forget that Atlanta is the biggest and best city of its size in all the world. Atlanta is well known over the United States. The work of our real estate agents is largely responsible for this. When any big national concern turns toward the southeast for the establishment of factory or merchandising branches, they always find our real estate fraternity ready to receive them and to show them that Atlanta is the one and only place for them to select. These agents are fortunate in having the support and the backing of the press and an active and productive Chamber of Commerce.

The recent selection of Atlanta by a great mail order firm for their southeastern headquarters is simply an added evidence and proof of our city's importance. The modest announcement of the coming to Atlanta of a nationally known wine producing firm means much to Atlanta and to north Georgia. This concern will provide a market for all of the grapes that can be produced in this territory, and more, and the production of grapes may in time become one of our major industries.

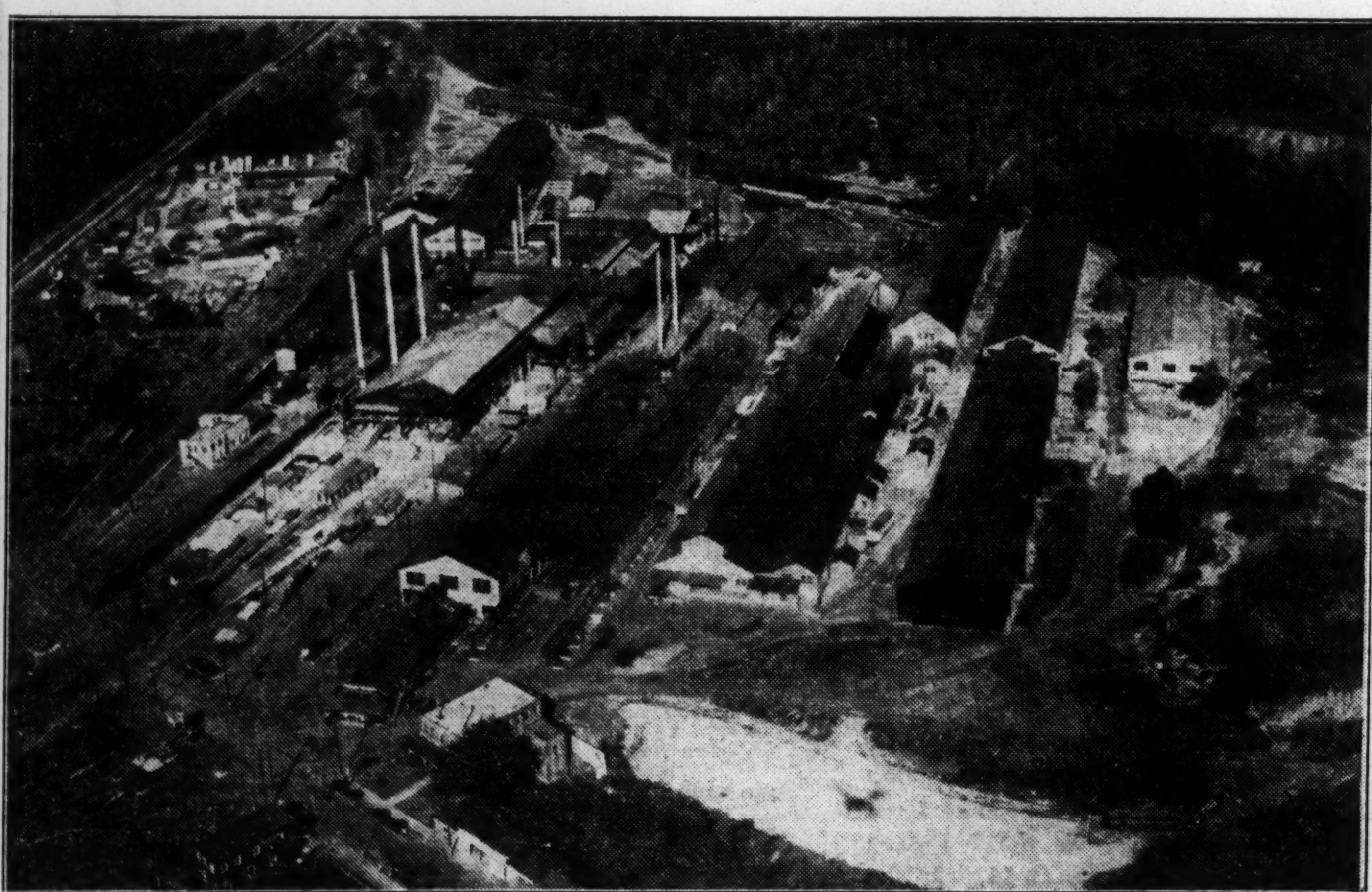
MILHOUS, GAINES & MAYES

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

ATLANTA BIRMINGHAM

THOS. F. RYBERT & COMPANY
RULING BINDING PRINTERS RULING BINDING
311-313 EDGEWOOD AVE. JA. 3317 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Georgia's Only Steel Mill Seen From The Air



Interesting Aerial Photograph of Atlantic Steel Company, Where Steel Products Have Been Made for More Than a Third of a Century.

Atlanta was only 64 years old when, in 1900, a group of local businessmen, impressed by the need for Southern-made steel products, investigated the opportunity for the successful operation of a steel mill in this locality. The investigation was prompted by a knowledge of the steel requirements of this section and recognition of the superior advantage of the City as a distributing center.

Sam T. Weyman was the first president of the company and the board of directors consisted of J. K. Otley, George W. Connors, Charles E. Currier, Frank Hawkins, J. Carroll Payne, J. M. Goddard, Dr. A. W. Calhoun and Sam T. Weyman. Of this group, the late J. Carroll Payne was the last of the directors to serve the company in that capacity continuously until the time of his death.

The present officers of the company are T. K. Glenn, chairman of the Board of Directors; Charles F. Stone, President; Paul W. Miller, Vice President and Treasurer; N. C. Harrison, Vice President and General Superintendent; and John M. Goddard, Secretary.

The Board of Directors consists of T. K. Glenn, Chairman; C. Howard Chandler, S. C. Dobbs, John M. Goddard, Ernest Woodruff, C. A. Wickesham, George W. Woodruff, Wadley Glenn, Charles F. Stone, Paul W. Miller and N. C. Harrison.

In 1901 the first mill began producing open hearth steel for coopers, pipe and steel ties for hauling cotton. The company's products were enthusiastically received from the beginning and it soon became apparent that the output had to be increased and equipment installed for manufacturing other items. Open-hearth furnaces, for producing steel and finishing mills for converting the steel into wire and a number of other products were built in 1903. Dur-

ing the 36 years since the company was organized, the enlargement and improvement of the plant has been continuous. Today its modern equipment for turning out a great variety of well-made, well-liked steel products occupies some 75 acres and furnishes employment for something like a thousand men.

The company's furnaces, mills and office are all located on Moccasin Street between Fourteenth Street and the Southern Railway belt line, midway between Peachtree Station and the city water-works.

125,000 tons of steel is the annual capacity of the three open-hearth furnaces. The finishing mills convert the steel into angles, bars, bands, channels and hoop steel of many different sizes, cotton ties, steel fire, saw blade steel, for marble quarries, wire rods, nails, staples, smooth wire, bare ties, stars, ties, barbed wire, woven wire fence, rivets, wrought washers, welding rods, galvanized pump rods, etc.

It has been said that there is nothing in a name but trade-marks play an important part in our everyday life. The trade-mark DIXIESTEEL correctly describes the origin and distribution of the Atlantic Steel Company's products which are made, bought, sold and used by Southern people.

While many of the company's products leave the factory ready for use by the ultimate consumer, a considerable portion of its production constitutes the raw material of other manufacturers who firm and shape the steel into the conveniences and necessities that they market.

A trip through the mills of the Atlantic Steel Company is a revelation to all who have never witnessed the involved and dramatic processes by which steel products are made. So commonplace an article as a wire nail, for example, which everyone takes for granted,

will, ever after command the respect of all who follow its evolution from the raw material stage.

On the charging floor a heavy iron door clings up—glaring flames lick out—into the blazing inferno the charging machine thrusts a laden container, empties, removes and sets it aside to make way for the next in line. In such manner is a Dixie Steel furnace charged with the pig iron and other raw materials of which steel is made.

Within eight to 12 hours, heat so intense as to defy description, reduces the charge to a molten, bubbling mass that flows, hissing, from the Venus-like furnace into a ladle of a size such as the fabled fire-breathing monsters may have quaffed. A powerful overhead crane deftly lifts the brimming ladle and carefully moves it to the mold, that is to be filled with the liquid steel.

In the molds the steel solidifies into the huge blocks known as ingots which are removed and later carried to the fiery soaking pits for reheating. When the ingots are in the soaking pit long enough to be heated to the same temperature throughout and through, the ingot, dripping fire, is lowered into the desludging bath and carried to the blooming mill, where, through powerful, electrical, or operated rolls over which water constantly pours, it is driven back and forth, increasing in length as it decreases in size, until it emerges at the other end of the blooming mill, automatically cut to billet lengths.

In the finishing mills, men with tongs handle sinning steel as a child plays with its toys, flinging it into the desludging rolls that shape it into the desired section. The wire mill draws wire rods down to the many different gauges or thicknesses of wire which automatic machines convert into a great variety of useful products.

Impressive as are the things to be seen inside the mills, the surroundings excite the admiration of all who visit Atlantic Steel Company. To quote Dr. Louis D. Newton, a recent visitor:

"We had just started down into the mammoth grounds when I stopped to ask if we were in a steel mill or a botanical garden. Frankly, I haven't seen quite such a lovely exhibit of fine plant-life and cultivation of every imaginable sort of flower and shrubbery in a long while. Vistas of exquisite rock-ledge banks, blanketed with gorgeous bursts of color, seem to beckon you on and through the acres of buildings and railroad tracks and all that goes to make up the setting of a steel plant."

"I saw the finest specimens of roses, dahlias, peonies, snapdragons, delphinium, begonias, geraniums, petunias, sweet peas, pansies, flax, verbena, canna and on and on through the long list of the really fine flowers. And then some of the rarest types of shrubbery I have seen in a long time. They have their own greenhouses and their hot beds in which they grow all their annuals."

As a recreation center for its employees and friends, Atlantic Steel Company has provided beautifully landscaped Glenn Field, named for Mr. V. K. Glenn, Chairman of the Board of Directors, where baseball, softball, tennis and other amusements are enjoyed by all who participate in them.

It is a source of much gratification to the Atlantic Steel Company to know that, during the 36 years of its existence, it has had a hand in the tremendous increase in the total wealth of the South and in the even greater increase in the value of Southern manufactures. With the continued co-operation of its friends, the company looks forward to uninterrupted and active participation in the development of the South's great resources.

What YOU Want In Office Space

- The Palmer Properties combine those advantages most important to office tenants, central location, modern construction, reasonable rentals and capable employees.

The location of an office building is of essential importance since offices are for the purpose of transacting business and therefore must be adjacent to other business. Location is further important as only with a central location can a building become well enough known to be an asset to those tenancing it.

Modern construction is important from the standpoint of creating desirable surroundings as well as from that of reflecting creditably on the tenants. Reasonable rentals constitute an advantage so obvious as to beggar description.

Capable employees are necessary to the satisfactory operation of any business property.

You will find that the Palmer Properties combine the features you have found to be most desirable in your business location.

GLENN BUILDING
PALMER BUILDING
101 MARIETTA STREET BLDG.

Palmer
Inc.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Oglethorpe Campus Embraces 600 Acres

Great Progress Made by
Present Institution in Only
24 Years.

Oglethorpe University is probably the only institution of higher learning in the south with a campus embracing 600 acres of woodland and meadow and an 80-acre lake. The development of the present institution has come about in only 24 years. Operation of the school, while the campus was in Milledgeville, was stopped by the War Between the States, and when the school was started again in Atlanta in the 70's it struggled for only a short while before having to close its doors for the second time.

The campus is located about 12 miles north of downtown Atlanta with the buildings constructed of Elberton blue granite in the collegiate Gothic style. It is estimated that the 500 students attending the school last year brought approximately \$500,000 to Atlanta.

A manual training school which resulted from a movement begun by the Hopewell presbytery in 1825 became Oglethorpe College in 1835. At this time the campus was located at Midway Hill, a suburb of Milledgeville, then the state capital.

Sidney Lanier a graduate. Many famous men were associated with the school in these early years, including Sidney Lanier, who graduated in 1890 and while a teacher in 1891 went with many of the students to join the war.

School buildings were burned and after the war the school went out of existence. Her endowment was in Confederate money. Efforts were made to establish the school here in the 70's. The building was located at Washington and Mitchell streets and the school remained open for about a year and a half. But the hard times of Reconstruction days caused the school to close again.

The movement for the present institution was begun in 1912 by Dr. Thorndell Jacobs, who spoke in 43 churches throughout this section of the country and interested Atlanta newspapers and businessmen in such a school.

\$250,000 Raised Here. Atlantans raised \$250,000 towards the fund. Leaders in the movement were given 157 acres of land on Peachtree road, and other money contributions, including \$168,900 donated by 23 Georgia towns and cities.

Work soon began on the first building and the cornerstone was laid on January 21, 1915. On the same day Dr. Jacobs was elected president of the school. Since that time donations have made possible additions and improvements.

The university is said to be the only one in the world to adapt radio broadcasting completely to the purpose of education. The school also is said to be the only one in the south which owns and operates its own press, all of the work being done by student labor. This press prints college publications, volumes of poetry, novels and other literary works.

The school also is notable for its roll of honorary alumni, which includes President Roosevelt, J. T. Lupton and Bernard B. Baruch, famous scientists, and William Randolph Hearst.

BANK REPORTS SHOW FINANCIAL STRENGTH

Atlanta has 14 banks and trust companies, three of which are national. The city is recognized as the financial center of the southeast. A true picture of her financial power is shown by the following consolidated bank statement, as of June 30, 1936:

Capital stock—\$14,700,000.
Surplus and undivided profits—\$10,038,118.00.
Total demand deposits—\$191,975,100.47.
Total savings deposits—\$48,006,430.08.
Total other time deposits—\$5,783,129.78.
Total all deposits—\$245,635,637.28.
Number of saving accounts—194,549.
Total resources—\$275,558,761.51.

HERO OF 1859 CELEBRATES. Believed to be the last survivor of the Battle of Solferino, fought on June 24, 1859, Hier Anton Neabauer has just celebrated his 100th birthday in Kalenback, Bohemia. The battle was fought by the French, under Emperor Napoleon III, and the Sardinians, under King Victor Emmanuel II, against the Austrians, led by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Bears Once Roamed City Streets—on Leashes



Atlanta children—and grownups, too—used to wait eagerly for the coming of "the man with the bear." In the early days, nomadic Russians and their trained bears, such as the ones shown here, were familiar sights on the streets of Atlanta. The bear's indifference to the camera probably was caused by some Atlanta child who tempted him with a nickel.

81,000 CAR OWNERS increased in the last 15 years is shown by the following figures:

1920	20,363
1921	26,951
1922	47,433
1923	52,558
1924	64,243
1925	66,193
1926	69,116
1927	67,147
1928	73,881
1929	80,942

Automobile registration books reveal there are more than 60,000 more autos in Atlanta and Fulton county now than there were in 1920. How automobile registrations have increased in the last 15 years is shown by the following figures:

Piedmont Hotel



450 Rooms
Each with Tub
and Shower Bath
Circulating Ice
Water
Ceiling Fan
Full Length
Mirror
Inner Spring
Mattress
Reading Lamp
Radio
Rates from \$2.50

Excellent Food
Dining Room and Coffee Shop
Air Conditioned
★★★★★

MANAGERIAL STAFF:
J. G. BRANDON, Manager
A. OLIVER BLAND JR.
W. H. JONES
R. E. PAGE JR.

THOS. F. RYBERT & COMPANY
RULING PRINTERS RULING BINDING
311 313 EDGEWOOD AVE. JA. 3317 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

E. A. PIERCE & CO.

General Brokerage Service in Securities and Commodities

THE HEALEY BUILDING

39 Walton St., N. W.
ATLANTA, GA.

Telephone: WALnut 2311

Home Office: 40 Wall Street, New York City.

Members of:

New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
New York Curb Exchange
New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc.
New York Produce Exchange
New York Cocoa Exchange, Inc.
Commodity Exchange, Inc.
Boston Stock Exchange
Canada Commodity Exchange, Inc.
Chicago Board of Trade
Chicago Stock Exchange
Chicago Mercantile Exchange
Cleveland Stock Exchange

Dallas Cotton Exchange
Detroit Stock Exchange
Liverpool Cotton Association, Ltd.
Memphis Cotton Exchange
New Orleans Cotton Exchange
Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange
Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce
New Orleans Stock Exchange
Portland Grain Exchange
Salt Lake Stock Exchange
San Francisco Stock Exchange
Seattle Grain Exchange
Toronto Stock Exchange
Winnipeg Grain Exchange

Leased wire service connecting 61 offices in 57 cities
of the United States and Canada.

Three Atlantans Foiled Yankees Who Staged Famous Andrews Raid

Historic Race Between 'General' and 'Texas' Resulted in
Capture of Northern Spies After Attempt
To Sever Supply Roads.

In 1862 three Atlantans were heroes in one of the boldest escapades of the War Between the States and the city itself was the scene of the hanging of one of the cleverest of Yankee spies and six of his accomplices.

Had it not been for the determined efforts of Captain W. A. Fuller, Anthony Murphy and Jeff Cain in thwarting the perpetrators of the famous Andrews raid all means of communication would have been broken between southern armies and their sources of supply. In this daring Yankee exploit occurred the famous race between the engines, the General and the Texas.

The story is told by Walter G. Cooper, author of the "Official History of Fulton County."

James J. Andrews, a Yankee spy, and 21 volunteers, made shrewd plans for stealing a train with which they could destroy bridges and tracks between here and Chattanooga, and at the same time speed north and escape any possible pursuers.

Stole Engine. One day at Big Shanty, now Kenesaw, the three Atlanta trainmen

left their train to get a meal in a small eating house. Though guards were on the platform, Andrews and a group of his picked men stole the engine, the General, and sped toward Chattanooga. The Atlantans rushed out in time to see the train speeding up the track.

Having no telegraph station at Big Shanty, and no engine, the Atlantans ran about a mile on foot until they came upon a hand-car. With this they proceeded as rapidly as possible to Etowah station. Here they borrowed an engine from Mark A. Cooper and were reinforced by a posse of armed men.

The pursuers soon began to catch up with the raiders, who were delayed at Kingston by three southbound freight trains and the questioning of a station attendant. The Yankees finally were permitted to leave when their leader stated he had a load of powder for the army and was under orders to proceed with all possible speed.

Changed Engines. When the Atlantans and their aides reached the town, they too were block-

ed by the freight trains. Seeing a train on a Y connection and headed toward Rome, they quickly sought the engineer who eagerly offered his engine for the chase.

At Adairsville the Atlantans met the Texas, one of the fastest engines in the south. Fuller and Murphy, the latter being head of all engineers on the road, took charge.

"That engine, the Texas, was the best on the road and they made good use of it, backing the freight train into a side-track at Adairsville, cutting loose all cars but a flat car, running the engine and flat car back on the main line, and then reversing the engine, ran backward at full speed toward Calhoun with the flat far in front and Fuller standing on it to look out for obstructions on the track," Cooper says. "In that way they ran the nine miles to Calhoun in 10 minutes."

Andrews had been permitted to pass the freight train by telling with the same coolness the story he had told previously.

He hoped to burn 10 bridges which stood between him and Chattanooga. He sped to Calhoun and from there to Oostena bridge. The raiders were preparing to tear up the track when the pursuers came in sight.

Pursuit Delayed. Andrews left two cars which he hoped would wreck the pursuers and then sped away leaving cross-ties along the track. The men on the Texas approached slowly, coupled with the cars and continued the chase.

When Andrews reached Tilton, he

had to take on more wood. Just as he finished, the pursuers again came in sight and the raiders escaped for a second time by leaving a pile of wood on the track.

Hurrying to a point about one mile north of Dalton, Andrews and his men stopped for another time and were preparing to destroy the track when they heard the whistle of the Texas. Again they escaped, deciding this time to make a desperate effort to burn the bridge over Chickamauga creek.

They set fire to a car and left it on the bridge. Had it been a dry day, according to Mr. Cooper, the bridge would have burned, but a trenching rain had almost put out the fire by the time the Atlantans arrived.

Final Race Begins. Fuller and his men pushed the car on to Ringgold, where it was sidetracked. Then they began the final race.

A short distance on the other side of the bridge, Andrews' fuel gave out. He directed his men to fire separately into the woods and to return Indian-fashion to the northern army. Separated, the raiders were weaker than had they stayed in a body and fought the pursuers with gunfire.

As it was, they all were caught within a week and brought to Atlanta, where they were court-martialed. Andrews was hanged on June 7 and six of his accomplices on June 18. The others were lodged in jail.

EVACUATION OF CITY HAD BEEN CONSIDERED

Few Atlantans know that General Hood contemplated removing southern soldiers from the city on the eve of the Battle of Atlanta, one of the most tragic and most important battles of the War Between the States. On July 21, however, Brigadier General Wright, who commanded Atlanta, received orders to that effect from his superior. General Hood wrote: "I am directed to inform you that you must be prepared tonight for an evacuation of Atlanta, should it become necessary. You will, therefore, without saying anything about it, be prepared to move when Lieutenant General Stewart's troop move into town, should the evacuation take place."

49,026 ARRESTS MADE BY POLICE LAST YEAR

As early as 1898 the Atlanta police department answered more than 300,000 calls and made 14,307 arrests in a single year. By 1916, when there were also 300 men on the force, the number of calls amounted to more than 400,000 and policemen made 18,225 arrests.

Last year the signal office had 373,742 calls and the department made 49,026 arrests. The detective bureau alone had 10,882 calls, made 4,873 arrests and recovered property valued at \$287,165.83.

Sears Celebrates A Double Birthday

Atlanta's Centennial Sears Golden Jubilee



ONE HUNDRED years ago Atlanta made its appearance on the map as a struggling village. Today it is a flourishing community. Fifty years ago Sears began as a tiny outpost at Redwood, Minn. Today it serves America as the World's Largest Store. On the occasion of our double birthday, we congratulate the city that has forged its way to leadership in Georgia—and express appreciation to a community generous in its loyalty and good will.

IN THE five years from 1930 to 1934 inclusive Sears, Roebuck and Co. spent a total of \$5,553,981 as pay roll. For newspaper advertising in these five years there was spent \$500,848 and for rents and taxes in the same period the company paid in the state of Georgia \$1,347,932.

THUS the average expenditure per year for Sears, Roebuck and Co. in Georgia right through the years of the depression has been \$4,308,189 and the expenditures in 1934 were 23 per cent higher than the yearly average. The pay roll was 15 per cent higher in 1934 than it was in 1933 and it was 40 per cent higher in 1934 than it was in 1932. The newspaper advertising in the state of Georgia in 1934 showed an increase of 32 per cent over the advertising in the newspapers in Georgia for the year 1933. Nineteen thirty-five figures are not yet available, but we are certain that they show an even greater increase.

LIKE SEARS, Atlanta has behind it the tradition of time . . . the tradition of courage, the tradition of restless youth that has kept us growing with the times. Like Sears, you have the tradition of ambition and vision that has kept you abreast of America's rapid progress. Such tradition has made you a vital unit in a state rich in color and historic interest. Such tradition means leadership because of your brilliant past—and far-reaching influence in a still more exciting future.

1886 SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. 1936

ATLANTA'S BENCH AND BAR SERVED BY NOTED GEORGIANS

LEGAL PROFESSION REFLECTS CREDIT ON CITY, COUNTY

Extensive Strides Accomplished Through Aid of Membership; Development of Circuits Traced.

By JOHN D. HUMPHRIES.
Senior Judge, Fulton Superior Court.

By treaty signed at Indian Spring, January 8, 1821, the Creek Indians ceded to the United States for the use and benefit of Georgia the territory lying between the Ocmulgee and Flint rivers, and extending from a point near the northern boundary of DeKalb county, to near Leesburg, Ashburn and Abbeville. By act of May 15, 1821, that territory was divided into the counties of Henry, Fayette, Monroe, Houston and Dooley. Henry county included a large part of what are now Fulton and DeKalb counties.

Henry and Fayette counties were attached temporarily to the western judicial circuit over which Judge A. S. Clayton presided.

DeKalb county was created from portions of Henry, Gwinnett and Fayette, December 23, 1822, and was assigned to the Flint circuit. Judge Eli S. Shorter presided over that circuit from 1822 to 1825, and was succeeded on the bench by Judge Charles J. McDonald. The judges of that circuit had jurisdiction over DeKalb county until December 18, 1826, when the Chattahoochee circuit was created and DeKalb county was assigned to that circuit. Judge Walter T. Colquitt presided over the superior court of that circuit from 1826 to 1829, and was succeeded by Judge Gribbsy E. Thomas.

Called Atlanta Circuit.

The Coweta circuit was created December 10, 1825, and DeKalb county became a part of that circuit, where it remained until 1829, when the name of the circuit was changed to the Atlanta circuit. Fulton county was created from DeKalb in 1823 and assigned to the Coweta circuit.

The following judges presided over the Coweta circuit from 1825 to 1829: Hiram Warner, 1825 to 1826; William Ezzard, 1826 to 1827; Edward Young Hill, 1827 to 1828; Obediah Warner, 1828 to 1829; Orville A. Bull, 1829 to 1830; B. H. Bigham, 1830 to 1831; Hiram Warner, 1831 to 1832; John Collier, 1832 to 1833.

By act of 1829 the Coweta circuit was changed to the Atlanta circuit, which was composed of Fulton, DeKalb and Clayton counties. That act became a law by lapse of five days from its receipt by the Governor.

The following judges have presided over the Atlanta circuit: John D. Pope, 1829 to 1830; A. O. Lochrane, 1830 to 1831; John L. Hopkins, 1831 to 1832; Cincinnatus Peoples, 1832 to 1833; George Hillyer, 1833 to 1834; W. L. Hammond, 1834 to 1835; Marshall J. Clarke, 1835 to 1836. These judges were succeeded by Judges Joseph H. Lumpkin, John T. Pendleton, W. D. Ellis, George L. Bell, R. H. Hill Jr., and Shepard Bryan, prior to the present incumbents.

City Court Judges.

The city court of Atlanta was created December 15, 1871, and the following judges have presided over that court: Robert T. Cowart, 1872 to 1876; Richard H. Clark, 1876 to 1884; R. T. Dorsey, 1884 to 1885; Marshall J. Clarke, 1885 to 1886; Howard Van Epps, 1886 to 1887; Judge Van Epps was succeeded by Judge Harry M. Reid, who in turn was succeeded by Judge Hugh M. Dorsey, who presided over the court until it was abolished by the act of March 20, 1935.

The following persons have served as solicitor general of the Atlanta circuit since its creation: L. E. Bleckley, Thomas L. Cooper, N. J. Hammond, W. H. Hulsey, Evan P. Howell, John T. Glenn, R. H. Hill Jr., Charles D. Hill, Hugh M. Dorsey, E. T. Williams and John A. Boykin.

By act of December 21, 1835, an election precinct for what later became the Atlanta community was established at the house of Charner Humphries, called and known by the name of White Hall. White Hall was located between Lee street and the Central railroad and Gordon and Oak streets. It was at that place that the justice courts, entered into a contract with the city of Atlanta, May 12, 1854, for the use of the city hall, then located where the capitol now stands, for the holding of the superior court and for other county purposes. The court continued to be held there until the early eighties, when the courthouse was completed on the present site at Pryor and Hunter streets.

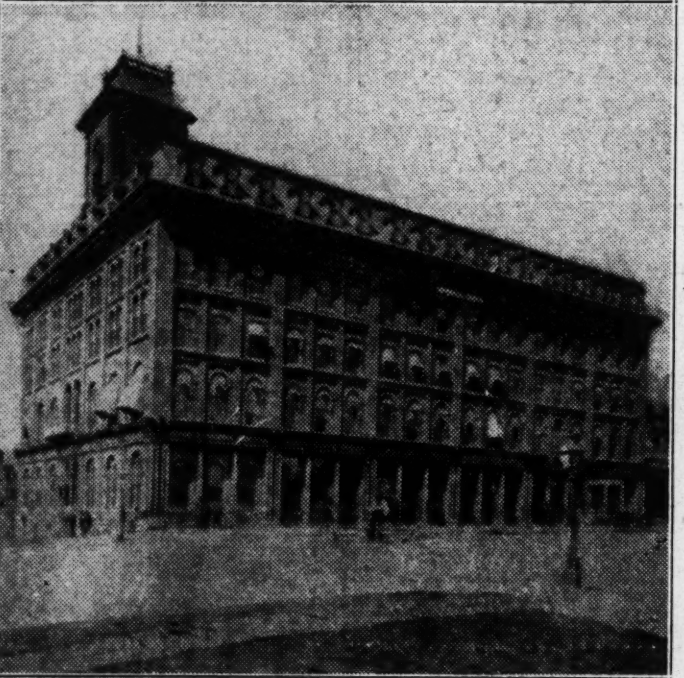
Lawyers Aided City.

The lawyers of Atlanta have taken an active interest in civic affairs from the earliest history of the city. On April 21, 1854, John Collier and

The Capitol of Georgia Today and Atlanta's First



This imposing pile of masonry is the present capitol of Georgia, familiar to all Atlantans. It stands on spacious and well-kept grounds occupying the block bounded by Washington, Hunter, Mitchell streets and Capitol avenue. Recent renovations and improvements have made the capitol one of the most convenient in the country.



Atlanta's first state capitol, the building occupied by the executive offices of the state government when the capitol was moved to this city from Milledgeville. This building was located at the corner of Marietta and Forsyth streets, where the present Western Union building now stands.

December 29, 1847, and the form of government was changed from that of commissioners to a mayor and six councilmen, and the municipal authority was enlarged.

Leonard Christopher Simpson was the first resident lawyer of Atlanta. He was a man of fine personal appearance, a lawyer of more than ordinary ability, and he took an active interest in civic affairs. On February 22, 1851, he delivered an address at the Methodist church after the reading of Washington's farewell address by Rev. G. G. Smith, according to an entry in a diary kept by the Rev. David Thurman, who records that he was present on that occasion.

Simpson was elected to the first Atlanta city council under the new charter and served in that capacity for a number of years.

Prior to the creation of Fulton county, Atlanta was in DeKalb, but even at that early date a number of lawyers chose to live in Atlanta, rather than at Decatur, the county seat. Among them were Marcus A. Bell, John Collier, Samuel B. Hoyt, John L. Harris, Adam W. Jones, J. W. Manning, Nathan Mangham, J. A. Puckett, Ben F. Harris, Fred H. West, Samuel C. Elam and West Harris.

Fulton county having been created December 20, 1853, the justices of the inferior court, then having charge of county affairs, entered into a contract with the city of Atlanta, May 12, 1854, for the use of the city hall, then located where the capitol now stands, for the holding of the superior court and for other county purposes. The court continued to be held there until the early eighties, when the courthouse was completed on the present site at Pryor and Hunter streets.

The town of Atlanta was changed to the city of Atlanta by act of De-

G. M. Haygood were named as members of a committee of citizens to petition the legislature in session at Milledgeville, to authorize the removal of the state capitol to the city of Atlanta, which, it then was claimed, had a population of 6,000, and was increasing at the rate of 1,000 yearly. The city council named a committee May 12 for the same purpose, which included L. J. Gentry, J. M. Calhoun and Logan E. Bleckley.

The constitutional convention held in Atlanta accepted the proposition of the committee and included in the constitution adopted March 11, 1868, a provision for the removal of the capitol to Atlanta. The constitution was ratified by the people at an election held in April, and the opera house located at the corner of Marietta and Forsyth streets, where the Western Union building now stands, was fitted up for a state house.

The employment of legal counsel for the city when needed was authorized by the city council February 5, 1858. Four years later Green R. Haygood was elected city attorney. He served in that capacity for a number of years, to be succeeded by a line of able and distinguished lawyers.

Superior Court Opens.

The first session of the superior court of Fulton county was opened April 3, 1854, by Judge Obediah Warner, and continued through April 12. L. E. Bleckley was solicitor general, B. F. Bowman was clerk and Jonas S. Smith was sheriff. Ira G. McDaniel was foreman of the grand jury. The minutes of the court show that the following lawyers participated in the proceedings of the first term of the court: S. B. Hoyt, Haygood & Whitaker, Calhoun & Wigham, L. C. Simpson, R. H. Overby, Joseph Winship, Ira McDaniel, Simpson & Harris, T. S. Denny, A. W. Jones, James M. Calhoun, Harris & West, Wells & Bell, John Collier, Samuel C. Elam, Thomas L. Cooper, C. C. Howell, John T. Wilson, John L. Harris, L. E. Bleckley and Overby & Bleckley. The following lawyers were among

those who appeared before the court from time to time prior to 1867: Underwood, Hammond & Son, N. L. Hutchins, Gentry & Glenn, Ezzard & Collier, Marcus A. Bell, Lamar & Lochrane, Green B. Haygood, Peoples & Eddison, Lucius A. Gattrell, John Erskine, John W. Manning, Amos W. Hammond & Son, Mark Johnson, J. M. & W. L. Calhoun, Gattrell & Hill, Murphy & Candler, Johnson & Arnold, John S. Bigby, N. J. Hammond, Joshua W. Glenn, Daniel Pittman and Ezzard & Hulsey.

The city directory of Atlanta for 1867 contained the names of the following lawyers, namely: Marcus A. Bell, J. M. Calhoun & Son, William Ezzard, Hammond, Mynatt & Welborn, A. W. Hammond & Son, John Milledge Jr., Garrow & Simpson, Gattrell & Jackson, V. A. Gaskill, George Hillyer, W. H. Hulsey, T. Weil, Tidwell & Fears, George S. Thomas, Collier & Hoyt, W. L. Goldsmith, L. J. Glenn & Son, M. S. Craen, Brown & Pope, John L. Hopkins, H. J. Sprayberry, Hill & Candler, L. E. Bleckley, Michael Ivy and Marshall J. Clarke. The firm of Brown & Pope was composed of

former Governor Joseph E. Brown and Judge John D. Pope.

The court records disclose that during the next 10 years the following lawyers were among those who practiced before the Atlanta courts: P. L. Mynatt, G. H. Robinson, Augustine Culberson, Sidney Dell, O. A. Lochrane, Arnold & Broyles, John R. Hart, T. P. Westmoreland, Reuben Arnold, Howard Van Epps, Henry Jackson & Brother, W. N. Broyles, E. P. Hissell, W. F. Abbott, W. A. Tigner, D. F. & W. R. Hammond, Peoples & Howell, Gattrell & Stephens, Peoples & Stewart, E. W. J. Hill, James Banks, Julius L. Brown, W. J. Spears, G. W. Adair, Alex C. King, Morrison & Peoples, Walter R. Brown, R. T. Dorsey, Z. D. Harrison, H. T. Lewis, Branham & Smith, W. P. Trippie and Candler & Thompson.

Henry C. Peoples came to the bar in 1876 when his father, Judge Cincinnatus Peoples, presided over the superior court. Mr. Peoples says: "In 1876 each member of the bar had a desk in the court room. There were weekly calls of the docket in both the superior and city courts, causing meetings of the bar, which gave way to the present system of assignments. The meetings were social as well as for business and provided a means of acquaintanceship and even amusement, now sadly lacking." He adds: "Important cases were seldom tried in the newspapers, an evil now grown to shocking proportions."

Presided With Hats On.

Jack J. Spaulding came to the bar in 1882 when Judge George Hillyer presided over the superior court. Speaking of changes which have arisen since then, Spaulding says: "Another change that I recall is the fact that the judges—many of them—formerly kept their hats on when presiding. Some of them did not do so. This was abandoned some years after I came here. I do not recall a single office of a lawyer that was located above the second floor when I came to Atlanta. I recall that John R. Jackson located his office on the fourth floor of the old Gate City National Bank building, at the corner of Pryor and Alabama streets, it was freely predicted that it would ruin his business, but it did not."

Atlanta had a very able bar at that time, numbering among its members the following distinguished lawyers: Hopkins & Glenn, Candler & Thompson, Jackson & Lumpkin, Mynatt & Howell, Collier & Collier, E. N. Broyles & Jackson, Julius L. Brown, Marshall J. Clarke, T. P. Westmoreland, N. J. Hammond, W. R. Hammond, Samuel Weil, John R. King, H. J. Gentry, John L. Harris, T. Pendleton, Logan E. Bleckley, Reuben Arnold Sr., Alex C. King, O. A. Lochrane, William Wright, L. J. Gattrell, Rufus T. Dorsey and Hoke Smith.

Others coming to the bar soon afterwards included John S. Candler, P. H. Brewster, John L. Hall, Partington, H. I. Culberson, J. Carroll Payne, John L. Tye, S. Price Gil-

bert, Morris Brandon, John M. Slaton and Eugene M. Mitchell.

Bar Associations Founded.

There are three organizations among the lawyers of Atlanta, the Atlanta Bar Association, the Lawyers' Club of Atlanta, and the Bar Association of Fulton County.

The Atlanta Bar Association was organized April 28, 1888. It became a chartered institution September 8, 1906. It has always stood for the highest ethically in the courts and among the lawyers and has rendered a most helpful service to the courts, the bar and the community.

With the growth of the city the number of lawyers practicing at the Atlanta bar has increased also. But with that increase the bar has not lost in ability or character. The state has never had able or better lawyers than may be found among these now practicing before the Atlanta courts.

The Bar Association of Fulton county was organized April 10, 1935. It has a large membership and at the outset took an active interest in promoting the welfare of the bar and ridding it of unworthy members.

Although the department oftentimes in hard years has needed funds, it for the most part has grown as the city has grown. Citizens and police officials have used wisely every link in the evolution from the days of one man with a shotgun to the present day of hundreds of men with rapid-fire guns, tear gas, radio, ingenious burglar alarms, autos, motorcycles and the countless other devices for fighting the criminal and lawless.

Valued at Half Million.

Last year an appraiser valued the police department at \$481,000.39. Nearly 50,000 arrests were made as a result of the efficiency of the men and equipment in the various departments. The value of things recovered by the detective bureau alone amounted to \$287,165.83. The department has a development as colorful and as remarkable as that of Atlanta itself.

It was about 88 years ago, when peace officers were practically unknown in this section, that Matt Lester was proclaimed marshal of the city by Moses Formwalt, the first mayor, and six councilmen. Little is recorded of police activities in such early days, but it is known that peace-officers well-to-do citizens often suffered indignities and lawlessness from drunks and ruffians.

Small Frame Jail.

In that day the jail was a small frame building on the northeast corner of Pryor and Alabama streets. When Lester made an arrest, he lodged the culprit in this small house, known among citizens as the "cabin-boose."

From Lester's time until the War Between the States, four others served as marshal. They were Ben Williford, E. T. Hannicutt, William McConnell and William Carlyle.

It is believed—from the best records available—that Tom Shivers, the marshal who served his city during the war, when it was plundered and

Police Keep Up With City Growth; Fight Crime With Modern Science

Force Expands From One-Man Constabulary to Department of More Than 400 Using All Ingenuity of Machine Age in Preserving Order.

Atlanta's police department has grown in 88 years from a constabulary of only one marshal to the huge organization of today, with more than 400 men, working from a modern headquarters and employing all the ingenuity of modern science and criminology to preserve law and order.

Since 1848, when a small town through ambition and pride sought for itself the title of "the city of Atlanta" and named its first peace officer, citizens and police officials have realized few agencies could be of more value to a community than an organization for protection.

Although the department oftentimes in hard years has needed funds, it for the most part has grown as the city has grown. Citizens and police officials have used wisely every link in the evolution from the days of one man with a shotgun to the present day of hundreds of men with rapid-fire guns, tear gas, radio, ingenious burglar alarms, autos, motorcycles and the countless other devices for fighting the criminal and lawless.

Valued at Half Million.

Last year an appraiser valued the police department at \$481,000.39. Nearly 50,000 arrests were made as a result of the efficiency of the men and equipment in the various departments. The value of things recovered by the detective bureau alone amounted to \$287,165.83. The department has a development as colorful and as remarkable as that of Atlanta itself.

It was about 88 years ago, when peace officers were practically unknown in this section, that Matt Lester was proclaimed marshal of the city by Moses Formwalt, the first mayor, and six councilmen. Little is recorded of police activities in such early days, but it is known that peace-officers well-to-do citizens often suffered indignities and lawlessness from drunks and ruffians.

Small Frame Jail.

In that day the jail was a small frame building on the northeast corner of Pryor and Alabama streets. When Lester made an arrest, he lodged the culprit in this small house, known among citizens as the "cabin-boose."

From Lester's time until the War Between the States, four others served as marshal. They were Ben Williford, E. T. Hannicutt, William McConnell and William Carlyle.

It is believed—from the best records available—that Tom Shivers, the marshal who served his city during the war, when it was plundered and

filled with wounded and suffering, was aided by several deputies. Shivers' successors were Whit Anderson and Oliver Jones.

End of Marshals.

During the days of reconstruction, when the city was annoyed by carpet-baggers, radicals and illiterate negroes, Colonel L. P. Thomas was marshal. After the expiration of the colonel's term, Whit Anderson again entered office, and then the next man to serve his city as chief peace officer, John Thomas, had the distinction of being the last marshal.

Although several of these early officials were known among the citizenry as "chief of police," the first man who officially bore that title was Thomas Jones.

From the incorporation of the city until 1873 or 1874, the police force was controlled by the mayor and general council. In one of these years, however, the charter provided for the establishment of a board of police commissioners. When the commissioners assumed their duties, they named Jones as chief of police.

Members of this first commission were Green T. Dodd, John Morris, M. Mahoney, J. W. Goldsmith and Zach Smith.

Lieutenants Named.

In 1876, James A. Anderson was elected chief of police. It is believed that he designated two of the 33 men on his force as lieutenants.

The third chief was L. P. Thomas, son of Marshal L. P. Thomas. The office was next filled by General "Tie" Anderson, veteran campaigner, who selected many former soldiers for service on the force.

During the offices of Arthur B. Connally, who served with distinction from 1881 to 1896, and of his successor, W. P. Manley, there came many innovations and improvements. A three-story police building at 175 Decatur street, where the remodeled structure stands today, had been completed in 1892. For about 20 years the police station had been in the building at Pryor and Hunter streets. All through these years the police department had improved and grown gradually.

Force Trained.

Under Connally and Manley, policemen were given instruction in the use of pistols, rifles and clubs, and the force was increased by several men who rode bicycles. The 12-hour work periods were abolished and a

Continued in Page 14, Column 1.

Enjoy Your Vacation
At the Famous
Hotel De Soto
Savannah, Ga.
300 Rooms—European Plan
Outdoor Swimming Pool Free
to Guests
Air-Conditioned Tavern
Dancing Nightly
Rates With Private Bath, 2.50 Up

Air-Conditioned Meeting and Banquet Rooms, Ideal for Sales and Group Meetings. Write for full particulars.
J. B. POUND, President
CHAS. G. DAY, V. P. and Mgr.

THOS. F. RYBERT & COMPANY
RULING PRINTERS RULING BINDING
311 313 EDGEWOOD AVE. JA. 3317 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

BEER & COMPANY

Successors to H. & B. Beer

Established 1872

NEW YORK
OKLAHOMA CITY

NEW ORLEANS

DALLAS, TEXAS
TYLER, TEXAS

ATLANTA OFFICE
48 BROAD ST. THE GRANT BLDG.
WALNUT 2282

R. H. BEWICK } Resident Partners
NORRIS A. BROYLES }

MEMBERS

New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
New York Produce Exchange

New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc.
Chicago Board of Trade
New Orleans Cotton Exchange

New Orleans Stock Exchange
New Orleans Future Brokers Ass'n.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER

New York Curb Exchange

GENUINE PARTS CO.

281-291 IVY ST.
(Corner Baker)

Atlanta Owned and Operated

Officers

Carlyle Fraser, President
John C. Rogers, Vice President
Charles A. Cox, Secretary
Robert L. Turner, Treasurer



The Largest Parts Warehouse in the South

QUALITY MOTOR PARTS



If your mechanic is buying from Genuine Parts Co., you will know that he is installing the Best Parts Obtainable.

WA. 4400

"That's all you need to know about parts."

POLICE FORCE EXPANDS WITH GROWTH OF CITY

Continued from Page 13.

system providing telegraph call boxes, telephones and a patrol wagon was instituted.

In 1898, the city appropriated \$141,992.99 to the department. At this early date, policemen received \$29,907 signals and made 14,307 arrests. The police barracks and stable were estimated to be worth \$125,000.

Several interesting sidelights on the department in 1901 are recalled by Assistant Chief A. J. Holcombe, who joined the force in that year.

There were about 178 men, not counting supernumeraries, in that year, according to the chief.

Officers Praised.

"I've known many mighty fine men on the force," the chief said. "When I joined in 1901, there was Chief J. W. Ball, James A. Patterson, John Thompson, Frank McCurdy, Captain Henry Jennings and many others."

"I think we had about 50 signal boxes distributed through six wards. Our 'black maria' was a wagon drawn by a smart, fine horse known as Tige. For a while the wagon wasn't boarded at the way round, making it possible for outsiders to see in or what is worse, making it possible for prisoners to escape. Nevertheless, when a signal for the wagon came, Tige got there and got there pretty fast at that."

George W. Linam, who lives at 1019 Linam avenue, S. E. and served in the department from 1883 to 1931, recalls another of the Atlanta policeman's earliest experiences with the patrol wagon.

"I can remember the day when a policeman called a dray or a hack to bring a culprit in, and would give the driver a ticket which he would take up with city council to get his pay," he said.

In the year Chief Holcombe joined the force, policemen made 17,286 arrests. Writing his annual report, Chief Ball said of the force that year:

"I cannot mention one branch of the department without commending all; for each has praiseworthy as-

sumed its responsibilities and performed its full share of labor."

One of the most tragic incidents in the history of the Atlanta police department occurred in 1902 at the intersection of Arthur and McDaniel streets, in the district known as Pittsburgh.

In May of that year, during a terrible battle known as the "Pittsburgh riot," four policemen and a bailliff were killed and several officers were wounded, when police were called to capture a maniacal negro, who, with a high-powered gun, barricaded himself in a house and fought desperately for 24 hours. The negro ultimately was killed.

By 1910 there were 230 men in the force, not counting 32 supernumeraries and attaches. Henry Jennings was chief, E. L. Jett, his assistant; N. A. Lanford, chief of detectives; J. M. Glover, juvenile probation officer, and S. J. Coogler, adult probation officer. Police property was valued at \$147,099, an increase of about \$22,000 in 12 years.

Although he recommended an extension of the signal system and the hiring of 50 additional patrolmen, Chief Jennings wrote in his annual report that he believed the force "compares favorably with any police force in the country as to ability, department and all that goes to make a good and efficient department."

Conducted Vice Drive.

Chief J. L. Beavers, for many years an influential figure in the police department, achieved prominence in 1912 when the force conducted one of its most colorful and thorough crusades against vice.

For two periods each—in 1915 and 1916 and in 1924 and 1925—Beavers was relieved of duty by the police commission. In both instances, he was vindicated of charges of inefficiency which had been preferred against him by the board, and the city was ordered to pay him for the time lost.

Chief V. M. Mayo, who served in 1916, wrote in his annual report:

"The discipline of the department as a whole is steadily improving in many respects, and the work of the department during the past year has been successfully carried on."

In this year, when the population of the city was about 210,000, \$327,217.68 was spent in maintaining the department. There were nearly 300 men on the force. More than 490,000 signals were answered and the force made 18,222 arrests.

Chief of Detectives Lanford reported

Here's First Presbyterian Church of '52



The building of the old First Presbyterian church is shown here as it looked shortly after it was dedicated in 1852. This structure, which was located on Marietta street, was removed in 1877 and another building constructed. The beautiful edifice at Peachtree and Sixteenth streets was completed in 1919. Note the old negro "mammy," who paused with the child in the carriage long enough to be snapped by the camera.

The administration of the department is now under the direction of a council committee known as the public safety committee.

The number of men on the force was increased steadily during the 1920's, and equipment was installed, so the department rapidly developed into the efficient, metropolitan organization of today.

In 1932 the department made 38,901 arrests, with violations of the prohibition law amounting to 34 per cent of the cases.

Call men answered 11,397 emergency signals, while radio cars patrolled the streets and answered 23,290 signals. The radio division this year was acclaimed for its efficiency. Patrolling in radio cars, officers made 7,506 arrests in an average elapsed time of 2.4 minutes a run.

Stolen Goods Recovered. The amount of stolen property recovered in 1932 by uniformed men was valued at more than \$88,000, while that recovered by detectives amounted to \$230,619.95.

Chief of Detectives A. Lamar Poole reported 2,408 cases bound over through work of his men for violation of state laws.

Work of the force in recent years has been made faster and more efficient by science and modern inventions. S. E. Woodson, captain of the bureau of identification, reported that during the year 893 persons had been photographed and fingerprinted. His department made 2,816 sets of fingerprints.

The old building which was constructed on Decatur street in 1892 was repodeled and a new jail was erected in 1935. The burglar alarm

system which was installed several years ago is considered one of the most valuable pieces of equipment in the remodeled station.

All the internal mechanics of the present police machine were adopted in an effort to add efficiency and speed to the work of policemen. Officers are required to make detailed reports of various type cases, and report to Chief T. O. Sturdivant failures to answer calls. A record is made of every step between the reporting of an unlawful act and the capture of the perpetrator, even to clocking the time it takes the signal officer to communicate a call to the radio division.

According to Chief Sturdivant's reports for the year 1935, the appraisal value of land belonging to the department was \$82,500 and that of buildings, \$316,000, with the total value of police properties amounting to \$481,000.59.

The department made 49,026 arrests, of which 18,210 were of persons charged with being drunk on the street and 1,142 were of those charged with being drunk while driving.

The signal office had 373,742 calls, with 14,990 calls for the patrol wagon.

The detective bureau had 10,882 calls, made 4,873 arrests and recovered property valued at \$287,165.83.

The bureau of identification made 1,658 photographs and fingerprints, handling a total of 2,338 cases.

You're taller in the morning than you are in the evening! Your height varies in 24 hours as much as half an inch.

Dr. Henry S. Tanner, of Minneapolis, started all this reducing business in the eighties by subsisting on water for 40 days. He lost only 10 1/2 pounds!

EMORY UNIVERSITY IS SPLENDID ASSET

More Than 13,000 Students Graduated From Institution in Druid Hills.

Emory University, one of the south's leading institutions of higher education, has more than 13,000 graduates and spends \$900,000 in Atlanta annually, in addition to the thousands of dollars spent each year by the students.

Situated in Druid Hills, about six miles from the heart of Atlanta, the Emory campus is the site of 17 modern buildings and of many beautiful trees and natural shrubbery. The main academic buildings are constructed of Georgia marble in the style of Italian Renaissance. A noted artist has described the campus as the "most beautiful natural setting of any university in America."

Spends Million Yearly. The annual enrollment exceeds 2,000 and college officials estimate the students spend almost \$1,000,000 in Atlanta a year.

Today there are 11 divisions of the university, including a college of arts and sciences, schools of business administration, medicine, law, theology and other units for graduate work. In addition, there are junior colleges at Oxford and at Valdosta.

The rapid growth of the institution in recent years has been made possible by the benefactions of the late Asa

Griggs Candler Sr. and several others. The endowment amounts to approximately \$5,000,000.

This Atlanta institution had its beginning in 1836, when Emory College was chartered as the extension of a preparatory school founded in 1834 by the north Georgia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. It was named for Bishop John Emory, one of the most progressive spirits in Methodism.

At that time the college was located at Oxford, 40 miles east of the present campus. The first class entered the school in 1848, and since then the institution has been in operation.

Chartered in 1915. It was in 1915, after the college had been selected by the Methodist Episcopal church as its principal seat of learning east of the Mississippi, that the university was chartered with the understanding that the new school was to be constructed on a new campus in Atlanta.

Classes were held for the first time on the new campus in 1916. At that time the college of law was established, and several years later the liberal arts school was moved from Oxford to Atlanta. The Atlanta Medical College, founded in 1854, was absorbed as the medical school and the school of theology was created, at the inception of the university.

BIG INCREASE SHOWN IN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

In 1872 there were five public schools to take care of Atlanta children. Today there are 79 schools, including 54 elementary, nine junior high, five senior high, five special and six night schools, with nearly 70,000 children in attendance.

The school budget in 1872 was \$21,250, while last year the city disbursement for education amounted to \$2,941,188.21. Between 1872 and 1920 the enrollment increased almost 30,000. By 1922 there were 43,357 students and by 1927, 54,459. In 1925 \$400,000 was spent for the construction of buildings; 1926, \$80,000, and in 1927, \$260,000.

ATLANTA IS NOTED FOR MANUFACTURING

Products manufactured in Atlanta amounted to \$120,240,488 more in 1929 than they did in 1880—40 years ago—with a decrease since the 20's as a result of the depression. The value of products amounted to \$16,707,000 in 1880, in comparison with \$136,947,488 in 1929. In 1914 they amounted to \$41,273,000; in 1919, \$113,992,000; 1925, \$131,236,952, and even in 1931, a depression year, \$90,107,178.

The Atlanta Centennial Edition

Of The Constitution gives us an opportunity to acknowledge the fact that our association with this paper, together with the business relationships formed in the City of Atlanta, have been largely responsible for the success of our Company.

To both, we extend our heartiest congratulations on this occasion.

Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation

manufacturers of

Dixie Crystals
... Sugar ...

THOS. F. RYBERT & COMPANY
RULING BINDING PRINTERS RULING BINDING
311-313 EDGEWOOD AVE. JA. 3317 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

GEORGIA MUNICIPALS

State—County—City

School District

Southern Real Estate Bond Issues

LOCAL SECURITIES

NORRIS & HIRSHBERG, INC.

ATLANTA, GA.

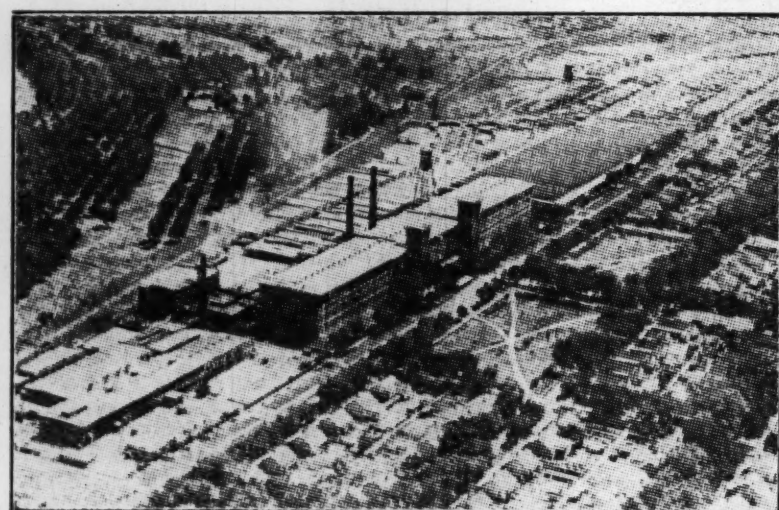
SAVANNAH, GA.

Walnut 2788 & Postal Phone

4313 & Postal Phone

A. T. & T. Teletype—ATLA 283.

WEST POINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, WEST POINT, GA.



Lanett Mill Division, Lanett, Ala.

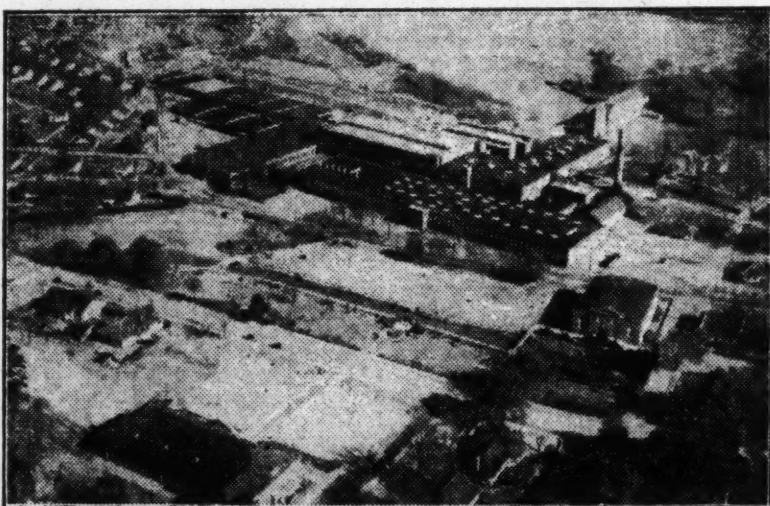
Products

DUCKS SHEETING DRILLS TWILLS
TIRE FABRICS SATEENS
SUEDES DUVETEENS FILTER FABRICS
SUITINGS
In Colors and Stripes

MARTEX WEST POINT FAIRFAX
TOWELS AND TOWELING



Fairfax Mill Division, Fairfax, Ala.



Langdale Mill Division, Langdale, Ala.



Magnolia Duck

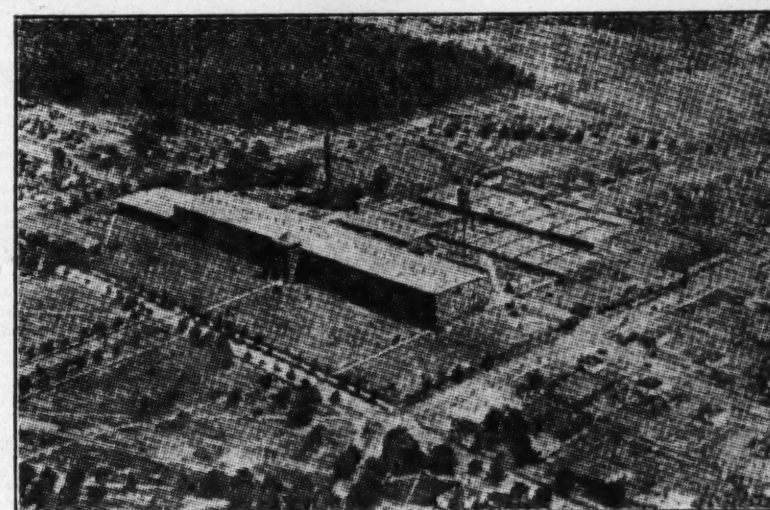
Marlex



Duck



Oceanic Cotton Duck

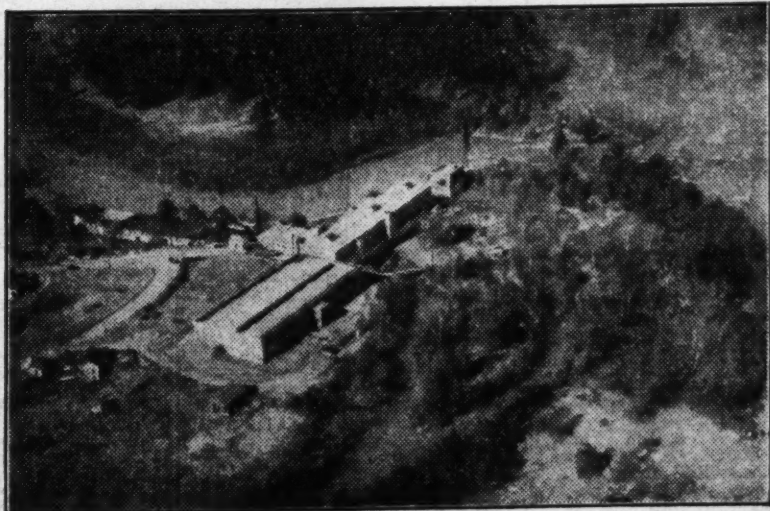


Shawmut Mill Division, Shawmut, Ala.

Selling Agents

WELLINGTON SEARS CO.

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO
PHILADELPHIA ATLANTA
SAN FRANCISCO NEW ORLEANS



Riverdale Mill Division, Riverview, Ala.

WEST POINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY CONGRATULATES THE CITY OF ATLANTA ON ITS 100th ANNIVERSARY

REAL ESTATE BOARD ESTABLISHED IN 1910

'Affiliate of National Organization Is Factor in Gate City's Progress.

According to information contained in the records of the Atlanta Real Estate Board, that organization was first known about 1910 as the Atlanta Real Estate Men's Association, with Ralph O. Cochran as its president. About a year later, the association changed its name to the Atlanta Real Estate Board, and at that time became affiliated with the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges.

A memorandum from an old newspaper shows that on December 28, 1910, the following were elected as an entertainment committee for the February meeting of the Real Estate Men's Association: Forrest Adair Sr., W. A. Foster, R. O. Cochran, E. W. Rose, W. J. Campbell, E. L. Barge, C. H. Girardeau, Steve R. Johnson.

Banquet Held.

About 1913 the board held its first annual banquet. At this banquet were many of Atlanta's old and prominent citizens. Included were the following: Colonel William Lawson Peel, Borden Green, John M. Slaton, B. H. Treadwell, S. B. Turman, Ivan Allen, R. O. Cochran, Harrison Black, J. Charles P. Glover, Edith Knox, A. J. West, Northern Dunson, Joel T. Davis, L. G. Green, L. M. Anderson, Harry Ethridge, Steve Hook, T. C. Holmer, W. A. Foster, R. O. Ois, M. C. Kiser, W. A. Dobbin, Walter Mason, Clayton Burton, John Gilmore, H. S. Hamilton, Charles H. Black, William J. Davis Sr., Edwin F. Amey, F. A. Hoyt, L. A. Zerline and Van Smith.

The following real estate men have served as presidents of the Atlanta Real Estate Board: R. O. Cochran, Charles P. Glover, Harry B. White, R. R. Ois, Henry B. Scott, Ben Watkins, Charles H. Black Sr., Ward Wight, George M. Brown Jr., A. S. Adams, J. R. Smith, Dana Foster, Frank C. Owens, John J. Thompson, Alvin B. Cates, R. W. Evans, M. H. Liebman, Morris Ewing, G. M. Stout and Paul C. Maddox, the present president.

The board now has 27 firm members, with over 100 individual members. Only members of the Atlanta Real Estate Board, or other boards throughout the country, have the right to use the term "realtor" under the conditions established for that use by the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Has High Standards.

The purpose of the board is to promote and maintain high standards of conduct in the transaction of real estate business, and to unite the real estate men of the community for the purpose of exerting effectively a combined influence upon matters affecting real estate interests. The board members also pledge themselves to help advance the civic development and economic growth of this community, and to abide by the established rates of commission charges.

The present officers and directors of the Atlanta Real Estate Board are: Paul C. Maddox, president; B. M. Grant, Forrest Adair Jr. and W. J. Hogan Jr., vice presidents; Frank Malone, treasurer; Sharpe D. Wall, secretary; A. B. Cates, William J. Davis Sr., Morris M. Ewing, W. J. Hogan Jr., R. C. Mize, Frank C. Owens, G. M. Stout, John J. Thompson and Ward Wight, directors. The board office is located at 234 Healey building, and is in charge of Mrs. Louise H. Peacock, executive secretary.

REALTY COMMISSION ORGANIZED IN 1926

Group Operates in All Counties Having Population of 50,000 or More.

The law creating the Georgia Real Estate Commission was enacted by the 1925 state legislature to become effective January 1, 1926.

The law is applicable to all counties having a population of 50,000 or more. In 1936 these counties are Bibb, Chatham, DeKalb, Fulton, Muscogee and Richmond.

The law is administered by a commission composed of three members appointed by the governor to serve for a term of three years. To qualify for an appointment on the commission one must have been a resident of Georgia for 10 years and must have been a real estate broker for five years prior to appointment.

Members of the Georgia Real Estate Commission in 1936 are Josiah Flournoy, of Columbus, chairman; Richard E. Allen Jr., of Augusta, and Jesse Draper, of Atlanta. (Mr. Flournoy has been reappointed to membership on the commission twice and has been chairman since it was created in 1926).

The office of the commission is in the department of state, state capitol, room 111. Work is handled by Miss Mary Bradford and S. P. Fleming.

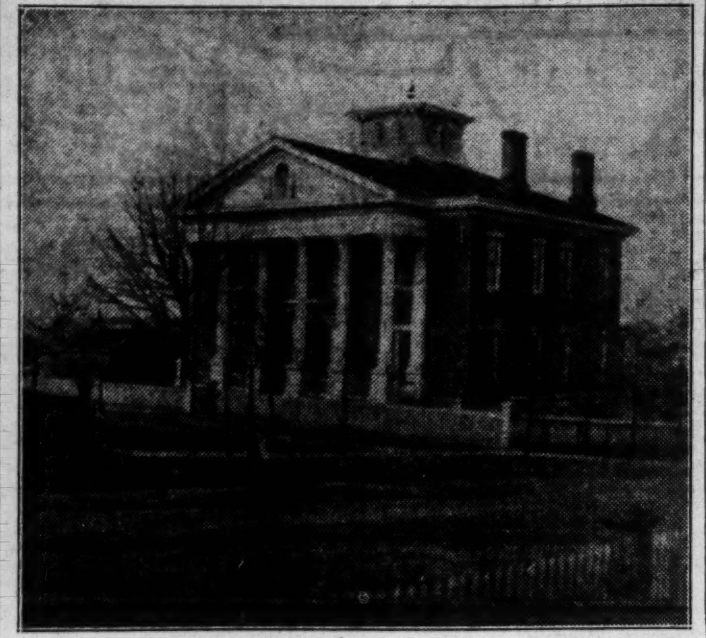
The purpose of the law is to issue licenses and to protect the public as far as possible from dishonest and unfair dealing on the part of real estate agents. Twenty-eight states in the United States and four provinces of Canada have real estate license laws, all similar in their provisions. The commission endeavors to license only those who have a reputation for honesty and fair dealing and who are competent to transact their business in such a way as to protect the interests of the public. Applicants must be recommended by two property owners as to character and reputation and competency is determined by written examinations given by the commission.

The commission, besides denying licenses to a number of applicants who are conspicuously unfit to engage in the real estate business, acts as a deterrent agency. Brokers and salesmen, knowing their licenses may be revoked or suspended for misconduct, are more careful in their dealings with the public than in the days when no restraint was thrown around them. Total licenses issued through July 23, 1936, include:

Broker Associate Salesmen	Firms Brokers
Bibb 18	31
Chatham 42	6
Fulton 134	29
Muscogee 18	4
Richmond 28	11
DeKalb 8	1
Totals 248	54

Engineers solved the problem of how to transport the gigantic obelisk known as "Cleopatra's Needle" from the Sahara to London by building a ship around it! It was an iron cylinder which was rolled down to the sea, then fitted with superstructure and engines and navigated to England.

Many Atlantans Received Education Here



Shown here is the old Oglethorpe University building, situated at Washington and Mitchell streets, which was abandoned by the university during the hard times caused by the War Between the States. Atlanta's first girls' high school was established in the building when the public school system was inaugurated in 1872.

AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE A LEADING INSTITUTION

Student Body Has Grown From 60 to 500 in 47 Years.

Agnes Scott College has grown in 47 years from a grammar school which attracted only 60 students to one of the south's leading institutions of higher learning, with an annual enrollment of approximately 500 young women.

The campus of this famous school for girls is located in Decatur, a suburb of Atlanta. There is now a building for virtually everyone of the 40 acres owned by the institution, and total assets amount to \$3,500,000.

The school was chartered in 1889 as the Decatur Female Seminary. Since that time it has grown steadily.

Dr. F. H. Gaines, pastor of the Decatur Presbyterian church, was the leading spirit in the movement to establish the school. In the beginning it was located on rented property and was supported only by the tuition of students and the gifts of friends.

In 1890, however, Colonel George W. Scott, of Decatur, gave \$112,500 for the construction of a permanent campus. He later gave more, his total contribution amounting to about \$200,000. The name was changed from Decatur Female Seminary to Agnes

Scott Institute, in honor of Colonel Scott's mother.

In 1906, the school was chartered as a college.

Aid From Rockefeller.
Buildings have been constructed on the campus several times as a result of contributions of the General Education Board of New York, one of the Rockefeller organizations, and with monies raised by campaigns.

The last campaign, one for \$1,600,000, was completed July 1, 1935. Monies from this campaign are being used for new buildings and improvements.

The most important item of the improvement program is the new library building, which is practically completed. This is thought to be the only library which will accommodate at one time every student in the college. Shortly after books are moved into the new library, the old structure will be made into a student activities building.

Several Buildings Moved.

Funds from the campaign also were used to move several buildings, to add to the endowment fund and to purchase about four and a half acres of land south of the campus.

During the last seven years the college has spent approximately \$1,000,000 through Atlanta contractors. The school and the students spend about \$600,000 with Atlanta and Decatur business firms annually.

The school at present has more than 6,000 alumnae, of which more than 1,300 are graduates. These are now engaged in about 60 occupations, including teaching, religious and social service work and advertising.

HEAT FIRES THREE BARNS.

Spontaneous combustion in new-mown hay destroyed three barns in the vicinity of Adrian and Milan, Mich.

Real Estate Has Earned Millions For Wise Buyers of Former Years

Analyst Foresees Another Boom in Property and Gives 10 Reasons; Famous Transactions of Past Recounted; Holdings Now Increasing in Value.

By PRESS HUDDLESTON.

The history of Atlanta real estate—its important place in the development of this city—its fluctuations in value from time to time, but with its continued upward rise—the fortunes it has made for many, and yet the losses it has brought to some, mainly through hurried or unwise investments—make an interesting and well-worth-telling story.

From the day in 1836 when Hardy Ivy built the first house in Terminus—a little log shanty near where the old Union depot used to stand—up to the present, the history of Atlanta real estate has been one of continued enhancement.

According to old but accurate statistics, Hardy Ivy lived in that one lone house on the present site of Atlanta for three years, with no other building around him. Then, in 1839, John Thrasher, familiarly remembered during his life in Terminus and in early Atlanta as "Cousin John," built the second house. These were the two pioneers, and the only people living in the neighborhood except an old woman and her daughter.

Then a few other people moved in—people generally very poor. The women wore no shoes and their houses had dirt floors. In the next six to eight years still a few others came, and Thrasher opened a small store on the spot about where the Federal Reserve Bank now stands.

First Land Auction in 1842.

Even this early in Atlanta's history—about 1842—when a 16-mile team hauled on a wagon the first railroad engine from Madison, Ga., to be placed on the track at the old Whitehall street crossing, real estate was beginning its upward march, and the first real estate sale at public auction was held.

A man named Fred Arms was the auctioneer, and three subdivisions, one each, were knocked down to Daniel Dougherty, Wash Collier and to Arms himself. Collier tract was owned by him for many years and included the property at what is now known as Five Points, usually referred to as the "Tom Pitts" corner. It is said Collier paid \$130 for the triangular lot, but perhaps with even more land in the purchase than its 37 feet

on Peachtree street, 44 feet on Edgewood avenue, and 37 feet on Decatur street. A guess as to its worth today will not be ventured, but the rentals throughout the past 50 or 75 years run into the millions.

\$50 Then—Millions Now.

Records show that land lot 78, the original land lot of a little more than a hundred acres, containing a large portion of the present city business section, was sold to one Matthew Henry for \$50. Today, an estimate of a million times its original purchase price would not be wrong. In fact, \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 would not be too extreme.

A few years after this first recorded Atlanta real estate deal certain portions of the original holdings were sold at prices that showed good profits at that time. Such profits were not as large then as have been made on sales since then, but records prove that the usual constant percentage of increase followed all along the line.

Someone has well said that real estate is the foundation of many fortunes. A checkup of many scores of citizens will reveal that real estate has been the background, or to put it another way, the groundwork, of their now splendid financial condition. Not that everyone who has made purchases or investments in Atlanta real estate has always been the richer thereby, but in the great majority of cases those who have invested cau-

tiously and conservatively have financially escaped good rewards for their investments.

Real estate—land—is convertible. Its prices are regulated by the law of supply and demand. It is the first thing brought into use in temporary or permanent improvement, or in any kind of production. It is something that must be had.

Real estate, of course, might not sell so readily in the midst of a business depression; but if one will notice, real estate does not depreciate in value (except temporarily and in individual cases), but simply marks times until the depression is over. It always comes back. All the investor has to do is to "sit steady in the boat" and wait his opportunity to realize a profit.

Value Now Increasing.

That is the case with Atlanta real estate right now. It is coming back. Those who have held their property through adverse times, are now beginning to see the wisdom of their course. And a little later they will see it more definitely.

Real estate is gradually coming into its own.

As its name implies, real estate is a real and tangible form of property. It is something definite that outlasts temporary fluctuation. It constitutes, perhaps, the best criterion of the growth and advancement of any community. It has been one of the out-

standing activities throughout all of Atlanta's history.

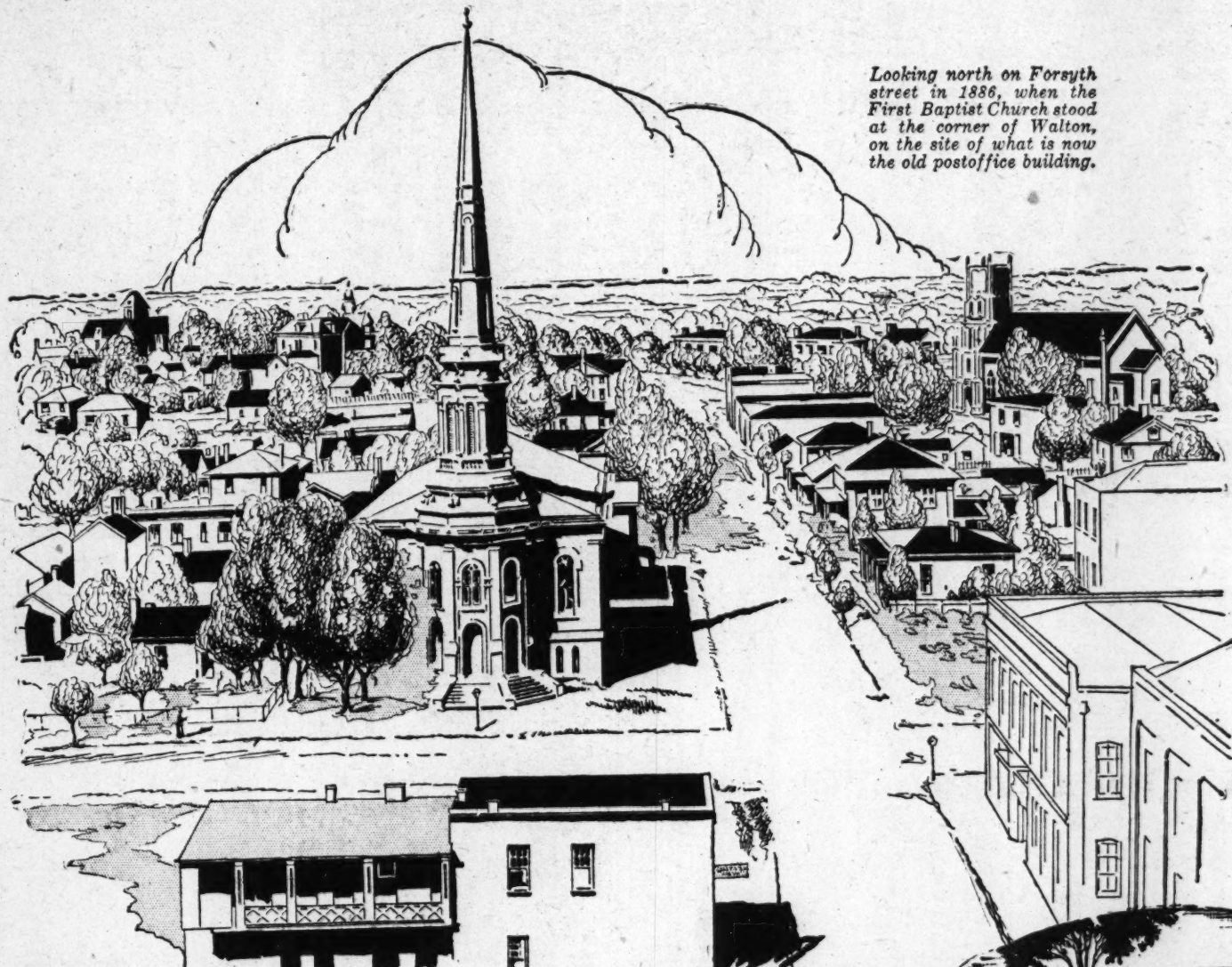
The spreading net—the development and improvement of both business and residential sections of the city—the active co-operation of scores of live real estate agents—has fulfilled the dream of many pioneers. It has made Atlanta the great city of the south. This is borne out in a practical way by our increasing bank clearings, the establishment here of hundreds of new distributing headquarters, the coming here of the largest commercial and industrial plants in the country, the rush of hundreds of railroad trains from and into the city, and by the generally admitted prosperity of Atlanta citizens.

As a matter of fact, the condition that has existed in Atlanta real estate circles in the past, and will exist in future years, are typical of conditions over the entire country.

Highest Peak in 1890.

Back almost as far as reliable statistics can be gathered, 50 to 75 years ago, figures show that all over the United States real estate reached its highest peak prices in 1890. In that year it was 80 per cent above normal. (And the figures we are using apply very accurately to the situation in Atlanta). In 1904 it had dropped to 20 per cent below normal, but within a year had reached normal again. In 1908 real estate went back to 60 per cent above normal, and

Continued on Page 18, Column 1.



Looking north on Forsyth street in 1886, when the First Baptist Church stood at the corner of Walton, on the site of what is now the old postoffice building.

THE AMERICAN BOOK CO. WALTON BUILDING 91-93 CONE ST.

Books! What could we do without them? What would become of our civilization without books?

You have heard of the steam age, of the age of electricity, of the radio age and the jazz age; but was there ever a time which could be more fittingly named the "Age of Books"? Our whole complicated civilization is based very largely on the accumulated knowledge of the ages, passed down from one generation to the next in printed books.

The first real books that most of us know are usually the schoolbooks of our childhood. We are then, of course, too young and immature to wonder how these came into being; we are too engrossed with the problems and adjustments of this new school life; so we soon learn to take these books for granted, just as we do the desk, or the ink bottles, or even the rain and wind outside.

But looking back to those days which now seem so happy (but which were not always so then) you probably often wish that you had kept all your schoolbooks as mementoes, and you may occasionally wonder why some of them had so strong and permanent an influence upon you—and by whom and how schoolbooks were made—and are made now.

One of the most distinctive representatives of the publishing industry has been located in Cincinnati for nearly 100 years, devoted exclusively to the making of schoolbooks. In 1834 two partners, Truman and Smith, conducted a small stationery shop in Cincinnati, and as an experiment began publishing a few schoolbooks. They started with the famous McGuffey Readers. When this partnership was dissolved after a friendly disagreement as to policy, Truman took the stationery business and Smith entered the schoolbook field in full earnest under the name of W. B. Smith and Company.

The McGuffey series was extended and improved, and soon Ray's Arithmetics and Harvey's Grammars were added. A spectacular development and a country-wide expansion quickly followed, and were interrupted only slightly by the Civil War. The organization of the company was changed from time to time through the years and under varying firm names, such as Wilson, Hinkle and Company; Sargent, Wilson and Hinkle; Van Antwerp, Bragg and Company, and The American Book Company.

Before 1830 a large portion of the schoolbooks used in this country were imported from Europe; one conspicuous exception was the New England Primer; but all the books published in America were crude and inferior, both mechanically and educationally. It may safely be said, therefore, that the span of activity of The American Book Company now approaching its centennial, covers practically the entire independent development and history of education in the United States. With that development this company has been very intimately and constructively associated; and this educational and business enterprise has for nearly a century called forth the best exertions of many skilled men and women, and has taken quite a conspicuous, and perhaps insufficiently appreciated, part in the education of many millions of the citizens of this country.

In 1888 in the City of Atlanta, on Marietta Street where Ira Allen-Marshall Company's main office is at the present time, stood the D. Appleton & Company schoolbook department under the management of Major Joseph Van Holt Nash, a Virginian who had been in the book business in Baltimore. In 1889 the D. Appleton & Company schoolbook department became a part of the then newly organized American Book Company. Major Nash remained manager in Atlanta for The American Book Company until his death in 1900. Joseph Van Holt Nash Jr., who was captain of Company D, Second Georgia Volunteers, during the Spanish-American War, and who later was appointed side-deck captain with the rank of lieutenant colonel by Governor Candler, succeeded his father and remained manager until he retired in 1914. Dr. Alfred Iverson Branham, formerly superintendent of Brunswick and Glynn County schools, became manager in 1914 and held that position until he retired in 1932. Dr. Branham was succeeded by Simeon J. Smith, who is now the present manager.

The American Book Company has maintained an office in Atlanta for nearly fifty years.

While this is a record to be proud of, it is, however, ancient history. The American Book Company is never content with past triumphs. Changes in educational methods and curricula demand constantly new series of books. In this ebb and flow of educational processes the policy of the company has been and is both conservative and progressive; it has shown willingness to pioneer and to experiment in any promising field—but with care to avoid obviously barren territory, superficial fads, or temporary fads.

The company's attitude toward education and schools is essentially one of service and co-operation. The problems of teaching, and those of making books for teachers, are practically parallel and often identical. Problems of educators are the problems of The American Book Company. It supports all measures which promote the advancement of education and the welfare and better training of teachers.

A young City and a Young Industry

KEEP VIGOROUS STEP TOGETHER for MORE THAN 50 YEARS

AMONG cities, Atlanta is one of the youngest—despite 100 years of steadfast progress. Out of thirty-one cities in the United States as large as Atlanta or larger, in population, all but three are far older than Atlanta in years.

Among industries, electric service is one of the youngest—despite fifty-odd years of growth and achievement. When Edison invented the incandescent electric lamp in 1879, for instance, growing Atlanta already was a city of more than 35,000 inhabitants. When electrical progress made it possible for Atlanta's first electric street car to run, in 1889, Atlanta was reaching upward to its present eminence, with a population of 65,000 and more.

This Company and its forerunners have watched Atlanta grow from a town of 22,000 souls. This was its size in 1871, when the first horse-car clotted and jangled over the cobblestones of Peters street to its destination in West End.

Atlanta, in turn, has watched this Company take form. It was watching in 1888, when 250 horses and mules, 18 miles of track, 50 horse cars and 100 employees took care of public transportation—later,

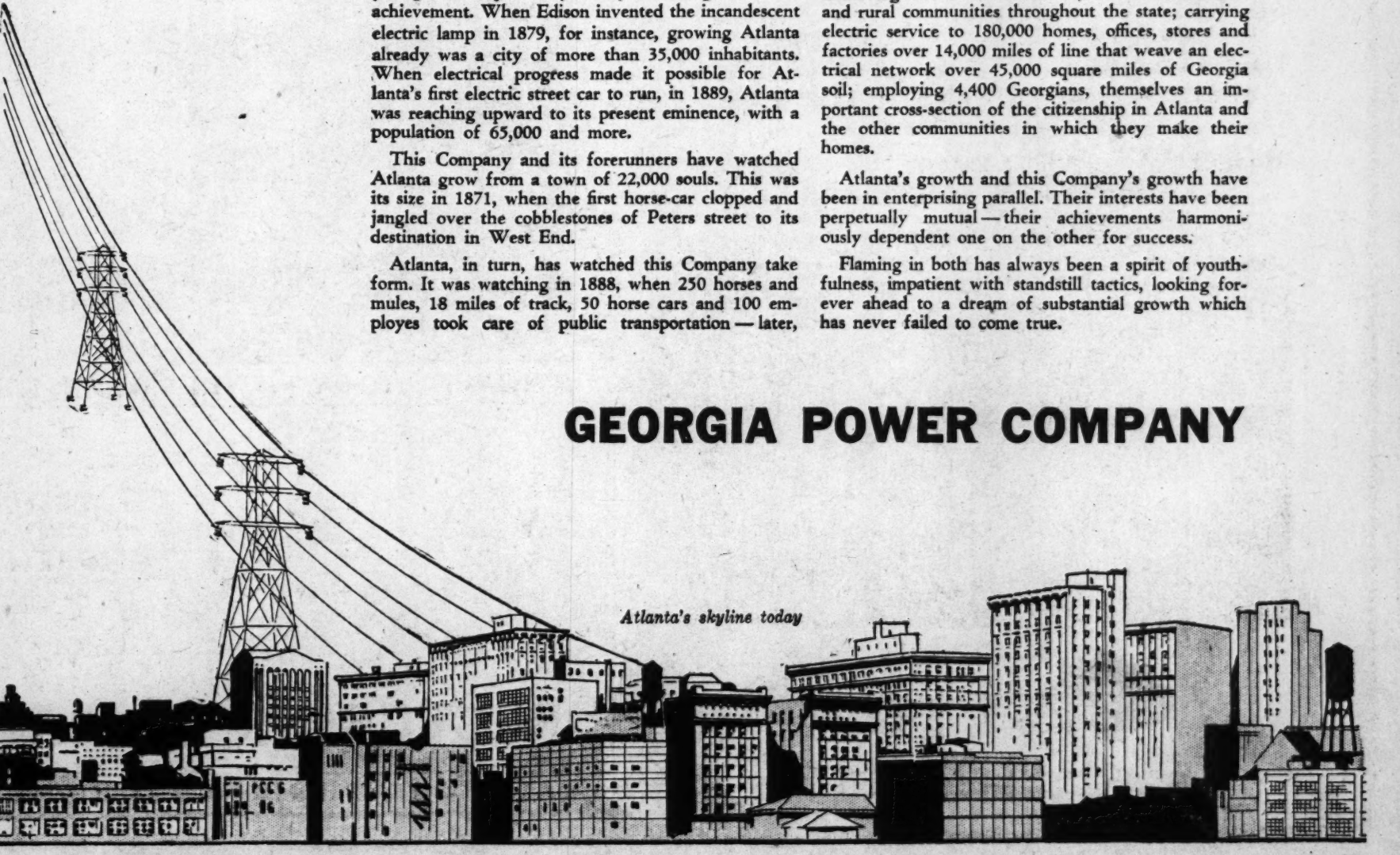
when the power plant, serving the new electric street cars and a few arc lights on the streets, was located "on the railroad tracks back of the Presbyterian church on Marietta street"—until today, when—

Practically every home in the city is enjoying the multiplied benefits of electric service, some 200,000 people ride the street cars daily—and the Company is serving 424 cities and towns, thousands of farms and rural communities throughout the state; carrying electric service to 180,000 homes, offices, stores and factories over 14,000 miles of line that weave an electrical network over 45,000 square miles of Georgia soil; employing 4,400 Georgians, themselves an important cross-section of the citizenship in Atlanta and the other communities in which they make their homes.

Atlanta's growth and this Company's growth have been in enterprising parallel. Their interests have been perpetually mutual—their achievements harmoniously dependent one on the other for success.

Flaming in both has always been a spirit of youthfulness, impatient with standstill tactics, looking forever ahead to a dream of substantial growth which has never failed to come true.

GEORGIA POWER COMPANY



Atlanta's skyline today

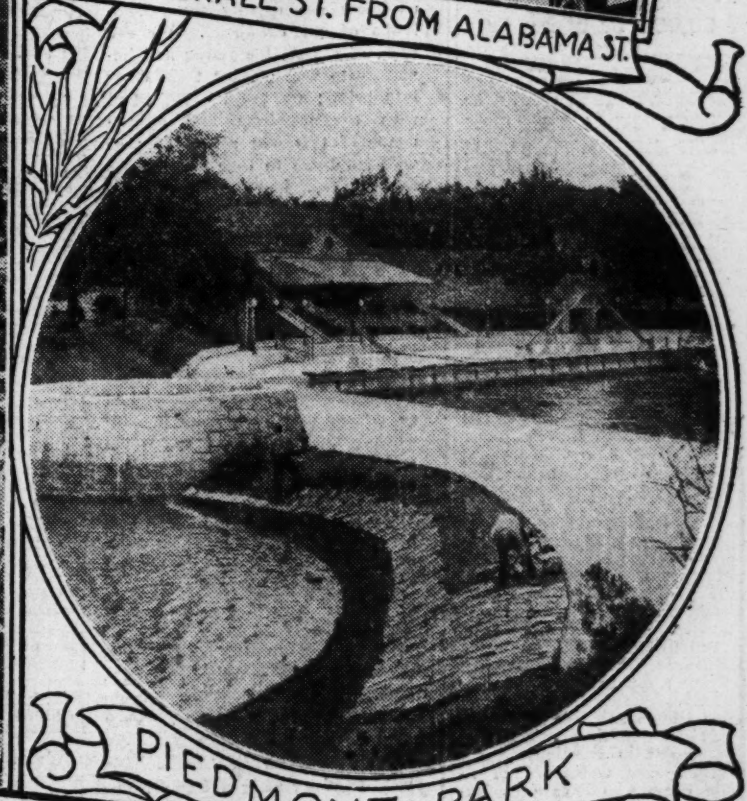
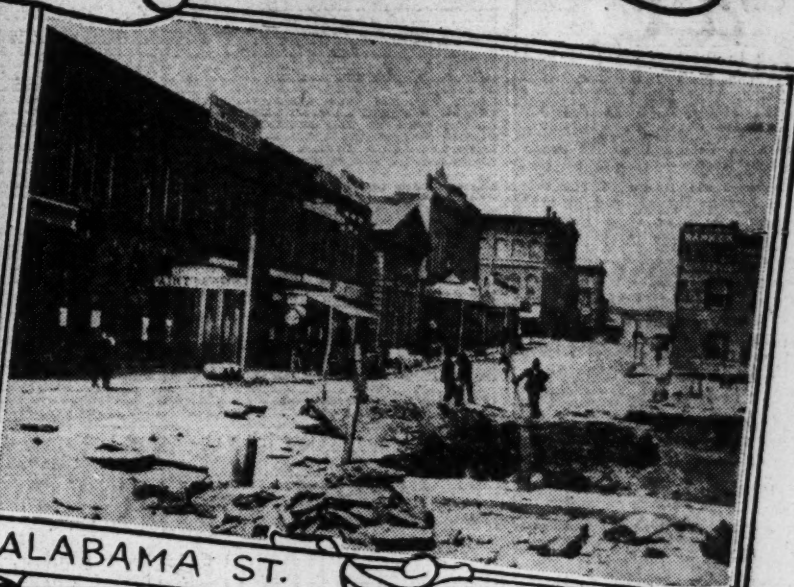
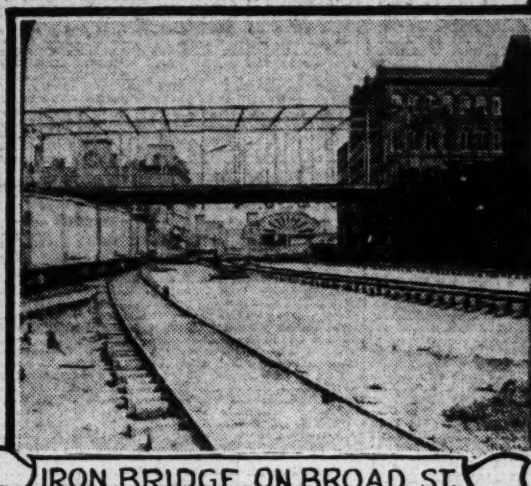
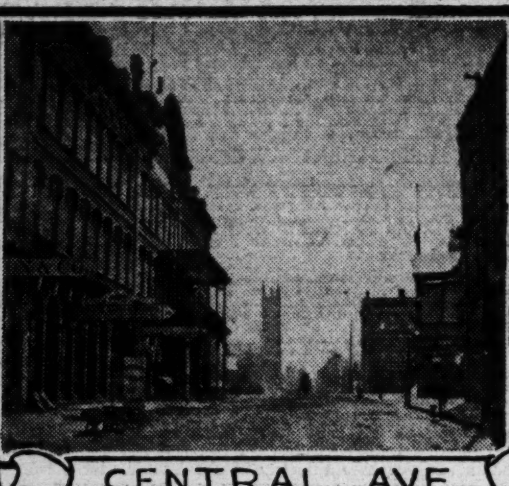
THOS. F. RYBERT & COMPANY RULING PRINTERS RULING BINDING

311-313 EDGEWOOD AVE. JA. 3317 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

1864

ATLANTA

1936



Theory and Practice of Textiles Taught at Callaway Mills Vocational School

Training for greater efficiency in the production of textiles is the constant aim of the Callaway Mills organization, of LaGrange, Georgia, with plants also at Hogansville, Manchester, Milledgeville, Georgia, and Roanoke, Ala.

In the purpose of maintaining the highest possible quality of goods and service to customers every help and co-operation is extended to employees in the development of individual efficiency and team work, the elimination of waste of energy or material, and the growth in satisfaction which comes with definite and increasing opportunity for advancement. Callaway Mills has always had the policy of providing the best possible living and working conditions for its people. To this is now added training in the most modern methods and processes of the industry.

Notable among these activities is the work of the Vocational School at LaGrange.

Textiles from opening through to a finished piece of cloth or yarn, including both theory and practice is the curriculum of the Vocational School. Mechanical calculations, arithmetic, spelling and penmanship are covered. Mill employees taking advantage of the unusual opportunities offered through this school attend classes three hours per day. Office employees two hours two nights per week.

Thus Callaway Mills advances individual efficiency in the manufacture of its approximately 100 major textile products and at the same time contributes to the greater progress and happiness of its workers.

Pictured on this page are scenes portraying the Vocational School and some of the departments of this carefully planned forward step in textile manufacturing.



CALLAWAY MILLS

— LAGRANGE, GEORGIA

REAL ESTATE FACTOR IN ATLANTA FORTUNES

Continued from Page 15.

then began a gradual decrease until 1918, when it had fallen to 50 per cent below normal. Then came a rapid rise to 60 per cent above normal in 1923. Following this year, and up until about 1926, the market was very active again, reaching 50 per cent above normal. From 1927 to 1933 there came the greatest drop, reaching a decrease of 70 per cent below normal—the lowest point real estate generally over the country had ever reached. From about 1933 real estate began its upward tendency again. It has continued its gradual, but steady rise from month to month, and all over the country is showing continued gains.

"Boom" is inevitable. A "boom" in real estate is described as "the period in which the general public is willing to pay more for property than its real economic value." Many people, including real estate

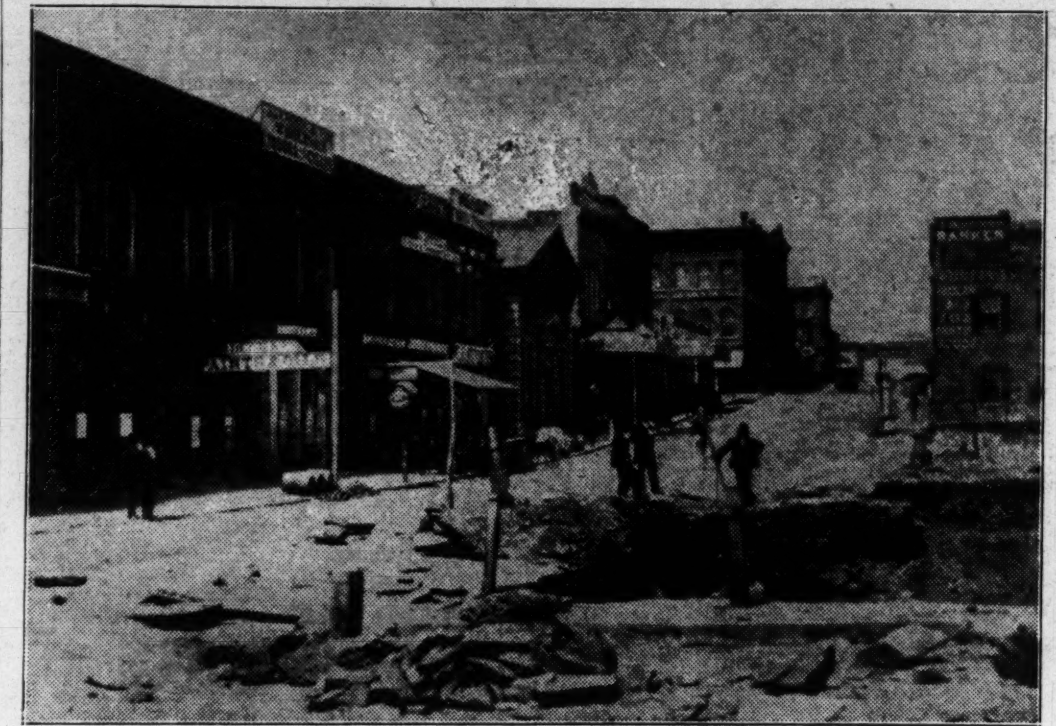
dealers, regret to see what is termed a "boom." They prefer a conservative, steady advance. Such is better for any community, they argue. But many of the leading real estate men and real estate analysts, whose opinions are found in real estate publications, are freely predicting that a real estate boom in the United States is inevitable. They predict that greater profits will be made during the next few years in this field than can be realized again for several generations.

Roy Wenzlick, president of Real Estate Analysts, who addressed the Atlanta Real Estate Board a few months ago, is regarded as one of the most expert analysts in the country. He predicts a coming "boom" in real estate. His arguments are startling and are declared by many to be unanswerable for the fact that the ordinary business cycle of boom and depression has its rise and fall during a comparatively short period, whereas the real estate cycle has always run about three times as long and so is less obvious to the average citizen.

Reasons for Boom. Mr. Wenzlick gives 10 reasons for believing there is to be a boom. They are quoted herewith:

"1. Better business conditions will provide bigger incomes and more employment. These will result in a celebrated marriage rate and less

Years Make Great Changes in Downtown City Area



This early view of Atlanta's downtown section shows workmen making excavations at Alabama and Pryor streets in preparation for the construction of a building. Whitehall street is in the distance, although few Atlantans will be able to recognize this familiar bit of modern Atlanta. The Atlanta National Bank building now stands on the site of the building marked "J. H. James, Banker."

doubling up of families. Many families who moved away from urban districts during the depression will return to cities.

"2. During the past six years there has been insufficient building to offset the number of buildings torn down. During this period many buildings have become so old and dilapidated that they are no longer serviceable. There has been no building during recent years to provide for the natural growth in population of the United States—which is still continuing, though at a gradually slower rate.

"3. Nearly all desirable residential vacancies in urban districts have already been absorbed by recovery this far. Any further expansion will cause an acute housing shortage to develop. New building cannot be completed rapidly enough, or in sufficient quantity, to counteract the shortage that will develop during the next five years.

Sharp Advance in Rents. "4. This shortage will cause a sharp advance in rents, will make collections improve, and will, of course, eliminate losses caused by the heavy vacancies of recent years.

"5. Real estate will pay a high return on the investment, will advance rapidly in price and will come back into popular favor.

"6. Foreclosures will drop rapidly as interest and principal payments can be met out of current income.

"7. Mortgage money, without the need of government agencies, will be plentiful. It always is for an investment paying a high return with a high degree of safety.

"8. As real estate advances in price it will eventually reach a point where it will be as cheap to build a house as to buy one already built. This will mark the inauguration of the real building boom. New buildings will thereafter be built at a tremendous rate. But even these will not yet take the edge off the shortage. The increased prosperity generated by the boom will cause the demand for more

new space to develop as fast as new space can be built."

But getting back to Atlanta real estate.

To show the growth and development that has taken place in Atlanta, one naturally turns to "buildings and people."

Atlanta's population at the close of the Civil War was about 10,000, as the city lay in a smoking ruin. As time rolled on Atlanta continued to grow and prosper, gaining in population each year. Today Atlanta has more than 300,000 population, and the right to the title of a "city of homes" is proven by the fact that there were, by the figures of 1935, 68,267 homes in Atlanta, which contained 95,582 dwelling units. Of these 749 were apartment buildings with 9,230 dwelling units. Added to these figures are the many homes that have been built within the last six months, and the housing projects now about completed and ready for tenants built by the federal government.

50 Major Office Buildings. In Atlanta one finds 20 large hotels, with 4,900 guest rooms, besides a number of smaller hotels and inns. There are 50 prominent office buildings, a number large enough to rank Atlanta second in the United States in office space per capita.

In the building of all these homes, hotels, office buildings, and thousands of plants, factories and stores, their beginning was "real estate." Sites had to be secured—land was purchased, and in practically all cases a real estate agent had a hand in the improvement.

In Atlanta there are 134 real estate brokerage concerns, 29 associate brokers, and 298 salesmen. These are all licensed to handle real estate by the Georgia Real Estate Commission. Twenty-seven firms of those mentioned above are members of the Atlanta Real Estate Board, organized 23 years ago "to unite the real estate men of this community for the purpose of exerting effectively a combined influence upon matters affect-

ing real estate interests." The Atlanta board holds membership in the national association.

There could be shown hundreds of instances where great profit has been made on Atlanta real estate. Only a few need be related to show the upward advancement in the years past of Atlanta dirt.

Where Profits Were Made. Take the lot at Nos. 34 and 36 Peachtree street, for instance. In 1870 Miss Annie Cooper bought a half interest for \$6,625. Later she bought the other half interest, paying \$18,531. In 1934 Oscar Oldknow bought the entire property for \$80,000, giving Miss Cooper a profit of \$54,884. In less than a year Mr. Oldknow sold the property to DeWitt King and the Citizens & Southern National Bank, as trustees, making a profit of \$45,000.

Another instance is the lot on which the George Mose clothing store stands. During the War Between the States this plot of land was sold to Annie Williams for \$6,000. Ten years later it was sold for \$16,000. In 1917 Asa G. Candler, Inc., purchased the property for \$420,000. A jump in about 50 years of from \$6,000 to the price just quoted.

The plot of ground on which the Piedmont hotel stands was bought in 1850 for \$300. Fifty years later it brought \$125,000. Today the land and the hotel on it is assessed for taxes at over one and a quarter million dollars.

Value Increases 1,000 Times. In 1864 one and three-quarter acres on Marietta street was sold for \$5,000. In 1921 the Federal Reserve bank paid \$180,000 for 90 feet of this property on Marietta street. Another lot adjoining sold to the bank for its building for \$102,500. This particular lot having been deeded to the only Presbyterian church in the city at that time for \$300. Today this \$300 lot is worth 1,000 times its original cost, or around \$300,000.

The property at 66 Peachtree street,

occupied by a barber shop, running through to Broad street, was sold in 1897 for \$21,000. In 1919 its value had soared to \$150,000, yielding a profit of \$129,000 in 22 years and having also brought handsome rentals in the meantime. Four months later, in 1920, it was sold for \$205,000, and six months later another purchaser paid \$285,000 for the property.

CENTENNIAL FESTIVAL SCHEDULED FOR 1937

Formal Observance of Anniversary May Be Held During Dogwood Fete.

Atlantans formally will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the city in 1937, with pageants and re-enactments of scenes in the early years of Atlanta and in the years of phenomenal development

since then as highlights of the celebration.

It is probable that the official observance will be held during the Dogwood Festival, when the city is more beautiful than at any other time of the year and there is a carnival spirit among the citizens. Whatever week is set for the celebration, it is anticipated that at that time the eyes of the nation will be focused on the city which has risen in only 100 years to the position of queen of the southeastern states.

Mayor Key, in a proclamation issued last April, called upon the city, the state and the south to co-operate in plans for a mammoth celebration of Atlanta's centennial in 1937. The text of the proclamation follows: "Whereas, 1936 is the 100th anniversary of the surveying of the site of Atlanta; and

"Whereas, Atlanta is known all over the world as one of the most beautiful, most hospitable cities and as representative of southern hospitality and civility; and

"Whereas, in 1836, when Hardy Ivy built the first house near what is now Five Points, Atlanta was begun and the city has proudly braved wars, depressions storms and up-

heavals of many kinds, but always rises Phoenix-like from every disaster; and

"Whereas, Atlanta should focus the attention of the state, the south, the nation and the entire world on itself, and invite in 1937 every one who will to participate in a joyful observance of the founding of the south's Gate City.

"Therefore, I, Mayor James L. Key, do proclaim 1937 as the time for celebrating said anniversary, and call on all citizens to co-operate in plans now under way to make the event the most memorable one in the glorious history of this city. It shall be my purpose to designate a group of leading citizens to undertake this matter in a way which will reflect honor and credit on the city and the entire nation, and make the year 1937 one of the most memorable in Atlanta's history.

JAMES L. KEY, Mayor."

Sir Henry Bessemer, great engineer, built an anti-sickness ship with a non-rolling salon amidships which swung on a bearing and kept horizontal when the ship rolled and used it in ferrying passengers across the English channel.

Congratulations to ATLANTA

Our sincere congratulations are extended to Atlanta and its splendid citizens upon the occasion of its One Hundredth Birthday. The City of Atlanta, the State of Georgia and the entire South is justified in the pride, we as Georgians, feel for our capital city. From the day of its settlement, it has forged steadily ahead until it has reached a position of eminence in the industrial, commercial and civic life of the entire nation.

We, therefore, take pride and pleasure in saluting Atlanta upon its Centennial and we take pleasure and satisfaction in the fact that we are nearby neighbors of this magnificent Southland city, so truly called the Gate City of the South.

GAINESVILLE COTTON MILLS

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

WE SUPPLY THE SOUTH

WITH HIGH-GRADE

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Made in Atlanta
Since 1902ASK FOR KING-MADE
TOOLS FOR THE FARM

KING PLOW COMPANY

Atlanta, Ga.



DISHES gaily bedecked with SUNSHINE pimientos refuse to be commonplace. Meats, salads, vegetables—all yield to their magic spell.

FREE

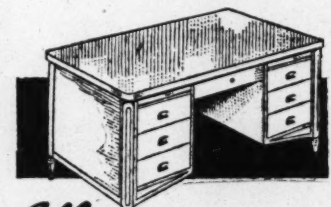
Recipe Book
Original, unique dishes for your family and parties. Write for your FREE copy. A postcard will do.



POMONA PRODUCTS CO.,
GRIFFIN, GA.

Sunshine FIRE ROASTED Pimientos

THOS. F. RYBERT & COMPANY
RULING BINDING PRINTERS RULING BINDING
311 313 EDGEWOOD AVE. JA. 3317 ATLANTA, GEORGIA



an
EXECUTIVE'S
DESK by GF

You'll be proud to own it. Not just because it "looks" success. But more because a GF metal desk makes YOUR work easier.

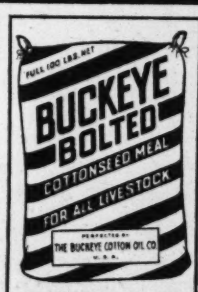
Interchangeable steel drawers give you filing space for confidential matters, a filing drawer for important correspondence, everything as if custom-built expressly for you.

For the man who is "on his way," GF metal desks and aluminum chairs make an instant and personal appeal.

We Are
OFFICE
OUTFITTERS
and
HAVE A
COMPLETE
STOCK
of
COMMERCIAL
STATIONERY
FILING
SYSTEMS

STEEL AND WOOD
OFFICE
FURNITURE

CARITHERS-WALLACE-COURTENAY
17 HOUSTON ST. WALNUT 9200



YES!

BUCKEYE BOLTED COTTONSEED MEAL
SALES CONTINUE TO GROW---Why?

It's Better—Because of

- ★ Special Processing
- ★ Uniformity
- ★ Full Weight—In Good Bags
- ★ Full Analysis
- ★ And It's Bolted

—Ask Your Dealer For It—

The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.

ATLANTA, AUGUSTA AND MACON, GEORGIA
MONTGOMERY AND SELMA, ALABAMA
CHARLOTTE AND RALEIGH, N. CAROLINA

WOCO-PEP History Began A Month After The Armistice Was Signed

Today the City of Atlanta observes its 100th birthday—100 years of growth and development.

It was not until 1918, however, that the organization now known as the Wofford Oil Company came into being. Starting as the Woco Oil Company, the company operated three stations in Atlanta.

In 1921, the name was changed to the Wofford Oil Company of Georgia. In 1922, Wiley L. Moore began his Dixie Oil & Grease Company—sales agency for Woco-Pep. In 1923, Mr. Moore was appointed manager of Wofford.

Today, 18 years after the beginning, the original three stations have been supplemented by more than 1,200 others throughout the state.

In 1923 one gasoline delivery truck adequately handled distribution. Today 14 modern giant tankers are required to serve the city stations.

In 1923 the company employed eight people

—occupied small quarters in the bulk plant. Today the office force is housed in the company-owned three-story building at Spring and Trinity and the company employs several hundred workers in Atlanta alone.

In 1923 the company operated plants in Atlanta, Macon, Columbus and Rome. Today there are 35 company-owned bulk plants as well as many other independent distributors.

In the 18 years that have passed one thing has remained unchanged—that is the name WOCO-PEP. Keeping pace with technological advances Wofford was the first to use benzol. Today it is still in front with Super-Solvenized Woco-Pep*—the miracle motor fuel which dissolves costly carbon binders and gives motorists more efficient performance at lower operating costs.

A Georgia Company—founded by Georgians—for Georgians—the Wofford Oil Company is indeed proud of its record of service to the people of the City of Atlanta and the State of Georgia.

*Reg. U. S. Patent Office.



WOFFORD OIL COMPANY

Wiley L. Moore, President

OWL ATTACKS POLICEMAN.

While on patrol duty in Hornsey Lane in London, Police P. C. Trickett was attacked by a large owl which suddenly swooped from a tree and flew round his head. The officer was pecked on the right ear and received scratches on the face.

CANADA EXPORTS BEES.

The inability of bees to withstand Canada's winter climate is developing another "new industry" for California. Thirty-seven million bees were shipped from Live Oak, Cal., alone to Canada, this year, an increase of nearly double last year's shipments.

We have grown with the South, and we hope to keep pace with its continued growth through the years to come.

The GEORGIA GRANITE CORPORATION

ELBERTON, GEORGIA

WHOLESALE QUARRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS

"THE STONE ETERNAL" GRANITE

Specify "THE STONE ETERNAL" for your Family Monument. A most beautiful and lasting material for fine monuments. Available through any Monumental Dealer.

OUR PART IN ATLANTA'S GROWTH

For nearly half of Atlanta's hundred years Montag has been making this city increasingly important as a source of fine social stationery and school papers. Founded in 1889, Montag Brothers, Inc., has grown from a purely local house to a nation-wide manufacturer, whose writing papers are recognized everywhere for their quality and style leadership. In our way we, too, have helped Atlanta grow.

Montag's

180-196 MARIETTA STREET
ATLANTA, GA.

Established 1870

L. P. MAGGIONI & COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

Packers of
the Following Brands

OYSTERS - SHRIMP - VEGETABLES

DAUFUSKI - WARSAW - PORT ROYAL

AND ROSE ISLAND BRANDS

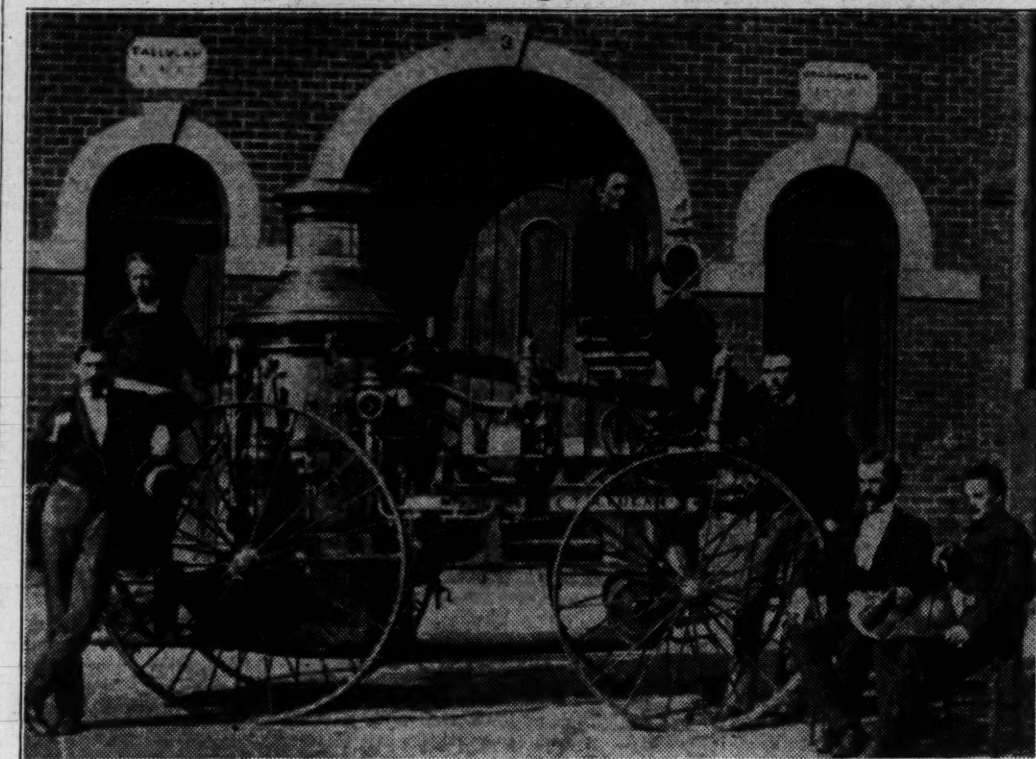
Factories Located in

SOUTH CAROLINA

GEORGIA

FLORIDA

'Prompt to Action,' Firefighters' Motto Then as Now



Atlanta's first fire company was chartered February 23, 1850. In this rare old photograph, taken before the War Between the States, a group of volunteer firemen is shown with the engine, Tallulah, in front of Station No. 3, which was organized in 1859. The watchword of these early firefighters was "Prompt to Action." Today Atlanta has 19 fire stations and 330 firemen. The property of the department is valued at approximately \$683,000, exclusive of the fire alarm system and equipment at headquarters, which are estimated to be worth \$365,000.

YOUTHS NOT TO SMOKE.

Boys and girls under 18 have been forbidden to smoke in restaurants, cafes, parks, streets and other public places in Mecklenburg, Germany. The police decree ordering the ban declares that offenders are liable to be sent to prison for two weeks or fined \$52.50.

86 Years' Ever-Faithful Service Recorded by City's Fire-Fighters

By HARRY PHILLIPS, Asst. Fire Marshal, Atlanta Fire Department.

The history of a fire department is like a history of an army to a nation.

Firemen are peacetime soldiers fighting an enemy that is more dangerous to life and property than war. The men who battle fire, who stand ready at a moment's notice to repel the "Red Tongue Demon" that threatens the lives and happiness of its citizens, are no less worthy of praise and fame than the soldiers who meet and repel the alien army. The dangers of either service are always present and apparent. The duties of a fireman demand a high order of heroism, and no alarm is ever sounded that does not bring possibilities of danger, and even death to the firemen who speed to answer it.

For the 86 years that Atlanta has had an organized fire department, it has progressed step by step in every phase of modern fire-fighting to the present high standard of efficiency.

Organized in 1845.
In 1845 when Atlanta had only a few hundred people, a group of citizens formed what was called in those days a bucket brigade. It was in 1850 when the first real volunteer fire department was organized. An act was passed by the legislature authorizing a fire department not to exceed 30 persons who must be citizens of Atlanta. This bill was signed by the governor on February 23 and W. W. Baldwin was elected chief, thereby becoming the first legal fire chief in the history of Atlanta. In that year a horse-drawn steam fire engine and 500 feet of leather hose were purchased. The department was known as Atlanta Fire Company No. 1.

Their motto was, "Prompt to Action." Their fire station was located at the southeast corner of Broad street and the Georgia railroad. This was the beginning of a splendid fire department, composed of some of the most prominent citizens at that time. The mayor, at their first meeting, complimented them in behalf of the city, for their interest in the welfare of the people and spoke of them as men of bravery and courage, devoted to a worthwhile cause.

First Fire in 1850.
The first fire in Atlanta was of incendiary origin and was in a warehouse on the south side of Alabama street. This building was set fire by a group of robbers to draw the attention of the people so they could rob the office of the Georgia depot. This fire was in January, 1850, about one month before the fire department was organized, however, it was extinguished by the bucket brigade.

The first fire where a human life was lost occurred in the winter of 1858 on the east side of Whitehall street 100 feet south of Alabama street. The building was a large two-story frame with stores on the first floor and several families living on the second floor. Before the fire department was notified, the building was a roaring furnace and by the time the firemen arrived at the scene the heat was so severe that they could not enter the building and two children and a woman lost their lives.

Second Company Founded.
In 1856 the second fire company was organized and was known as Mechanic Fire Company No. 2. Their motto was "The Public's Good Our Only Aim." This company was composed of mechanics and engineers working for the railroad. They purchased a modern horse-drawn steamer and built a fire station on the southeast corner of Washington street and the railroad.

The third fire company was organized in February, 1860, and was called the Tallulah Company No. 3. This station was located on Broad street where the Grant building now stands.

The next company organized was the Atlanta Hook and Ladder Company. This company went into service on November 28, 1859, in quarters located on the east side of Pryor street between Alabama and Hunter streets.

United in 1860.
Until 1860 these fire companies worked entirely independent of each other. In the fall of that year the fire companies had a joint meeting and elected W. W. Barnes as chief. In 1861 the firemen composing these companies volunteered their services for military duty against the invasion of the south. They were mustered into service and supplied with guns and ammunition by the city. The mayor, J. I. Whiteford, in his address to them at the city hall, paid tribute to their past history as good citizens and as true firemen to the interest of Atlanta, again, the devouring flames of fire as sufficient guarantee that they would be successful in protecting and defending, if need be, the lives and property of the citizens of Atlanta in any emergency that might arise.

When the members of the fire department came back to Atlanta after the war they found that their fire fighting equipment was missing and the city in ashes, with the people living in tents and huts. J. C. Peck called a meeting of the survivors and appointed a committee to go to Chattanooga to recover No. 1 truck and ladder that had been reported carried there by the northern army. The committee was successful in returning them. The fire department was immediately reorganized with S. B. Sherwood as chief. Sherman's soldiers destroyed No. 2 equipment on Washington street by running them off the high embankment back of the fire

engine house. The other companies' equipment was never located. The city not being able to purchase equipment, the people were called upon to donate money in order that these companies might be put back in service. The most modern steam fire engine manufactured at that time was purchased in 1866 at a cost of \$5,000. A trial test was made on October 16 which was witnessed by a large gathering. The engine got up enough steam in seven minutes to throw a stream of water through 50 feet of hose and a one-inch nozzle 250 feet.

The fifth fire company was organized in April, 1871, and the sixth in October, 1871.

Various volunteer fire chiefs were as follows: John Berkele, W. R. Biggers, Jacob Emmel, W. R. Joyner, George Haney and the last volunteer fire chief was Henry Karwisch.

Paid Department Formed.
The first paid fire department was organized on July 1, 1882, with 38 men. The equipment was purchased from the different fire companies for \$12,000. Matt Ryan was the first paid fire chief in Atlanta and used to ride to all the fires on horseback.

On July 1, 1885, W. R. Joyner was elected chief and under his direction for 21 1/2 years the city had as efficient and up-to-date a fire department as any in the country. Chief Joyner was nationally known as a capable fire chief and was the first southern man to be elected president of the International Association of Fire Chiefs.

As a reward for his long and faithful

service the people of Atlanta elected him mayor in 1906.

W. R. Cummings succeeded Joyner as chief. He was known as one of the best firemen Atlanta ever had and for the eight years he was chief the department made a good record. Chief Cummings purchased the first gasoline engine apparatus in 1911 when No. 12 station went into service. He also purchased the first automobile to be used for the chief to answer alarms.

Cody Named Chief.

He succeeded in 1915 by Chief William B. Cody, a man with a wonderful personality who was known and loved by thousands of people, not only in Atlanta but over the country. He was a competent leader who took a personal pride in his men and in his department. Chief Cody served as an active member of the Atlanta fire department for 51 years, the longest period ever served by any other fireman.

In November, 1929, Chief John Terrell was elected head of the department. He was a veteran firefighter who had the fire department at heart and during the three years he was chief he fostered every move that as thought would increase the efficiency of the personnel. He was instrumental

in erecting the training tower at No. 7 fire station in 1930.

On February 27, 1933, Chief Terrell was killed while answering an alarm. Chief William Butler was unanimously elected at the next meeting of council to fill the vacancy. When notified, he declined the position and requested that council at its next meeting elect another chief.

Parker Named in 1933.

O. J. Parker, who is our present chief, was elected on March 20, 1933. He has been a member of the department for 39 years and is vitally interested in the progress of the department. Under his leadership the efficiency of every branch of the service has been increased and nation-wide honors have been bestowed upon the Atlanta department for its firefighting ability and fire-prevention activities.

The Atlanta fire department under the capable leadership of our present and past fire chiefs, has always kept abreast of the times, but in the past few years the efficiency of the department has been increased more than ever.

Set Up of Organization.

The following is brief outline of the organization of the fire prevention activities of the department. Our fire-

fighting facilities consist of 19 fire stations, 10 engine and 10 combined engine and ladder companies, one water tower, and one salvage and rescue truck. This equipment and the personnel, consisting of 330 men, are ready to fight fire, but they know that it is better to prevent them. That is why we conduct a year-round fire prevention program asking every public-spirited citizen to co-operate with us by preventing fires.

At No. 7 fire station where the training school is located, there is a seven-story drill tower where all practical drill evolutions are taught. Thirty men of the department are taking a two-year course in firemanship under the direction of the vocational education department, Washington, D. C. The department has an officers' training school where all phases of fire-fighting are discussed in order that the discipline and efficiency of the department may be kept at a high standard. The Georgia State Fire College, which is held here each year, with an average attendance of 400 firemen representing six states, was

Continued in Page 21, Column 4.

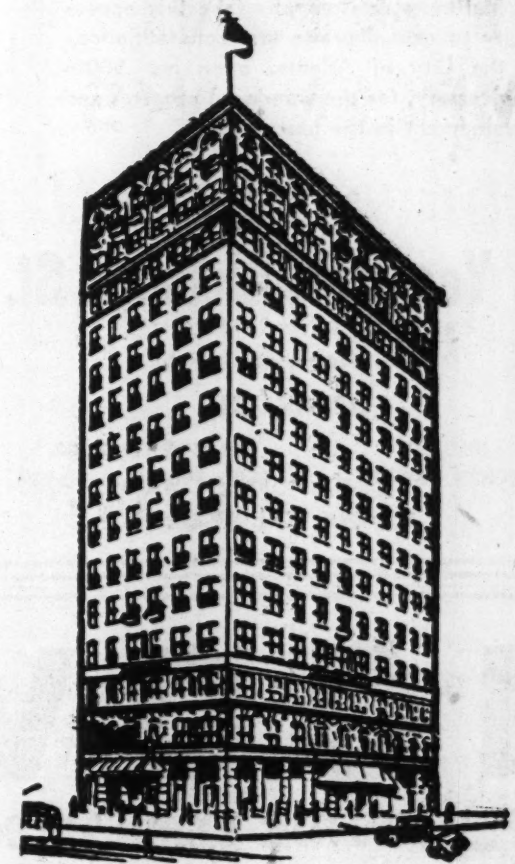


RED CROSS BEDDING

For more than half a century, Red Cross Bedding has been the standard sleep equipment in the best Southern Homes

Southern Spring Bed Company

"Born and Reared in Atlanta"



Your Home... in the heart of ATLANTA

Say "To the Robert Fulton" and you arrive at a hotel that's right in the heart of the downtown section—near theaters, stores, and businesses. Go into the Robert Fulton—it's quiet and attractive—beautifully furnished, completely redecorated, pleasant and dignified. Your comfort is completely taken care of by Robert Fulton's extra service. It's a pleasant place to stop—and a convenient place to live.

SINGLE ROOMS
from \$2.00

ROBERT FULTON
HOTEL
Corner Luckie and Cone Sts.

Fine Foods
Reasonably Priced
ROBERT FULTON
Coffee Shop
Air-Conditioned
for Comfort
the Year 'Round

Banks Keep Pace as City Expands; Atlanta Is Financial Center of Area

First Depositories Founded Here by Outside Capitalists Who Recognized Future of Metropolis; Municipality Now Served by Ten Great Institutions.

It is frequently said that the "progress of Atlanta can be measured by the progress of its banks." A review of the history of banking in the City of the South bears out this claim. Certainly all will agree that the prosperity of the citizens added to the prosperity of the banks and the service of the banks enhances the prosperity of the citizens and the city. Strangely enough the first banks established in Atlanta were brought into being by outside capital. In 1851 a group of Atlanta citizens started a movement to establish an institution in Atlanta to be known as the Atlanta Bank, but were unsuccessful in raising the required capital. In 1853, however, George Smith, of Chicago, upon paying a visit to Atlanta became interested in the bank and subscribed its entire capital stock of \$300,000 with the exception of five shares. This bank, like others before the passage of the national bank act, operated as a bank of issue, "issuing notes secured by its own assets and selling them at a discount in other sections, with the notes serving as circulation currency. Like many other banks of its time, it stood many attacks of politicians, and successfully withstood three runs, but the record is that it "redeemed its issues with promptitude not surpassed by any bank anywhere." In 1855, however, Mr. Smith became dissatisfied with the operations of the institution and liquidated its affairs, paying off all obligations.

Early Agency Withdrawn.

One of the earliest banks operating in Atlanta was a branch of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company,

with headquarters at Augusta. This agency, established in 1856, suspended business upon the arrival of General Sherman's forces in the city in 1864. The agency was re-established in Atlanta in 1872 and operated until the institution withdrew from the Atlanta field permanently in April, 1875. The first bank established in Atlanta by purely local capital appears to have been the Bank of Fulton, which was incorporated in 1850. Among its incorporators were William Ezard, A. W. Stone, John T. Harris, John Collier, J. Norcross, G. B. Haygood, A. W. Hammond, T. L. period, Joseph Thompson, J. I. Whitaker, Robert M. Clarke, Clark Howell, grandfather of the editor of The Constitution, and Singleton G. Howell. Capital of the bank was \$300,000 and its first officers were E. W. Holland, president, and Alfred Austell, cashier. The Bank of Fulton operated similarly to the Atlanta Bank but suspended business upon the capture of Atlanta by the federal forces and was never reorganized.

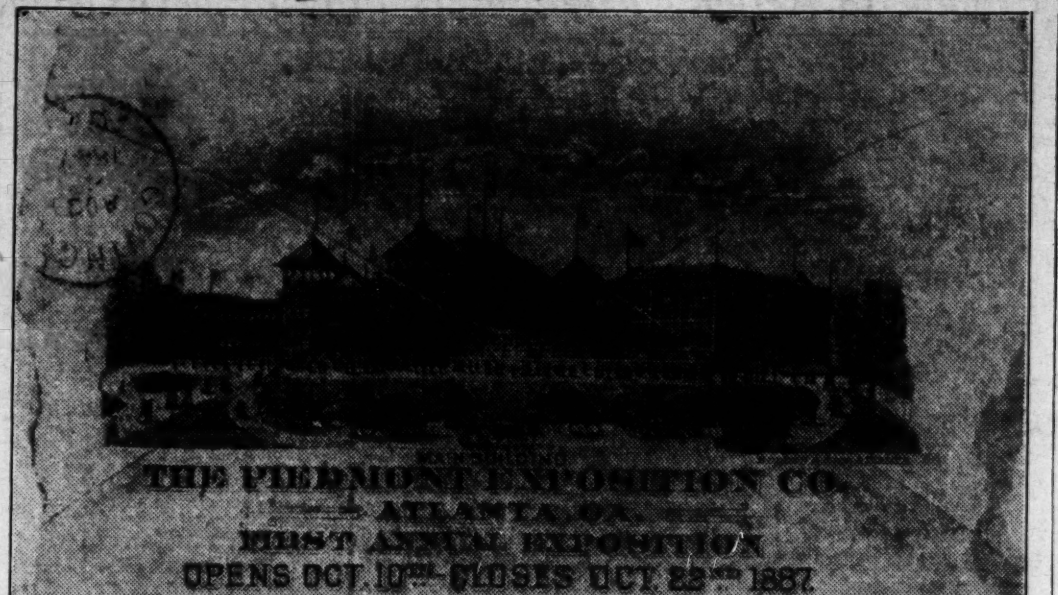
Reconstruction Times.

During the worst of the reconstruction period, from 1865 to 1870, several banks were established in Atlanta by "carpet-baggers" and others, but these were unsuccessful largely by reason of political interference. As will be well remembered, the period from 1870 through 1890 was one of "hard times" while Atlanta, like the rest of the south, slowly rebuilt from the devastation of the War Between the States. During that period a number of banking institutions were in operation and while a great many of them met with rather indifferent success because of economic conditions, when they were liquidated as a result of inability to make profits most of them paid depositors 100 cents on the dollar. Among these were the Georgia Banking & Trust Company, organized in 1871 and liquidated about 20 years later, Merchants Bank of Atlanta, which was organized in 1872 (to succeed the old State National Bank of Georgia) with a capital of \$100,000. Among its shareholders were General John R. Gordon, James M. Bell, J. R. Wallace, William A. Moore, B. E. Crane, A. H. Colquitt, Edwin Platt, James H. Porter and James R. Wylie. Campbell Wallace was its first president. He was succeeded in 1883 by J. H. Porter, who held the position until the bank went out of business several years later, paying depositors in full. The Georgia National Bank was organized in May, 1870, with a capital of \$100,000, which was increased in 1881 to \$250,000. Its first place of business was in the old Kimball House, but upon the destruction of that hotel by fire, it built its own bank building at the corner of Alabama and Peachtree streets. The building, completed in 1884 at a cost of \$145,000, was the finest bank building in this section. Its officers were L. M. Hill, president, L. J. Hill, vice president, and E. S. McCandless, cashier. It operated successfully until 1893, when the management decided to discontinue business. This bank also paid its depositors in full.

Other Banks.

Other banks which operated during this period with a greater or less degree of success included the Citizens Bank of Atlanta, 1872 to 1881, and the Neal Loan and Banking Company, 1887 to 1907; the Capital City Bank, established in 1883 and later absorbed by the Atlanta National Bank; the Traders Bank of Atlanta, established in 1888 and subsequently succeeded by the American Trust & Banking Company, later became the Fourth National Bank of Atlanta. John H. James operated a private bank on Alabama street for many years, beginning in 1890. The Bank of the State of Georgia, organized in 1873 with capital of \$100,000, was operated for a number of years during this period. The original officers included: F. M. Coker, L. P. Grant, A. C. Wyle, E. W. Marsh, T. G. Healey, R. F. Maddox, John Jones, J. H. Callaway and W. W. Bell. Business was commenced with F. M. Coker as president and W. W. Bell, cashier. A former institution which also played a leading part in the development of Atlanta as a financial center was Maddox, Rucker & Company, private bankers and cotton merchants, established in 1880. The partners and later the first officers were: Robert F. Maddox Sr., J. W. Rucker and W. L. Peel. In 1907 it was converted into a national bank known as the American National, the officers being J. W. Rucker, president; W. L. Peel, vice president; R. F. Maddox Jr., (later president of the First National Bank) and J. T. J. Peoples, cashier (the oldest living banker from standpoint of service, formerly treasurer of city of Atlanta and later vice president of the Atlanta National and First National banks, now retired); James F. Alexander, assistant cashier (now vice president First National Bank of Atlanta). In 1916 the American National was purchased by the Atlanta National Bank, Mr. Maddox becoming president of that institution.

Exposition Staged on Present Site of Piedmont Park



The main building of Atlanta's famous Piedmont Exposition is shown here by the reproduction of a wood-cut picture which appeared on the back of an envelope. The letter was mailed in 1887, the year the great exposition was held on the site which has been developed since into the beautiful Piedmont park. Several flights of stone steps now in use at the park were built during the exposition.

tution, James P. Windsor, vice president; T. J. Peoples, vice president; James S. Floyd, vice president, now president of the Interstate Investment Company and president of the First National Bank; George R. Donovan, vice president; J. S. Kennedy, cashier (now vice president of the First National Bank of Atlanta); James F. Alexander, Leo Stillman, R. B. Cunningham and D. B. DeSaussure, assistant cashiers. The move to form the Atlanta National began while Atlanta was still in ashes left by General Sherman, and its capital of \$100,000 was an immense sum of money for citizens of a poverty stricken city to raise. Among its founders were General Alfred Austell, W. H. Tuller, W. H. Inman, S. B. Hoyt, John H. James and Paul Romare. Its first officers were: General Alfred Austell, president; W. H. Tuller, cashier, and Paul Romare, bookkeeper. Upon the death of General Alfred Austell, James Swann became president of the institution. Mr. Swann died in 1903 and was succeeded by Paul Romare who served less than a year before his death. Mr. Romare was succeeded by C. E. Currier. Mr. Maddox became president in 1916. The institution first operated in the home of General Austell pending the completion of its banking quarters on Alabama street.

Present Day Institutions.

Of present day Atlanta banks the oldest is the First National Bank of Atlanta which is operating under the charter granted to the Atlanta National Bank in 1865. Included among the institutions making up the First National Bank of Atlanta are several successful banks which merged their resources as the development of the southeastern section demanded more adequate banking facilities. In addition to the Maddox, Rucker Banking Company, the American National Bank and the Atlanta National Bank mentioned above, these included the Lowry Banking Company which was established in 1861 as W. M. and R. J. Lowry, wholesale grocers and private bankers, becoming the Lowry Banking Company in 1865 and the Lowry National Bank in 1900. Its first officers were Colonel Robert J. Lowry, president; Thomas D. Meador, vice president; and Joseph T. Orme, cashier. Upon the death of Colonel Lowry in 1919, John E. Murphy became president but retired shortly after because of ill health and was succeeded as head of the institution by H. Warner Martin, later vice president of the First National Bank of Atlanta, and now chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank. In 1923 the Lowry National merged with the Trust Company of Georgia, making the Lowry Bank & Trust Company of Georgia, which in 1924 merged with the Atlanta National, operating for several years as the Atlanta & Lowry National Bank and the Trust Company of Georgia. In 1929 the Atlanta and Lowry National merged with the Fourth National Bank, making up the present day First National Bank of Atlanta. The Fourth National Bank had come into being in 1896 by conversion into a national bank of the American Trust & Banking Company (established in 1890, succeeding the Traders Bank of Atlanta). Among the first officers of the Fourth National Bank were Captain J. W. English, president; W. P. Inman, vice president; John K. Ottley, cashier (now president of the First National Bank of Atlanta), and Charles J. Ryan, assistant cashier. The First National is now the largest banking institution operating between Baltimore and New Orleans, with its June, 1936, statement showing total deposits as \$103,756,087.31 and total resources as \$116,172,780.64. This when compared with the first statement of its predecessor institution to the controller of the currency in October, 1896, showing total deposits at \$390,413.01 and total resources at \$563,434.15, is indicative of the progress made by Atlanta from a banking standpoint. The First National's main office occupies quarters in its 15-story building at Five Points and branches are operated at Peachtree and North avenue; Lee and Gordon streets, West End, and on East Court Square, Decatur. Present officers of the First National are: John K. Ottley, president; James D. Robinson, executive vice president; R. Clyde Williams, vice president; William T. Perkerson, vice president and trust officer; J. Sherrard Kennedy, vice president; James F. Alexander, vice president; William C. Adamson, vice president; Herman Jones Jr., vice president; J. W. Speas, vice president; Frank M. Berry, cashier; S. J. Fuller, assistant vice president; H. G. Walker, assistant vice president; Freeman Strickland, assistant vice president; Frank T. Davis, assistant vice president; J. Arch Avery Jr., assistant vice president; Claud H. Blount, assistant vice president; Ralph A. Huie, assistant vice president; Albert G. Mathews, assistant vice president; Edward H. Daly, assistant cashier; Leo Stillman, assistant cashier; Charles A. Rose, assistant cashier; O. C. Bradford, assistant cashier; C. W. Curry, auditor; Harold T. Patterson, assistant trust officer.

The Trust Company of Georgia, which operates its own building at Edgewood avenue and Pryor street, was established in 1891. Among its early officers and directors were many leading citizens, including George Winship, Joel Hurt, C. L. Anderson, E. Woodruff, Joseph Hirsch, J. Carroll Payne and T. K. Jones (now president of the institution). For many years the Trust Company served principally as administrator, guardian, executor, trustee and in other trust capacities. After 1900, however, the institution began to play a leading part as underwriter and distributor of investment securities, handling the financing of many successful Atlanta enterprises. In 1923 the Trust Company of Georgia merged with the Lowry National as the Lowry Bank & Trust Company of Georgia and from 1924 to 1936 operated as an affiliate of the Atlanta and Lowry National bank and the

First National bank, respectively. In 1933 it became an independent institution, and in addition to its other services became an active commercial bank. It has made rapid progress with its June, 1936, statement showing total resources of \$27,630,215.79 and total deposits as \$22,928,335.08. Affiliated with the Trust Company of Georgia are: National Exchange bank, Augusta; Fourth National bank, Columbus; First National

Bank & Trust Company, Macon; First National bank, Rome; Liberty National Bank & Trust Company, Savannah. Officers of the Trust Company of Georgia are: Thomas E. Glenn, president; Robert Strickland, executive vice president; Dameron Black, vice president and secretary; M. K. Hunter, vice president; J. D. Robinson Jr., vice president; W. S. Woods, assistant vice president; D. M. Robertson, assistant vice president; J. W. Means, assistant vice president; L. B. Hatcher, assistant vice president; M. C. Turman, assistant treasurer; L. I. Davis, assistant secretary; R. L. McConnell, assistant secretary; L. O. Huggins, assistant secretary; W. L. Pomeroy, trust officer; J. C. Shelor, assistant trust officer; L. L. McCullough, assistant trust officer and assistant secretary; W. L. Daughtry, assistant trust officer; Roff Sims, assistant trust officer; A. D. Boyleston Jr., assistant trust officer; George L. Word, manager mortgage loan department; Vernon Wooten, assistant manager mortgage loan department.

Citizens and Southern. The Citizens & Southern National bank, which operates in its own building at Broad, Marietta and Poplar streets, with branches at Mitchell and Forsyth streets and at Peachtree at Tenth street, is one of the leading banks of the southeast. It also has offices at Athens, Augusta, Macon, Savannah and Valdosta, and affiliated institutions in Albany, Dublin, LaGrange and Thomaston. The Atlanta office of the Citizens & Southern National bank is also affiliated with the Citizens & Southern bank of South Carolina. Officers of the Citizens & Southern Atlanta office include: Mills B. Lane, chairman of the board, Savannah; William Murphey, president, Savannah; H. Lane Young vice president and executive manager; Frank Hawkins, vice president and chairman of the trust committee; Carl H. Lewis, Henry C. Heinz, Alva G. Maxwell, L. L. Gellerstedt, Thomas L. Miller, A. J. Stitt, vice president; L. H.

Continued in Page 21, Column 1.

MILLER'S BOOK STORE

1881—1936

An early pioneer of Atlanta's business life.

MR. JOHN M. MILLER, one of Atlanta's earliest pioneers, was not until 1916 that Mr. Miller moved Miller's Book Store to its present location at 64 Broad St., N. W. Here, for 20 years, it has continued to live and grow with the city's commercial, industrial and social growth. While still a very young lad, he made the trip from South Carolina to Gainesville, Georgia, in a covered wagon and from there came to Atlanta on the return journey of the first train to run between Gainesville and Atlanta. As a boy, he worked for The Atlanta Constitution and sold its papers on the streets. In 1881 he opened a small newsstand under the DeGue's Opera House, which was located on what is now known as Marietta Street, although it was not until some years later that the street was given its present name. The newsstand prospered and gradually became a book store which remained at its original location for 34 years. It was not until 1916 that Mr. Miller moved Miller's Book Store to its present location at 64 Broad St., N. W. Here, for 20 years, it has continued to live and grow with the city's commercial, industrial and social growth. While still a very young lad, he made the trip from South Carolina to Gainesville, Georgia, in a covered wagon and from there came to Atlanta on the return journey of the first train to run between Gainesville and Atlanta. As a boy, he worked for The Atlanta Constitution and sold its papers on the streets. In 1881 he opened a small newsstand under the DeGue's Opera House, which was located on what is now known as Marietta Street, although it was not until some years later that the street was given its present name. The newsstand prospered and gradually became a

"Growing with Atlanta"

ED. MATTHEWS & CO.

86-88 ALABAMA ST., S. W.

Ed Matthews & Company take this opportunity to extend praise and congratulations to the City of Atlanta, upon her 100th Anniversary, for the wonderful progress and development in the past century.

31 Years on Alabama St.

Dealers In

FURNITURE

HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINETS SIMMONS SPRINGS, BEDS AND MATTRESSES

PHONE WA. 0622

HOOVER

MOTOR EXPRESS COMPANY

INC.

OVERNIGHT SERVICE FROM

ATLANTA TO.....

NASHVILLE

KNOXVILLE

CHATTANOOGA

BIRMINGHAM

St. Louis and Memphis Second Morning

New York Third Morning

308 Whitehall, S. W.

ATLANTA

Phone WA. 3954

STANDARD COAL CO.

Wholesale

Retail

Quality-Service-Price

Atlanta's Oldest Exclusive Coal Dealers

Walnut 5757

1890

1936

AN ATLANTA INSTITUTION

FOR

46 YEARS

We are proud of our part in the growth of the city and extend congratulations on Atlanta's 100th anniversary.

SOUTHERN BELTING COMPANY

TANNERS and MANUFACTURERS

OF

LEATHER BELTING

236 Forsyth St., S. W.

Telephones: WA. 7221-7222

MERCHANTS TO GATHER FOR STYLE-MART WEEK

Atlanta Noted as Trading, Transportation Center of Southeast.

More than 1,000 southern merchants are expected to gather here Monday for the opening of the third semi-annual Style and Market Week.

Atlanta, because of its strategic location and its transportation and communication facilities, is the natural trading center of the southeast. The site of the city was chosen by an engineer who believed it to be the natural terminal of railroads in this section.

Atlanta's reputation as a center of merchandise, however, has come through the cooperation of her merchants, businessmen and the Chamber of Commerce, as well as through her location.

Displays to be staged here are expected to surpass any of the past and to attract the largest crowd ever to attend such an event.

The city has 642 wholesale and 3,796 retail stores. Including manufacturers, it has 10,428 shops, stores and service organizations. More than 21,000 persons are employed by its retail and wholesale stores.

Vast Trade Area. Its topographical position gives it a vast trade area. The immediate trade limits extend roughly for 100 miles around, though wholesalers, jobbers and salesmen cover the entire southeast.

A study of the territory covered by Atlanta factories, sales offices and warehouses of 1,700 national concerns shows the following:

100 per cent cover Atlanta and Georgia.
80 per cent cover two southeastern states.
67 per cent cover four southeastern states.
50 per cent cover six southeastern states.
35 per cent cover eight southeastern states.
16 per cent cover the entire south, or 16 states.

"New York of South." It is largely through the styles of her merchandise houses that Atlanta is rapidly becoming nationally known as "New York of the South."

Of particular interest to the merchants visiting Atlanta will be the displays of fall and winter fashions in the showrooms of participating merchants. In addition to the merchandise manufactured in Atlanta by members of Atlanta Manufacturers' and Distributors' Association, a large quantity of goods have been imported from the eastern markets.

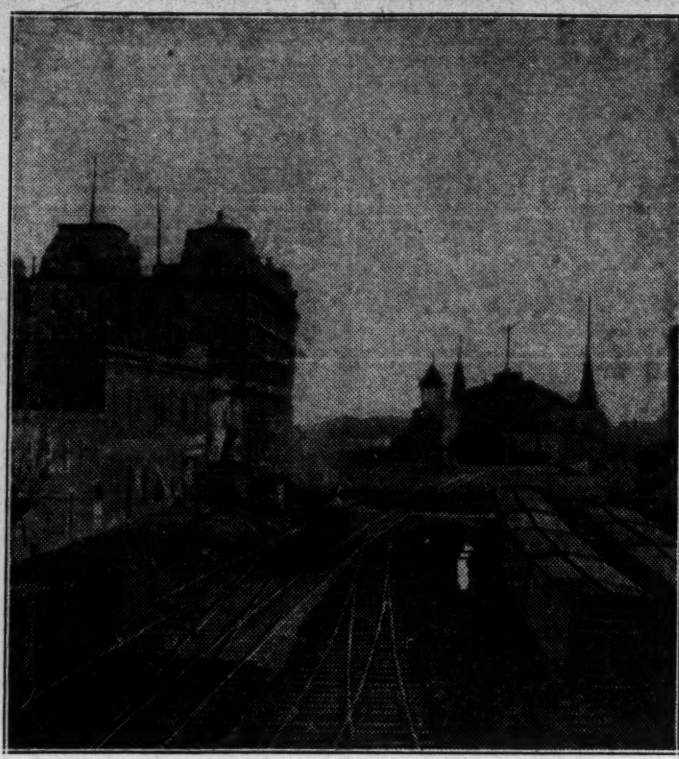
The week is being sponsored by the Manufacturers' and Distributors' Association, of which Milton Rice is chairman of the board.

A feature of the entertainment program will be the style show and dinner August 12 at the Waldorf-Astoria. The club, with a theater party, baseball games and informal luncheons and sightseeing trips scheduled on other days of the week.

Historic Photographs of Famous Atlanta Landmark, Old Union Depot



The original car shed used by the Georgia railroad, burned by Sherman and later rebuilt. It was located at Pryor and Wall streets.



The rebuilt car shed, soon after the War Between the States, on the same site, which is now vacant. The old Kimball house at the left.

ATLANTA IS CENTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

City Ranks as Third Largest Telegraph Point in the World.

Atlanta is the communication hub of the southeast. It is the largest telephone center in the south and the third largest telegraph center in the world. Each month there are 103,000 outward telephone calls; 110,000 through calls, and 243,000 inward calls. More than 370 circuits give it direct connection with the 121 largest cities.

In addition to its telephone and telegraph facilities, Atlanta ranks third among American cities in air mail volume and service, being exceeded only by Chicago and New York. Mail here averages 30,000 pounds a month. There are six lines operating to New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Miami and Charleston. The city is recognized as the leading mail and parcel post distributing point in the southeast. Postal receipts amounted to \$2,674,801 in 1921 in comparison with \$4,321,691 for 1925—a difference of \$1,646,890.

How the city has grown gradually to become the communication center of

this section is shown by the increasing number of telephones installed annually. There were only 38,526 telephones here in 1921 as against 69,500 for 1935—an increase of 32,974. The growth is shown by the following figures:

1921	38,526
1922	39,835
1923	44,273
1924	49,368
1925	51,853
1926	56,947
1927	60,930
1928	64,931
1929	69,257
1930	67,379
1931	67,293
1932	67,293
1933	62,706
1934	65,833
1935	69,500

OTHER CITIES IN STATE GREW BEFORE ATLANTA

Savannah, Augusta Were Thriving Centers When This City Was Wilderness.

Many Georgia cities were thriving business communities when Atlanta—now the capital of the state—was a wilderness. The prosperity and the secure position of several Georgia cities long before Hardy Ivy, the first white man to settle within what are now the limits of Atlanta, built his

Carefully Selected

STOCKS AND BONDS

Odd Lot and Full Lot Orders

Executed on Principal Exchanges and Financial Markets

HELPFUL INVESTMENT SERVICES

Sound, constructive policies, close interested co-operation in the handling and development of investment funds. Complete, dependable information on securities of every type can be secured without charge from our Financial Library and Investment Information and Advisory Staff. Visit our offices or write us for any desired information or quotations.

Ask for lists of our carefully selected current offerings yielding from 4% to 6%.

GRANT & CO.

Investment Brokers

MA. 1181

61 Forsyth, N. W.

Atlanta



J. A. BOZE, Pres.

HATS OFF TO ATLANTA

and to that indomitable spirit of its citizenry that has made our city in one hundred years the leading city of the south.

IN THE PAST QUARTER CENTURY

of experience, serving the wheel goods trade in the Southeast, I have never before had the pleasure of offering to the merchants of the Southeast as complete showroom as we have at the present time.

ALL POPULAR BRANDS OF WHEEL GOODS INCLUDING

BICYCLES
VELOCIPEDS
SKATES
TOYS
ALL KINDS FLOOR COVERING
SIMPLEX RADIOS

We have assembled here in Atlanta everything a merchant might need for a profitable Holiday business and are the only "ONE STOP SHOPPING STATION" on Holiday merchandise in the Southeast.

COWAN-BOZE COMPANY, INC.

INCORPORATED

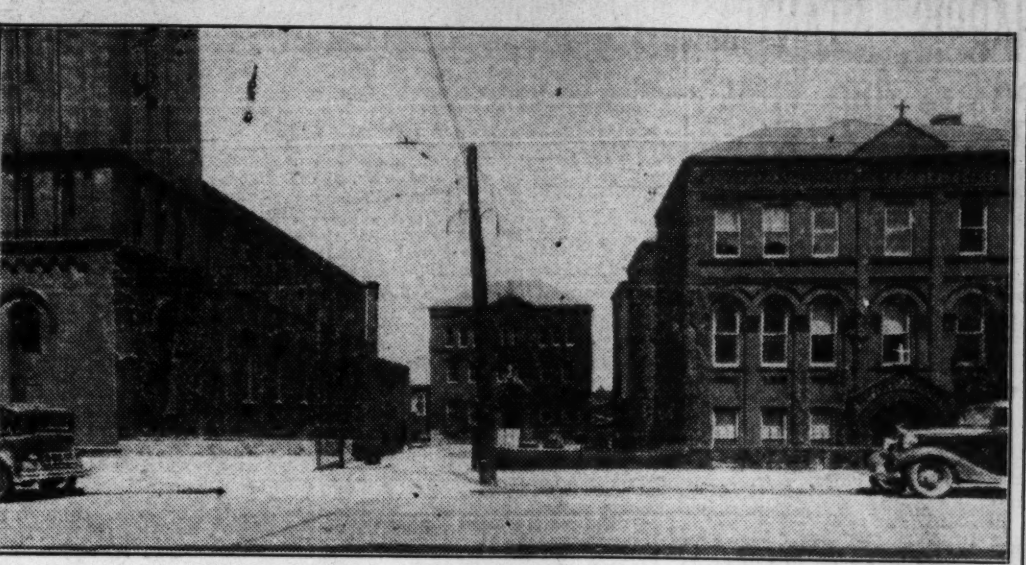
DISTRIBUTORS, JOBBERS AND WAREHOUSERS
WHOLESALE ONLY

224-26 NELSON ST., S. W.

PHONE WALNUT 8640

You Are Cordially
Invited To Visit
Our Showrooms
During
Fall Style and
Market Week
Aug. 10th to 15th

MARIST FATHERS IN ATLANTA



Sacred Heart Church, Residence and Marist College

In 1897, a parish was carved out of what was formerly part of the Immaculate Conception Parish, and was established by Rt. Rev. Thomas A. Becker, Bishop of Savannah, as the Sacred Heart Parish. It is bounded on the south and west by Edgewood avenue extended to the Western Atlantic railroad going west, and the Georgia railroad going east, all territory to the north belonging to the Sacred Heart Parish, and all to the south belonging to the Immaculate Conception Parish, and the middle of Edgewood avenue is to be considered as the dividing line.

This parish, when created, was put in charge of the Fathers of the Society of Mary and Reverend William Gibbons was the first priest in charge. He was assisted by Reverend John Guinan.

On July 14, 1897, the Marist Fathers under the title of Marist Fathers of Jefferson College, purchased for \$15,000 the Hill property, at the junction of Ivy and Peachtree streets. The deed was made by the Gate City National Bank and was recorded in the Clerk's Office of Fulton Superior Court in Book 127, Page 10.

On September 6, 1897, the Marist Society of Georgia was incorporated by Fulton Superior Court. The docket number of the case is 3601, and the proceedings are recorded in the minutes, Book 79, Page 446. This property was transferred to this incorporation.

In 1906, the parish took over this property, the title being put in the name of the Bishop of Savannah, and under the law is a corporation sole, and he has held title ever since. A subscription was taken up in 1897-98 to build a church and there were 76 subscriptions collected, aggregating \$4,108.51. The church was built at a cost of \$18,000, which left an indebtedness of \$17,140.

The main altar was donated by R. D. Spaulding, Louis Gholston, and Bishop Becker, and cost \$1,750. The Blessed Virgin's altar was donated by Mrs. John Ryan, and cost \$275. St. Joseph's altar was donated by Mrs. William Cor, and cost \$275. Mrs. H. J. H. had only four grades, and 90 pupils, who came from 55 families.

The church was dedicated on May 1, 1897, by Bishop Thomas A. Becker, of Savannah. The first organ was installed in 1898, and the present splendid organ was installed during the last years of Father Horton's administration.

In September, 1898, Father Gibbons retired and Reverend John E. Gunn, S. M., became pastor. He remained until August, 1911, when he was succeeded by Reverend George S. Rapier, S. M.

Father Gunn was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Natchez, at the Sacred Heart Church on August 6, 1911. The consecration was made by Archbishop James H. Blenk, S. M., of New Orleans, La., assisted by seven Bishops and a mitred abbot, this having been the most distinguished gathering that ever took place in the church.

During the administration of Father Gunn and before his consecration as Bishop, the Marist College was founded and its building erected and it has been serving the public here ever since. The establishing of this College was greatly encouraged by Rt. Rev. Benjamin J. Kelley, Bishop of Savannah, who continued its friend and supporter for the many years of his Episcopate. He was a great friend of Sacred Heart Church, and would have been the consecrating Bishop but for his unfortunate loss of sight disabling him. The Marist Society also acquired land now constituting the campus and the land on which the rectory is situated, and the Parochial School on Courtland street and a large part of the ground on which the sisters' residence is situated on Baker street. All of this was acquired by the Marist Society during Father Gunn's administration of the Sacred Heart Parish.

Mrs. Burns, of Pittsburgh, through her friendship for Father Gunn, made many splendid donations to the church, and to the erection of the college. The present beautiful stained glass windows are largely due to her contributions—the beautiful electric lighting on each side of the altar, and many contributions to the comfort of the priest's house as it was then, and most substantial contributions to the building of the college.

Father Gunn's administration of this parish was one of the most brilliant pieces of work that has been done in any Catholic parish in the south for many years, and he developed the parish up

to a high degree of spirituality and efficiency.

Rev. George S. Rapier, S. M., was pastor in charge from 1911 to 1914. During his administration the present rectory was built, in 1912, at a cost of \$45,000. The parish donated one-half toward the cost of this rectory in order to have a home for the priests who were serving the parish and the Marist Society of Georgia contributed the other one-half in order to have a home for their priests in charge of Marist College. This Society raised its one-half of the money by selling to the parish the ground on which the Parochial School is now situated, the deed having been taken to the Bishop of the Diocese of Savannah, and the rectory belongs to the Society, but will be used to accommodate the priests serving the parish as long as the Marist Society is in charge.

Reverend Peter McOscar, S. M., was in charge from 1914 to 1920. While he was a great sufferer during most of the time, and submitted to a number of surgical operations, he had very fine organizing power, and brought the members of the parish together in a social way. He was a splendid businessman, and conducted a most successful administration. He extinguished the debt of the parish, and left it in fine condition. The church was consecrated by the late Rt. Rev. Bishop Allen, of Mobile, Ala. The church has the distinction of being one of the few Consecrated Churches in the south.

Reverend James A. Horton, S. M., was in charge from 1920 to 1928. Under his administration the present splendid Parochial School was built in 1924. Father Horton and a committee of laymen, consisting of Jack J. Spaulding, J. J. Haverty, J. Carroll Payne, John Morris Jr. and John E. Murphy, had entire charge of raising the funds and building the school. It has all the grammar grades, high school, and commercial school department, and cost about \$130,000. This Parochial School was founded in October, 1909, under the administration of Father Gunn, and the sisters of the St. Joseph were placed in charge, and have remained since. The first year it had only four grades, and 90 pupils, who came from 55 families.

The present school is without a superior in the State of Georgia. It is fire-proof, modern and up-to-date in all respects.

During Father Horton's administration, the present home of the sisters on Baker street was constructed in 1925 and 1926, at a cost of \$63,000, including the land. One of the lots was bought from the Marist Society of Georgia and this building, one of the most complete homes for sisters in the state, was just completed and the sisters installed before Father Horton retired. Father Horton and a committee composed of J. J. Hawerty, Hughes Spaulding, Robert Otis, John Morris Jr. and A. M. Magill, handled the building of this sister's home.

Reverend Michael A. Cotter, S. M., became pastor in the fall of 1928. He had been assistant pastor here under Father McOscar. He is well known, and, like all the other pastors who have served this church, very greatly beloved.

There have been his vocations to priesthood amongst the boys who were members of the Sacred Heart parish, up to the present time, as follows: Rev. E. P. McGrath, S. M.; Rev. Joseph Sullivan, S. M.; Rev. H. T. Hayes, S. M.; Rev. Martin Perry, S. M.; Rev. William Henson, S. M.; all laboring in this country, and Reverend Joseph Dahl, S. M., in the Foreign Missions, at Ramona.

Father Farmer, S. J., who is now in China, and who was a convert to the church, was a member of this parish up to the time he went to study for the priesthood.

When the work began, there were about 400 boys who had attended Marist College, who were available for service. During Father Gunn's administration, and soon after the school started, he installed many of the boys available for service in the great war. A large per cent of others were disqualified because of physical conditions, or conditions at their homes preventing them from enlisting. Over 46 per cent of those accepted for service were commissioned as officers and over 76 per cent received grades higher than private.

Eight lost their lives in the service, to-wit: Second Lieutenant Lyons Joel, to a high degree of spirituality and efficiency.

Reverend Michael Cotter, S. M., served as pastor of the Sacred Heart Church from 1928 to 1929. During his administration the two frame houses and property now known as the Parochial School, were purchased for the sum of \$12,000, for the purpose of expanding the campus, of the Parochial School.

The Marist College enjoyed one of its most successful periods during this time. The direct and indirect influence of Father Dagnieu, whose long experience in All Hallows of Salt Lake City, and Jefferson College of Louisiana, fitted him for the education of the boys of the parish.

In August, 1932, Father Dagnieu was appointed president and superior of the Marist Fathers of Atlanta, to succeed Father Cotter, who was transferred to Algiers, La.

Father Edward McGrath, was placed in charge of the church, with Father McOscar and Father M. Larkin as assistants.

In August of 1935, Rev. James T. Ryan, was appointed pastor and president of Marist College. In the parish were new graduates, Fathers McGrath and Emmert. Father Ryan serves as principal of Marist College.

Several prominent members of the parish passed away during the past year, among others, Mrs. J. J. Lynch and Mr. J. C. Patterson.

The Young People's Club, called the Blessed Chanel Club, has made wonderful progress during the year, and most of the younger men and women are now members.

Second Lieutenant Robert Walker; Second Lieutenant Charles Allen; First Lieutenant Henry Brown; First Lieutenant Vernon G. Stallings; Sergeant Melvin Timmley, and Sergeant William Siggins.

When the Sacred Heart Parish was created in 1897, the Bishop of the Diocese owned a large lot on the northeast side of Marietta street and the southwest side of Alexander street, upon which there was an old dilapidated residence and a small wooden church. Services were held in this church while the new church was being erected at the junction of Ivy and Peachtree streets.

The number of Catholics living in the territory of the Sacred Heart Parish as just created, was then quite small, about 340 in all, and very scattered. A few men lived around the church on Marietta street, and a few on Peachtree street, and a few over on the Boulevard, and an occasional straggling resident elsewhere.

All of these have been consolidated and large growth has taken place in the parish until now the Sacred Heart Parish has one of the finest congregations in the state, more than 2,500 members; all the pews in the church are rented, and there is quite a waiting list.

There is a Sunday school mass and list of classes instructed each Sunday morning in the basement of the church. These Sunday school classes, while open to all of the Catholic faith, are more especially for those who do not enjoy the privilege of attending the Parochial School, where the religious instruction is a part of the curriculum. The number of children has grown to be so large that after mass in the basement, the recent practice is to adjourn over into the classrooms of Marist College, where the Catholic classes are conducted.

The campus of the Marist College which adjoins the church property, is splendidly developed and a great many able-bodied students, as well as the drilling of the cadets at the college, take place on this campus. The Parochial School also has the benefit of looking out over the campus, which insures splendid lighting.

The lot on Marietta street was sold and the proceeds applied in paying for the new church on Ivy and Peachtree streets.

Many of the fine old Catholics who were members when this parish was created, and contributed so generously in money and services, in its development, are now gone. Dr. D. Spaulding, Mrs. Ridley, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Hill, Louis Gholston, Mrs. Cotting, L. DeGivie, Mrs. John Ryan, Father McOscar, James Lynch, Father Colbert, Mr. Donovan, Mr. Rorion, Mrs. McDonald, Walter Putter, John Lynch, Peter Lynch, P. J. Moran, Sam McGarry, and a number of others of the original subscribers are no longer with us, but their good example and good deeds remain, and their memory is a precious legacy.

Father Michael Cotter, S. M., served as pastor of the Sacred Heart Church from 1928 to 1929. During his administration the two frame houses and property now known as the Parochial School, were purchased for the sum of \$12,000, for the purpose of expanding the campus, of the Parochial School.

The Marist College enjoyed one of its most successful periods during this time. The direct and indirect influence of Father Dagnieu, whose long experience in All Hallows of Salt Lake City, and Jefferson College of Louisiana, fitted him for the education of the boys of the parish.

In August, 1932, Father Dagnieu was appointed president and superior of the Marist Fathers of Atlanta, to succeed Father Cotter, who was transferred to Algiers, La.

Father Edward McGrath, was placed in charge of the church, with Father McOscar and Father M. Larkin as assistants.

In August of 1935, Rev. James T. Ryan, was appointed pastor and president of Marist College. In the parish were new graduates, Fathers McGrath and Emmert. Father Ryan serves as principal of Marist College.

Several prominent members of the parish passed away during the past year, among others, Mrs. J. J. Lynch and Mr. J. C. Patterson.

The Young People's Club, called the Blessed Chanel Club, has made wonderful progress during the year, and most of the younger men and women are now members.

CONGRATULATIONS ATLANTA

ON THIS THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY

J. W. PATTERSON COMMISSION COMPANY

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS ATLANTA, GA.

Oldest and Largest Livestock Commission Firm in the South

HORSES --- MULES --- CATTLE AND HOGS

Serving the Southern States for over thirty years, equally and impartially interested in buyer and seller.

AUCTIONS EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
PRIVATE SALES DAILY

A PERSONNEL CONSISTING OF EXPERIENCED LIVE STOCK MEN

J. W. Patterson, Sr.
J. W. Patterson, Jr.
Asa J. Patterson

D. L. Jaillette
G. N. Nash
W. A. Lummus

J. A. Benton
Sam Sawyer
J. C. Patterson

Col. F. M. Holsinger, Auctioneer

OUR EXPERIENCED OFFICE PERSONNEL

Wm. Vaughan

T. R. Fuller

Mrs. M. K. Gershon
(MISS KELLY)

GINN & COMPANY

Educational Publishers

Have Maintained a Place of Business in Atlanta for Forty-Two Years

1894-1936

Endeavoring always to serve the schools in such a way as to merit the approval and continued patronage of the educational authorities of the six Southeastern States comprising the territory of this office.

165 LUCKIE STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THOS. F. RYBERT & COMPANY RULING BINDING PRINTERS RULING BINDING

311-313 EDGEWOOD AVE. JA. 3317 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FAMOUS WRITERS AIDED CITY IN CONSTITUTION'S PAGES

HARRIS, STANTON, GRADY, BIG THREE IN LITERARY FAME

Glory of Atlanta Shone Bright Through World Acclaim Which Greeted Work of Brilliant Trio.

The Constitution has been a powerful factor in the development of Atlanta.

Since 1868, copies of Atlanta's only morning newspaper have come daily to thousands of homes, serving as a trustworthy diary for the community, bringing interpretations of political battle fronts, heralding future events, urging progress and giving readers bright stories and entertaining features, as well as fulfilling the primary duty of every newspaper—to disseminate news.

It was founded at a time when citizens needed a newspaper to act as one voice in their fight to regain the right of rule in Georgia. For 68 years The Constitution has been true to its birthright. It has been a medium of democratic convictions and protests.

A Southern Institution. Its courageous action in politics, however, has a counterpart in every field which influences Atlanta and its citizens. It has waged crusades, campaigned for worthy charities and stood as a leader and a prophet in the front lines of every movement to improve the cultural, commercial, financial and industrial institutions of the city.

The influence a newspaper has for good or bad lies mainly in the hands of its writers and editors and by these men the reputation of a newspaper generally is made. Three newspapermen who stand high among American men of letters achieved fame through working the editorial rooms of this newspaper. They gave freely of their genius to both The Constitution and Atlanta.

HENRY WOODFIN GRADY. It was when he found himself a fixture with The Constitution that Henry Woodfin Grady got his first inspiration of mental and journalistic power. What contributions heretofore made to his instinct for using the power of the press for material and cultural progress we do not know.

There was no confidence and there exists no romance or record of any ancestral endowment of the kind. Just where and how he was instigated to project his mind to the matter of acquiring and reporting the facts of current human evolution is not better known than that, as a young colleague, he found it curious and gratifying to the urge to comment upon its incidents with the license of youth and the provoking forwardness of a fre lance.

In his maturer years he paid tender and pathetic tributes to the childlike exuberance of his soldier father and to the gentle saintliness of his mother, and the inarticulate urge to be worthy of them must have operated upon his spirit strongly.

Began As Reporter. Grady began his professional life as a plain and peripatetic reporter, one of the regular legs and hoofs type, in a small hill town with a static population, varied only by the vagaries of the commercial "drummer," the occasional politician, the lawyers who came to court terms, and the farmers, white and black, who came in to mess up the week-ends.

A reporter's lot was not a highly enviable one. But Grady was another kind of reporter. He had a nose for news, a faculty for human contacts, a disarming humor and a natural art of drawing the other fellow out. He evaluated common humors accurately and that to print personal things and performances that legitimately appealed to that curiosity is "news." And in all his after-career as newspaperman he never forgot that fact.

The community in which he worked soon came to realize that Grady was keeping diary on it and to enjoy the snappy style in which he reported its personnel and public performances. There was an unctious and kindness in the reporting that made him a popular public figure.

The Constitution took note of Grady's work and began to call upon him for special reports of events of more than local interest, and they in turn attracted attention of news editors of metropolitan journals such as the New York Herald and the Chicago Times. They realized Grady, from time to time, to cover notable or sensational occurrences in the south. These assignments he executed with stimulated enthusiasm and striking brilliancy.

About then the Atlanta Herald daily was conceived by Alex. St. Clair Abrams, and he invited Grady and Colonel Robert A. Alston into association with the enterprise. Grady did the special features of the paper, which had a meteoric career and eventually succumbed to the heavy competition of The Constitution and an incurable case of financial inanition.

Joined Constitution. Captain Evan P. Howell, then principal owner and managing editor of The Constitution, brought Grady upon the staff. A strong sympathy and affection between these two able men permitted Grady to spread his matured editorial wings to their fullest extent and he began then that career of educational and patriotic propaganda work that carried his fame throughout the nation.

Grady set out boldly to change the psychology of the south—to transpire the keynote of popular sentiment from pessimism to a potential optimism—and by dint of fact-finding, vivid picturing and convincing arguments he won an immense following and captured the imagination and admiration of the forward-moving spirits of the country.

Having the gift and graces of a magnetic orator he was called to Texas, and New York, and Boston, to illuminate historic occasions by speeches that became famous for their wisdom and patriotism. He had a rich rhetoric and his most important orations were studied like a high priest's ephod with gems of pure pathos and scintillant humor. His speech to the New England Society on the new south is one of the enduring classics of English speech.

It was in the hour almost of his famous victory over northern misjudgment of the south and prejudice against its just sentiments that Grady was stricken by his fatal illness. And when he died, "leaving a nation in peace," that nation wept in a great grief over the loss of one of the

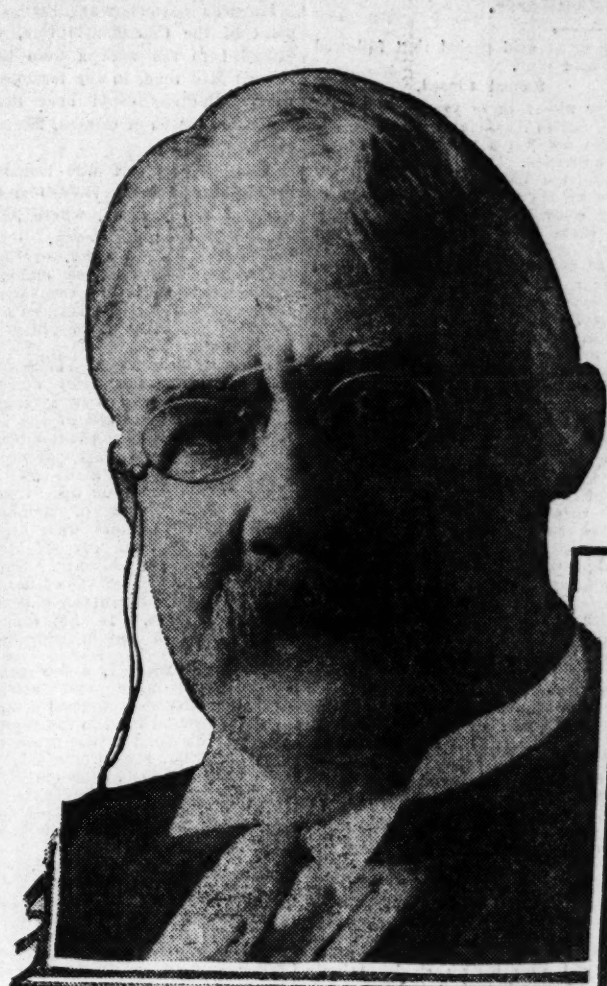
Three of State's Greatest Men of Letters Aided The Constitution in Its Contribution to City's Development



JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.



HENRY W. GRADY.



FRANK L. STANTON.

brighest, bravest, most charitable exemplars of noble Americanism. Grady has now been long dead of body, but his high-spirited spirit of patriotism and progress survives in The Constitution which he helped so significantly to power and national prestige.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS. An epidemic of yellow fever in Savannah in 1876 brought Joel Chandler Harris and his family as refugees to Atlanta from immunity from the scourge. An urgent invitation by Captain Howell induced him to resign his post of assistant editor of the Savannah Morning News and become a member of the editorial staff of The Constitution.

His first billet was to feature Georgia affairs and personalities. He had a wide familiarity with current state topics and temper, gained as editor of the Savannah News. His comments upon them in The Constitution rapidly increased the popularity and influence of the paper all over the commonwealth. There was playful wit and shrewd pungency in his paragraphs and many of them obtained currency in the press of the nation.

When Colonel Nat Finch sold his interest in the paper and retired, Harris was made chief editorial writer and easily broadened his vision to cover the national and world fields. In this more impressive work he consolidated and concentrated his versatile philosophies. They became more virile and his comments upon current life at home and abroad became informative and distinguished. The editor of the nation got the habit of quoting the editorial views of The Constitution as authoritative expressions of southern sentiment.

Although known to have a private and paragraphic penchant for casting his comments into negro dialect, with which he had an intriguing familiarity from his childhood in a middle Georgia plantation environment, no one suspected—not even himself—that within the convolutions of his unique brain lay the materials and artful power for the creation of a distinctly new department in the literature of the world.

The discovery and development of negro folklore as a classic literature was as incidental as many other discoveries that have revolutionized the arts and sciences of mankind—those of Galileo, Newton, Harvey, Asa Gray, Edison, Marconi and the Wright brothers.

In 1878 the writer, who had acquired a newspaper celebrity as "Old Si" with negro dialect comments upon current topics and human vagaries,

printed daily in The Constitution, was called to Europe on special service for the national government. Captain Howell deplored the suspension of those widely quoted skits, always credited to The Constitution, and wanted a substitute for them. He implored Harris to fill the threatened vacuum. "Joe" insisted that he could not duplicate the kind of stuff "Old Si" had been fabricating, but agreed to undertake another line of short negro stories to be reputed to an old plantation "daddy" with the sobriquet of "Uncle Remus."

The publication of the "Uncle Remus" tales, quaintly told to "the little boy" caught on with instant favor and were reprinted in the most eminent newspapers of the country.

It was not long until the elect magazine editors begged Harris for more elaborate versions and book publishers became importunate for collections of "Uncle Remus" tales for children's Christmas books. And so the vogue of the Harris output grew until the critics and public of two hemispheres agreed that the "Uncle Remus" folklore was entitled to rank as a new order of literature.

Thus through the editorial room and pages of The Constitution a fixed star appeared in the firmament of world letters and Harris became the originator of a classic form and the master of it whose art has not yet—perhaps never will be—over-reached.

FRANK LIBBY STANTON.

America, even yet young in the arts of the divine afflatus, has produced only a small galaxy of great poets, such as Longfellow, Poe, Bryant and Whitman. The poetsasters have been plentiful, casual and mostly contemporary only with their epoch.

But out of the flocks there have, in our time, soared two lyricists whose notes have become radioactive in the atmosphere of Anglo-Saxon literature and sentiment. Those twin sweet-signers are Frank Libby Stanton and James Whitcomb Riley.

They are the two pre-eminent poets of the soil and the soul of America. They sang in tune with nature and in accents of the primitive and enduring emotions of the human heart. They keyed upon that one red universal chord of love that threads the race of man and binds it to the Fatherhood of God.

"Born to Sing."

When Frank Stanton came to The Constitution he settled into an enviable career for an eagle's flights. But his was not an epic eye and his yearning was not for a sun-flooded empyrean. His vision and passion were for the folks and the feelings of life as

we live it in the home and on the daily levels of common experiences. Like the native mavis of our thickets and hedges Frank Stanton was "born to sing." He could not hinder himself from doing it.

The Stanton lyrics always first printed in his "Just From Georgia" column on the editorial page of The Constitution obtained both national and international favor. Men and women of our tongue in all the nations of the globe subscribed annually to The Constitution solely to make sure of the Stanton songs. And when the book publishers began to issue annual volumes of them they reached sympathetic souls in all the ends of the earth.

It was a signet of incontestable genius that a song such as "Mighty Lak a Rose," sung to his baby son, has become the lullaby of mothers throughout the English-speaking world, and even when sung by a prima donna from the concert stage of the greatest city will evoke cheers and tears.

But why seek to eulogize Stanton? His fame is fixed in the hearts of a world that loves the intimate melodies of the spiritual affections.

BUSINESS STRIDES RECORDED IN '25-'29

Forward Atlanta Movement Brought 680 Companies, Pay Roll Gains.

Nearly 680 companies, employing 17,000 persons, with pay rolls amounting to \$30,000,000, established offices in the city during the "Forward Atlanta Movement" of 1925 to 1929.

In October, 1925, W. R. C. Smith, then president of the Chamber of Commerce, presented to the directors of that organization a plan for a national advertising campaign.

Members of the campaign commission were Ivan Allen, chairman; Frank Adair, Philip H. Alston, Charles D. Atkinson, Benjamin S. Barker, L. H. Beall, Milton Bell, William Candler, Milton Dargatzis, Jackson P. Dick, Henderson Hallman, George M. Hope, Clark Howell Jr., Harry H. Johnson, Dr. Herbert Kennedy, Roy LeCraw, N. Baxter Maddox, George Marchmont, Louis P. Marquardt, Virgil Moore, L. T. Y. Nash, Frank H. Neely, A. J. Orme, J. K. Orr, J. K. Otley, Emmett Quinn, Ronald Ransom, James L. Wells, George W. West, Russell Whitman, J. E. Woody, H. Lane Young and Mr. Smith.

Readin' an' Writin' an' 'Rithmetic In Atlanta of Half Century Ago

(This is a story of students and teachers in Atlanta schools in the '70s and early '80s, particularly of the famous Boys' High graduating class of 1883 two members of which ran for president of the United States. It is told by a member of the class.)

By C. J. Sheehan, President, Pioneer School Boys, and Curator, Atlanta Historical Society.

A lot of water has run under the bridge since first I entered Old Crew Street school in September, 1873. Atlanta was then a small town of some 30,000 and boasted of four grammar schools, Ivy, Marietta, Walker and Crew, and what they lacked numerically they admitted in quality.

All of the children in town attended and they were thoroughly drilled in reading, writing and arithmetic. We know nothing of later-day frills—such as kindergarten, music, football and other extras we have found necessary to keep abreast of the times. In those days you were taught to

walk the chalk line and if you did not it was just too bad; for you were corrected in a manner you would remember.

Grades were numbered from eight to first and, ordinarily, you were promoted yearly. But as the city was growing by leaps and bounds and you developed aptitude, you were pushed up in the middle of the term, or otherwise skipped a grade.

Early Day Teachers. As I remember, by first teacher was Miss Fannie Johnson, then Miss Coward, Miss Hillyer, Miss Mollie Rutherford, Miss Lou Wood (afterward Mrs. John Isham), Miss Heath, Miss Mattie Andrews and Professor John Isham, principal. Under his tutelage you always got what was coming to you. He was the best arithmetic teacher I ever saw, and he had every scholar in his class so they could run the gamut of the royal English family from Victoria to Egbert, King of Kent.

Just as long as the class showed that they had studied their lessons he would laugh, but when otherwise, he would get purple in the face and his thundering voice could be heard quite a distance. It could be said to the eternal credit of Mr. Isham that all who ever attended his classes were benefited by his master mind, especially in mathematics.

25 Expelled. Shortly after arriving at the threshold of Boys' High, Mr. Bass got sick and was out of commission about a month. The services of Miss Bertha Leiberman were conscripted, and we had a wonderful time for a day, but next morning Major Slaton arrived on the scene and expelled 25 of our number, and it had a good effect. The expelled very solemnly and thought-

fully retired in good order. Very promptly the next morning they reappeared and, assured that they had received a certain lecture or something from their fathers, were received again in good fellowship.

One day in the second grade everything got very still and our teacher went to his desk to sit down, but he did not get half of the way. A bent pin was in the chair and he must have felt it, for Will Black giggled and Mr. Bass was right on him with a hickory. R. Strange to say, half a dozen admitted they saw the boy who placed it, but none told who he was and to this day it has been a mystery. Just like the pound of red pepper which one of the boys accidentally kicked and it went all over the room.

Request Granted. Another time in the first grade, Will Wilson got a sound trouncing about something and was sore about it. The next morning after roll call Jim English got up, cleared his throat, tightened his coat collar, and dramatically said:

"Mr. Bass, you gave Wilson a whipping yesterday and it was my fault and ask that you punish me." For once in his life he was stumped, but after recovering he said, "Jim, it was very commendable in you and I admire your spirit, but never let it be said that a boy asked me to thrash him and I refused. Come up here, Jim." Believe me, he got a good one.

Of course little incidents of like nature were happening nearly every day and practically every member of the class got his one time or another, it was part of the day's work.

Graduates of 1883.

Following is a list of graduates for 1883:

W. H. Black, Frank Black, W. V. Brooks, J. W. Crussell, J. W. Enslin, Paul H. Evans, J. W. Fain, George W. Fickett, John L. Gattson, J. M. Hall, A. H. Holcomb, Maurice Hirsch, Eli Hulsey, Carl Hubner, L. L. Knight, C. L. Leyden, A. Meyer, Angus Orr, R. W. Rosser, C. J. Sheehan, Louis Thibadeau, W. D. Upshaw and W. H. Wilson.

Of this remarkable number two have run for President of the United States, and, what is more, millions of good Americans in every state in the Union voted for them. W. D. Upshaw ran on a prohibition platform and Austin Holcomb on socialistic-labor.

The public school system of this country is the bulwark of our civilization, the guarantor of progress and the capstone of American liberty. An ignorant country is a poverty-stricken country and a poverty-stricken country is a criminal country. Statistics show it is cheaper to develop a good citizen than to create a convict. An enlightened country is the very fortification on which is founded free thought and free speech. Well may the city of Atlanta proudly proclaim to the world: "These are my children."

Y. M. C. A. ESTABLISHED IN ATLANTA IN 1873

The Y. M. C. A. was organized here in 1873. When a building was constructed in 1885 at Auburn avenue and Pryor street, Henry W. Grady, famous editor, orator and champion of the south, said:

"We do more here today than lay the cornerstone of Christian sentiment deep in the earnest and throbbing heart of a great city, that gave itself generously to this work and solemnly pledged itself to the maintenance of those principles on which this work was founded."

1875

1936

Sixty-one Years of Service To Home-Makers

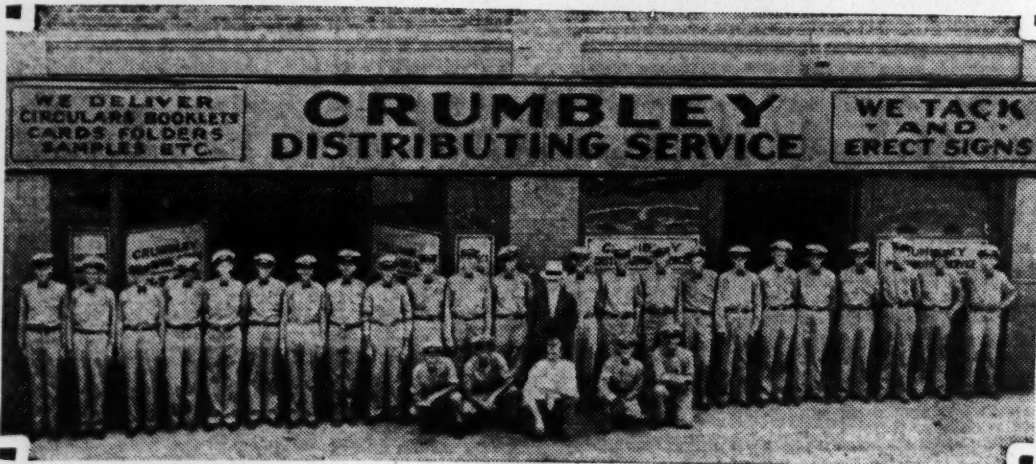
Sixty-one years of making dream homes come true . . . of helping thousands of people acquire the good furniture they wanted . . . of creating comfortable surroundings for home-lovers.

The late Mr. A. G. Rhodes, founder of the Rhodes stores, was the Originator of The Installment Plan of Selling Furniture. The first Rhodes store was established in 1875. Since that time, the Rhodes convenient payment plan has enabled thousands of people in moderate circumstances to become the owners of furnishings which a cash plan would have prohibited.

With sixty-one years of steady growth behind them, A. G. Rhodes and Son continue their policy of looking forward . . . expanding and prospering with the City of Atlanta.

A. G. Rhodes and Son congratulate Atlanta on a hundred years of progress . . . and on a future that promises triumphs even more glorious.

ADVERTISING DISTRIBUTORS



15 Years Growing With Atlanta and Serving Atlanta Institutions

Patronized by the best of Atlanta firms as well as National Advertisers.

Only reliable advertising distributed. All business investigated before acceptance.

Reliability of service is our policy and all men are uniformed for purposes of identification.

CIRCULARS CATALOGS BOOKLETS LETTERS SAMPLES CARDS FOLDERS ETC.

CRUMBLEY DISTRIBUTING SERVICE

Competent - Careful - Reliable

121 Edgewood Ave., S. E.

Phone WA. 2480

1875

1936

High Museum Gift Culminated Years of Growing Interest in Art

First Organized Effort To Promote Civic Love of Art in 1903 Was Followed by Long Period of Struggle by Small Groups of Enthusiasts.

By WILBUR G. KURTZ.

Sixty-six years after the beginning of the little Terminus settlement, which later became the present city of Atlanta, the initial step was taken in the first organized effort to promote a civic interest in art. During the intervening three-score years, Atlanta had had her share of local and itinerant painters who confined their talents largely to portrait painting. A predilection for portrait painting, like our manners and customs, were imported from England, and for the first 200 years of our colonial and national periods, we had little else to do with any other form of the graphic arts.

Atlanta's old city directories carry advertisements of so-called artists who promised satisfactory likenesses in oil, water colors or crayon. These gentry occupied downtown studios—one flight up, and their work survives to the present day on the walls of the capitol, the city hall, banks, clubs and private residences. The quality of the work is no better nor no worse than that in the average American city of the nineteenth century.

Art School Formed. In 1903 several public spirited ladies of the city, meeting informally, discussed ways and means of establishing an art school—being urged thereto by their own liking for drawing and painting and an urgent demand from a like-minded younger generation.

One school was organized, the founders being Mrs. Isaac S. Boyd, Mrs. Isabel Newman Howard, Mrs. Samuel Nesbitt Evans. A room in Mr. Leary's home on Peachtree street, was rented, a teacher engaged and a few pupils were registered. During the next year, these ladies met at the home of Mrs. Evans, on Fourteenth street, and organized the Atlanta Art Association. Samuel N. Evans was instructed to draw up a charter which was filed November 17, 1904. The state granted the same in June, 1905.

Besides Mrs. Isaac S. Boyd, who was elected president, the charter membership consisted of Mrs. Harlan Blackley, Mrs. Edward T. Brown, Mrs. Frank E. Calloway, Mrs. P. Thornton Mayne, Mrs. Roby Robinson, Mrs. Isabel Newman Howard, Mrs. Walter A. Taylor and Mrs. Samuel Nesbitt Evans.

300 Members. Following then a membership drive, the telephone directory was consulted. Names of those likely to be interested were marked and each member given a list of phone numbers. The net result was a membership of 300!

With this impetus, a larger art school was organized. The services of Harry Haviland Osgood, an instructor at the Chicago Art Institute, were engaged. At this time the school was housed in an old building where the Wincoff hotel is now located. On September 25, 1906, the association gave a reception to Mr. and Mrs. Osgood at the school.

Later on, quarters were occupied in the old Alford building, on Peachtree, opposite Luckie street. The writer recalls a visit paid to the school in January, 1909, in company with Don Marquis, then on the staff of the Uncle Remus magazine. Mr. Marquis was one of Osgood's pupils, but evidently preferred the author's pen to the draughtsman's pencil, for he shortly after departed for New York and subsequent fame as a writer; his play, "The Old Soak," was a theatrical hit.

of the great arid period that followed the World War.

School Closed. After about three years the school closed, due to financial difficulties, but this did not put a period to association activities. They brought to the city outside exhibits by nationally known artists and when they could no longer show them at the school they hung them in clubrooms and vacant stores.

Thus matters continued until about the year 1916, when the association was named recipient of a bequest from Lucius Perry Hills, in the amount of \$10,000, as a nucleus for a building fund or for any furtherance of association purposes. Mr. Hills was a lover of the arts, having given much attention to literature and painting as an avocation.

About the same time, annual exhibits by local artists were enhanced in interest by the award of a \$50 gold piece by Mrs. Samuel M. Inman, which prize continued to be a feature as long as the exhibits were held. Other prizes were announced and these yearly awards proved highly stimulating to local aspirants.

Art Museum Sought. With the Lucius Perry Hills' bequest came the hope that additional funds would be available for an art museum; indeed this objective became of paramount consideration. Experts were consulted, plans of a building were drawn and sites were discussed. City council, when appealed to, set aside a tract in Piedmont park, but had to withdraw the offer because of opposition from other and varied interests. This was in 1924.

That same year, an added impetus was forthcoming—an exhibit of a superb collection of paintings and sculpture from the Grand Central Art Galleries of New York at the Biltmore hotel. This exhibit was arranged by J. J. Haverty and the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. Nothing like this display had ever been seen in Atlanta before. A number of prominent painters and sculptors came with the exhibit and their lectures were attended by enthusiastic audiences. A similar exhibit was held at the Biltmore in 1925.

Unexpected Reward. As a result of this awakening in art circles the art association reaped an unexpected reward for its perseverance. Mrs. Joseph Madison High announced early in 1926 that she desired to present the city of Atlanta her former home at 1282 Peachtree street, N. E., for an art museum. In order to make this gift, Mrs. High had to repurchase the property from the owner to whom she had previously sold it. Her first offer was in the form of a bequest, but she later changed this—after repurchasing—to an outright deed of gift, naming all of the citizens of Atlanta as the recipients, and designating the Atlanta Art Association as the administrator of the gift.

On the 8th day of May, 1926, at a meeting in the directors' room of the Fulton National Bank the formal offer of the property to the association and to the city was made and accepted, and the High Museum of Art became a welcome addition to the public institutions of Atlanta.

Opened in 1926. In October, 1926, the museum was formally opened, the event being marked by a third Atlanta exhibit of the Grand Central Art Galleries. During the administration of J. Carroll Payne as president of the asso-

HOWELL'S BATTERY CONFEDERATE ACE

Emplacement Commanded by Noted Atlantan Was Main Defense Factor.

Howell's battery was the strong point of the Confederate line, which extended to the west a mile beyond Howell Mill road, in the terrible days when Atlantans could hear the approaching march of General Sherman's army.

This emplacement was commanded by Captain Evan P. Howell and was situated on Deerland, where Jack J. Spaulding's home is today.

The Confederate army, overlooking the valley of Peachtree creek, was heavily entrenched because southern troops here expected Sherman's army to cross the river from Marietta at any minute.

On July 18, 1864, Thomas' division of the federal army moved toward the city and was attacked by the Confederate forces in the Peachtree creek bottoms. About 8,000 men on each side were killed and wounded, the battle ending in a draw.

Four days later—on July 22—came the decisive Battle of Atlanta, in which 23,000 soldiers were killed or wounded. Sherman cut off all communications with Atlanta. Southern troops soon departed. The federal general then gave Atlantans a period in which to leave. In September his army moved in and burned the city.

In 1926-1927, a few generous citizens of Atlanta and elsewhere, made subscriptions toward a permanent endowment fund in the amount of \$14,000, this fund at the present time being in trust, the income only to be used for additions to the museum collection and operating expenses.

One thousand, one hundred citizens of Atlanta have been on the books as paid members.

Present Art School. In 1927 an art school with competent instructors was organized and has been in operation since.

In 1927 an addition to the museum was built—a large skylit gallery. In January, 1928, J. R. McKinney was appointed director of the museum and school. He continued as such until May, 1929, when he was succeeded by Lewis Palmer Skidmore, the present incumbent.

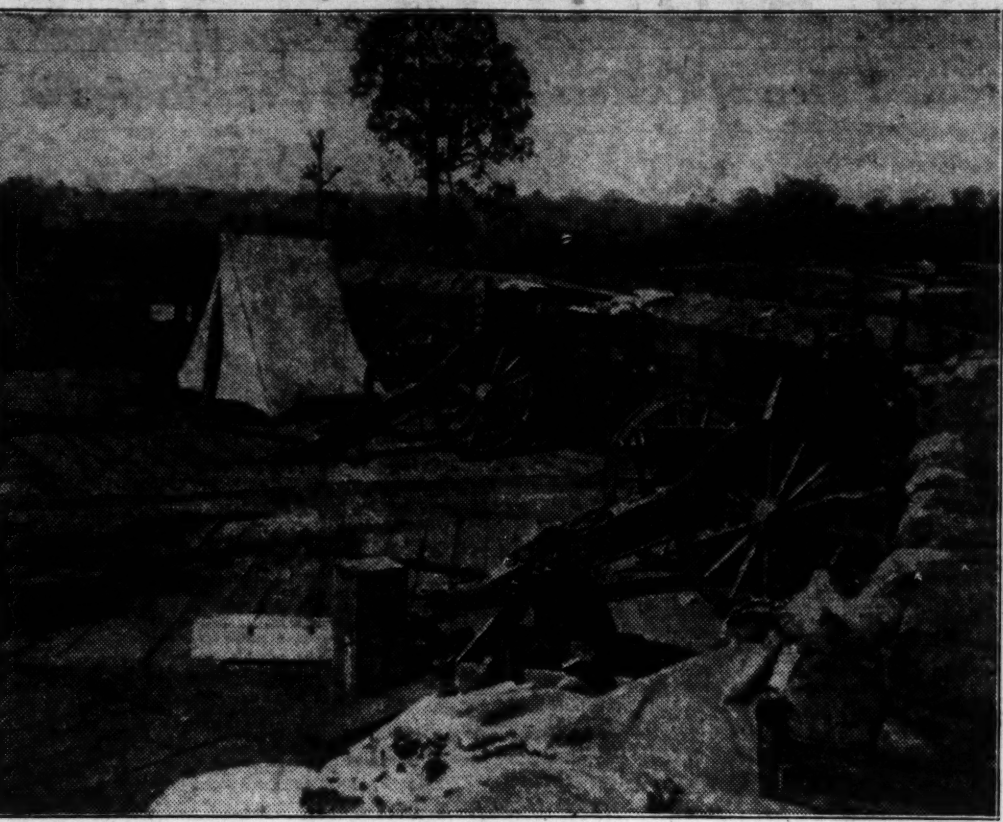
To name those who have forwarded the fortunes of the Atlanta Art Association would be to name its active membership of which space does not permit. It is proper, however, to cite the names of a few members whose zeal in the cause was unflagging and who brought the homeless wall of art to its present shrine and museum collection.

Active Workers. Besides the charter members, whose names have been given, the middle years saw the following active in the good cause: Mrs. James S. Gilbert, Mrs. E. W. More, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Van Hurling, C. B. Bidwell, Mrs. Samuel M. Inman, Mrs. Helen May Jerome, J. J. Haverty, J. Carroll Payne, Mrs. Richard W. Johnson, Robert C. Alston, John W. Grant, Mrs. Albert Thornton Sr., and Robert L. Foreman.

One organization, composed of public spirited citizens of Atlanta, being officially interested in the development and enlargement of the gallery collection, has formed "The Atlanta Friends of Art" and from funds contributed by its membership, a number of excellent paintings has been purchased.

The High Museum of Art is at 1282 Peachtree street, N. E., just above Fifteenth street. The galleries are open to the public free of charge.

Howell's Battery Was Main Confederate Defense



Shown here is Howell's battery, the strongest emplacement of the right of the Confederate line, which extended a mile beyond Howell Mill road, in the days when Sherman gradually moved on Atlanta. The battery was commanded by Captain Evan P. Howell and was situated on Deerland where Jack J. Spaulding's home is today.

WOMAN'S CLUB HEAD OUTLINES ITS SERVICE

Organization Founded 41 Years Ago; Many Achievements Listed.

By MRS. WIGHTMAN FLETCHER MELTON.

President, Atlanta Woman's Club. The Atlanta Woman's Club, one of the oldest organizations in the city, was founded by Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe in 1895 with clubrooms in the fifth floor of the old Grand Opera house, now known as Loew's Grand.

The dues for the club were one dollar a member, to be paid at the annual meeting. The initiation fee was \$2, payable on election.

Mrs. Fannie Fenton (John King) Otley, one of the founders of the Talulaha Falls school and president of the board of trustees since its organization 11 years ago, was the second president of the club. It was partly through her untiring efforts that a charter was granted to the "association" in 1908, during the presidency of Mrs. W. P. Pattillo. Among the charter members were Mesdames Rebecca Douglas Lowe, Tallulah Harmon Cox, Mary Silver Jackson, Sarah Chase Pattillo, Emma Cameron Reed, Sarah Johnson Hagan, Susan Toniff Davis, Mary Gode, Mary Keith Hurt, Fannie Fenton Otley, Mary Lamar Jackson, Mary Brent

Read, Annie Sykes Rice, Mary Mitchell Rice, Erskine Richmond Jamison, Susan Joseph Miller and Corinne Stocker Horton.

Aims of Organization. The club was organized primarily to promote philanthropy, education and charity. It grew in a short time from a small enthusiastic membership of not more than 50 to more than a hundred. Interest in the artistic side of life grew in the hearts of the members and the fine arts and many other departments were added to meet the needs and demands of the organization.

The clubroom soon became inadequate for the meetings and during the presidency of Mrs. Bolling Jones, 1908-9, and Mrs. Hamilton Douglas, 1909-10, two of the most beloved women of the club, a handsome old colonial home at 17 West Baker street was purchased December 13, 1909, and officially opened January 1, 1910.

The latter occasion was a brilliant social event and the custom of keeping "open house" on New Year's Day is observed to the present.

During the 11 years that the Atlanta Woman's Club occupied the Baker street house, the enthusiasm and spirit of the members added many new names to the club roster, and soon this home was too small for the organization. Mrs. Irving Thomas (Mrs. Claude Smith) the seventeenth president of the club, and her officers and members sold the Baker street house, the proceeds partly paying for the club's present building at 1150 Peachtree street. This is the former home of Colonel Winship, a prominent lawyer and an uncle of Mrs. C. V. Hostenstein, one of the best known members of the club and co-chairman of the department of literature.

Club Auditorium Built. Mrs. Thomas caught the vision of the need for a little theater and plans for an auditorium were begun. During her second term in office, the constitution and by-laws of the club were changed and Mrs. Thomas was elected for a third term. The cornerstone of the auditorium was laid May 8, 1921, with appropriate exercises.

The auditorium and banquet hall were finished during the presidency of Mrs. B. M. Boykin and Mrs. Alonzo Richardson.

The auditorium, bearing the name of Lucille King Thomas, is one of the nation's finest little theaters, and the only one of its kind in the south. It is built of gray stone and has a seating capacity of approximately 750. It has a large stage, flanked on each side by two boxes which easily accommodate 40 to 50 people. In the balcony is a booth for moving picture projection.

The banquet hall is the unit connecting the auditorium with the club house proper. This is another beautiful building with eight large windows reaching almost from ceiling to floor. Its floors are of hardwood and are well adapted for dancing.

Notable Speakers Heard. Many prominent people have spoken from the rostrum of the auditorium and have been entertained in the banquet hall. Among these are Madame Schumann-Heink, and other opera stars: Anna Steese Richardson, Dorothy Dix, Cecil B. DeMille, Gypsy Smith, William Lyons Phelps, Edgar Guest, Opie Read, Stefanoson, the arctic explorer; Gladys Hanson, Irene Rich, Dolores Costello Barrymore and many others. Colored artists have held exhibitions of their work in the art galleries of the club. The Writers' Club, with Dr. W. F. Melton, president, the Music Club, with Mrs. Thad Morrison, president, and the Service Star Legion, with Mrs. L. P. Rosser,

the need for a little theater and plans for an auditorium were begun. During her second term in office, the constitution and by-laws of the club were changed and Mrs. Thomas was elected for a third term. The cornerstone of the auditorium was laid May 8, 1921, with appropriate exercises.

The auditorium and banquet hall were finished during the presidency of Mrs. B. M. Boykin and Mrs. Alonzo Richardson.

The auditorium, bearing the name of Lucille King Thomas, is one of the nation's finest little theaters, and the only one of its kind in the south. It is built of gray stone and has a seating capacity of approximately 750. It has a large stage, flanked on each side by two boxes which easily accommodate 40 to 50 people. In the balcony is a booth for moving picture projection.

The banquet hall is the unit connecting the auditorium with the club house proper. This is another beautiful building with eight large windows reaching almost from ceiling to floor. Its floors are of hardwood and are well adapted for dancing.

Notable Speakers Heard. Many prominent people have spoken from the rostrum of the auditorium and have been entertained in the banquet hall. Among these are Madame Schumann-Heink, and other opera stars: Anna Steese Richardson, Dorothy Dix, Cecil B. DeMille, Gypsy Smith, William Lyons Phelps, Edgar Guest, Opie Read, Stefanoson, the arctic explorer; Gladys Hanson, Irene Rich, Dolores Costello Barrymore and many others. Colored artists have held exhibitions of their work in the art galleries of the club. The Writers' Club, with Dr. W. F. Melton, president, the Music Club, with Mrs. Thad Morrison, president, and the Service Star Legion, with Mrs. L. P. Rosser,

the need for a little theater and plans for an auditorium were begun. During her second term in office, the constitution and by-laws of the club were changed and Mrs. Thomas was elected for a third term. The cornerstone of the auditorium was laid May 8, 1921, with appropriate exercises.

The auditorium and banquet hall were finished during the presidency of Mrs. B. M. Boykin and Mrs. Alonzo Richardson.

The auditorium, bearing the name of Lucille King Thomas, is one of the nation's finest little theaters, and the only one of its kind in the south. It is built of gray stone and has a seating capacity of approximately 750. It has a large stage, flanked on each side by two boxes which easily accommodate 40 to 50 people. In the balcony is a booth for moving picture projection.

president, have held their meetings here for many years, and have entertained many prominent writers, speakers and musicians. Among these are Corra Harris, Donald Davidson, Caroline Miller, Charles Hanson Towne, Dr. Anderson Scroggs, Daniel Whitehead Hickey, Julia Peterkins, Roark Bradford, Minnie Hite Moody, Vachel Lindsey, Mrs. F. W. Witholt, national president of the Service Star; Mrs. Henry F. Baker, national president of Service Star; Mrs. Bruce Maxwell, executive secretary of Service Star; Vienna Choir Boys, Myra Hess, English pianist; Flonsaley string quartet; Harold Samuels, singer; Louis Gravier, pianist; Gieseling, pianist; Gabriowitz, pianist; Nathan Milstien, Albert Spaulding and Sylvia Lent, violinists, and many others.

Club's Swimming Pool. Under the presidency of Mrs. Norman Sharp the club's popular swimming pool was built. At the entrance to the pool is a bronze tablet bearing the inscribed name of Deryl Sharp. Through the co-operation of Mrs. Sharp and other members of the club with the city, the municipal market was erected. This market has a table also with the name of Deryl Sharp as one of the directors and builders.

The Atlanta Woman's Club is non-sectarian and non-political. It is not run for financial gain. It is a civic educational and eleemosynary organization, and takes pride in co-operating with all worthwhile undertakings of the city, county and state.

The club is under the direction of an executive board, which is composed of the officers of the club, the finance committee, the advisory board (composed of the past presidents of the club), and the chairman and co-chairman of all the departments and divisions. Many new departments have been added to the board with the growth of the club.

From the founding of the organization to the present, the club has met every second and fourth Monday; the executive board meets at 10 o'clock on the Friday preceding the second Monday of each month.

Merchants' Exposition. One of the largest events of the club year is the Merchants' Exposition which takes place in the banquet hall and the club proper the first week in November. The hall is transformed into a merchants' mart with gaily decorated booths on each side and in the center. From these booths representatives display their wares. Nothing is sold, but orders may be taken by the different firms. Lunch is served at a nominal price by a capable committee from the club, and this, with programs of music and dancing in the afternoon and evening, constitute the artistic side of the exposition.

Other important days which are observed at the club are the birthday of Frank L. Stanton, Joel Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus), and the club's birthday.

Last year, Mrs. S. R. Dull, one of the best-known culinary experts in the south, conducted a cooking school in the auditorium during the exposition. Both events were attended by thousands of people.

Work of Presidents. All the presidents—27 in number—have done outstanding work during their regime. To Mrs. W. P. Dunn and Mrs. Max E. Land, with the able assistance of Mrs. John F. MacDougald and Mrs. W. H. Shaw, go the honor of organizing the Atlanta Junior Woman's Club July 20, 1934, with Miss Ellen Rhodes as its first president.

The daughters and granddaughters of the mother club were invited to attend the initial meeting, held in the palm room of the Atlanta Woman's Club. The following six were charter members: Frances Norman, Elizabeth Holmsbach, now Mrs. Max Hall; Marguerite Scott, Dor-

thy Sweeny, Ellen Rhodes and Mrs. Jack Palmer.

Permission was granted by the executive board of the mother club for the juniors to solicit a select group of friends to become members. This club has grown both in usefulness and popularity.

The junior club took as its objective, in the state federation, the Joe Falla; it also contributes to the comfort and pleasure of the children of the Scottish Rite hospital.

Junior Club's Work. Miss Rhodes served as president of the juniors for two consecutive years and did commendable work, co-operating at all times with the mother club. At the expiration of her term the juniors presented Mrs. Melton, president of the mother club, with an exquisite silver service for the Atlanta Woman's Club. A picture of Miss Rhodes, painted by Kitty Butner, a young artist and member of the junior club, hangs in the club. This was also a gift to the mother club.

Miss Frances Norman, one of the charter members, was elected president to succeed Miss Rhodes, and her corps of officers and members is holding aloft the high standards of this, one of the youngest clubs of the State federation.

The Atlanta Woman's Club's staff of officers for 1936-37 are: Mrs. Wightman F. Melton, president; Mrs. Alva Maxwell, first vice president; Mrs. Harry C. Minner, second vice president; Mrs. Scott Allen, third vice president; Miss Lillian Pierce, recording secretary; Mrs. E. L. Rowe, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Arthur H. Hazzard, treasurer; Mrs. Jack Savage, assistant treasurer; and Mrs. Willafor R. Leach, auditor. These officers are carrying on and keeping alive the high standards and principles for which the club has always stood.

Coming Attraction. The club's artistic bookings for the coming year are most encouraging. The first principal attraction will be James Melton, radio and motion picture star, who will appear in concert in the club's auditorium, the second week of November.

It was at one of the last meetings of the club at the old Baker street house that Mrs. Wightman F. Melton, the present and the 27th president of the club, joined the organization. The club has had many mottoes, the first one being:

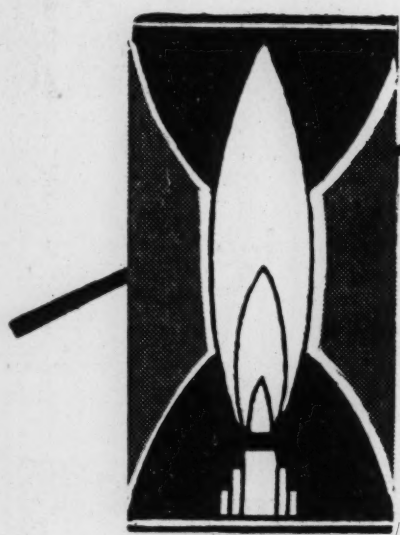
"Strive and hold cheap the strain; Learn, nor accept the pang; Dare, never grudge the throe; Browning. And later: 'Let there be light!'"

To be president of the Atlanta Woman's Club or any club is an honor and a great life if you don't weaken. There are many serious as well as amusing incidents connected with the presidency of a club. It requires health, a keen mind, humor, patience and an understanding heart to be a successful officer. Take things calmly, after all it is not what happens to you, it is the way you take it.

"Look for something to love, and you'll find less to hate!" I find it a good rule by which to live at all times.

SOUTHEASTERN FAIR ORGANIZED IN 1915

The Southeastern Fair is held every October at Atlanta's Lakewood park. Since 1915, when the fair was organized, about \$1,000,000 has been spent for buildings, streets and improvements which add to the city's natural facilities for holding mammoth agricultural and live stock shows. In addition, during the last 21 years, the fair has paid more than \$500,000 in premiums.



We Share Eighty

OF ATLANTA'S HUNDRED YEARS

● For eighty of Atlanta's hundred years, The Atlanta Gas Light Company, its oldest corporation, has shared alike this city's triumphs and its tragedies, serving its citizens faithfully and dependably.

Only once during that time has this service faltered or failed; now nearly three quarters of a century ago when Atlanta itself was burned and destroyed by an invading army.

Not only has the tradition of dependability been strengthened with the years, but its ideals of service have grown as well. And nearly seven years ago, when by the progress of engineering science it became possible to bring Natural Gas to Atlanta, this company was ready for it, and without delay, although it required a practical rebuilding of its system, made it available.

Since that time its growth each year has been far greater

than the entire plant destroyed by Sherman's army. Today it has over twelve hundred miles of mains; its service trucks travel each year a distance of nearly thirty times around the earth; the new ranges alone, supplied to its customers, if placed side by side, would make a line of ranges nearly three miles long.

The cost of other necessities of life, almost without exception, has increased many times in the past eighty years. The cost of gas service provided by this company is now only a small fraction of what it was.

Yet clearly this growth, and progress to this company is only a beginning. Mere growth is not important; but better and greater service is important. And toward that end, and toward maintaining our record of complete dependability through the years, every official and employee of this company is pledged.

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

By *W. W. Winter* President

CHEVROLET...AN INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF ATLANTA!



AUTO FIRM DATES BACK TO '69

When John M. Smith, father of the present head of the John Smith Company, set up a carriage-building business in 1869, he laid the foundation of what is now the largest automobile dealership in Georgia and one of the largest in the South. John Smith, the "Old Reliable," has 55 employees, and has been a Chevrolet dealer for the past 12 years. The carriage which the founder of the firm built for Governor Henry D. McDaniel of Georgia in 1880 is a permanent display in the showroom at 536 W. Peachtree, N. W., where it attracts much attention.

NEWEST CHEVROLET DEALER

Atlanta's newest Chevrolet dealer is D. O. Myatt, proprietor of the Downtown Chevrolet Company, 329 Whitehall, E. W. Myatt has been an automobile dealer since 1908, which was two years before the closed body came into existence. He has handled Chevrolet cars and trucks since 1922, enlarging his facilities and increasing his personnel at frequent intervals in that period. Today his organization numbers 64 men and women, and is an important factor in Chevrolet's high standing in this section.

HAS SERVED DEKALB COUNTY 11 YEARS

The Decatur Company enjoys the distinction of being the oldest automobile establishment in DeKalb County, having served Decatur and the surrounding territory continuously for the last 11 years. This roomy structure, at 243 West Ponce de Leon Ave., gives employment to 25 salesmen, mechanics, and clerical workers, most of whom took time out on a busy day to line up for this photograph. E. M. Costley, proprietor of the company has an enviable record as a dealer.

EAST POINT FIRM EMPLOYS 40

Another steadily-growing dealer organization of Atlanta is the East Point Company operated by D. L. O'Neal. Its modern building, at 500 W. Main St., East Point, Ga., has ample space for new and used car display, as well as a fully-equipped service department manned by factory-trained mechanics. Though youngest of the four local dealers from the standpoint of his years as a dealer, Mr. O'Neal has a record far from ordinary in the automobile business, for he has been on the job with Chevrolet nine years.

CHEVROLET'S MASTER SALESMAN



W. E. HOLLER

Chevrolet has gone on from record to record since Mr. Holler took up his duties as vice president and general sales manager in October, 1935. Starting out with the determination to build the world's greatest retail selling organization, Mr. Holler completely reorganized the Chevrolet Sales Department. Recognizing the importance of service as a builder and holder of good will, he instituted systematic training of all service mechanics. Insisting that salesmanship was just as much a profession as medicine, law or engineering, he set up a country-wide program for the schooling of retail personnel. The Sales Department, as it now exists, comprises some 15 departments, every one of which has a definite job to do, and a definite contribution to make toward achievement of the over-all goal.

Under Mr. Holler's guidance, business in the Southeastern region has increased so greatly as to necessitate the opening of a new zone headquarters regional manager. Chevrolet's sales nationally are eclipsing all previous records this year. April, 1936, being the company's greatest month of all time. Up to July 1 this year, the company had sold 664,794 new cars and trucks, for a combined total of 1,511,244 new and used units, and June broke all previous June records with 129,146 sales.

DIRECT CHEVROLET PLANT OPERATIONS



W. J. SULLIVAN AND D. S. ZIMMERMAN

Under the supervision of Mr. Zimmerman (right), the Atlanta plant of the Chevrolet Motor Company maintains, month in and month out, a level of efficiency unsurpassed in the industry. Mr. Zimmerman has been with the Chevrolet since its earliest days, and has occupied his present post since September, 1934. W. J. Sullivan, plant superintendent, shown with Mr. Zimmerman in this photo, and J. Roach, Fisher Body plant manager, share with him the credit for the smooth running of an operation which has produced more than 420,000 Chevrolet cars and trucks to date.

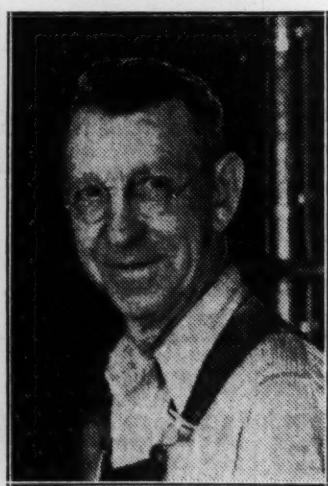
Has Safety Record



S. D. GALLAHER

Mr. Gallaher, personnel director in the Atlanta Chevrolet plant, is shown with the W. S. Knudsen Industrial Safety Plaque which the local plant won in 1934 in competition with all other General Motors plants in the United States. He has not won the award since that date, but doesn't feel too badly about it, for the simple reason that the award is based on improvement in safety conditions, and improvement can hardly be expected where conditions are perfect already. The Atlanta plant has operated ever since 1932 without a lost-time accident. Hence the Gallaher smile.

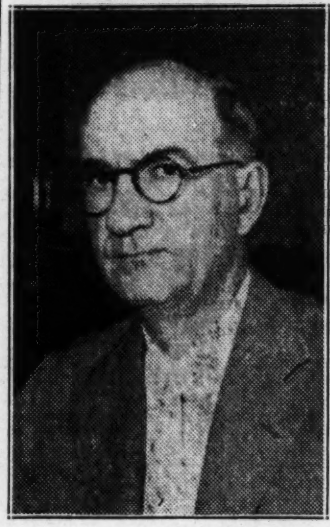
Oldest Local Worker



THOMAS C. BURKS

When the Chevrolet Motor Company singled out its oldest employee, and made them its guests on a four-day trip to Washington, D. C., last year, Mr. Burks, a member of the local parts warehouse staff, was the local recipient of the honor. Sixty years old, he has been in the employ of the Atlanta plant since March 30, 1928—a date just two weeks before its official opening.

Guides Huge Sales Operations



L. S. COSTLEY

When Mr. Costley, a native Atlantan, returned to Georgia early in 1923, after six years with the Chevrolet sales organization in Texas, and took over the management of the Atlanta zone, there were only 55 Chevrolet dealers in his territory, which included Georgia, Florida, Alabama and eastern Tennessee. Six months later there were 210 direct fasteners and 210 indirect dealers in that area, and sales had risen from 400 to 4,200 a month. In response to the growing market for its product in this section of the country, Chevrolet established its Southeastern regional office here in January, 1928, naming Mr. Costley its manager. It was due to the phenomenal broadening of the automotive market in this area that Atlanta was selected as home of a big assembly plant on which some 10,000 local residents are dependent today for support.

If it were possible to ascribe to any one man a development so far-reaching as Atlanta's rise to pre-eminence among automotive centers of the South, L. S. Costley, Southeastern regional manager of the Chevrolet Motor Company, would unquestionably turn out to be that man. Taking over Chevrolet's sales reins in this territory in April, 1925, when the company's Atlanta zone comprised Georgia, Alabama, Florida and eastern Tennessee, its dealer organization in that area totaled 55, and their combined sales some 400 units a month. Mr. Costley made his influence felt from the very start. By November of the same year, the retail organization had expanded to 216 direct dealers and 70 associate dealers, and sales for the month of November were 4,200 units.

From that time until this, Chevrolet has been an increasingly important factor in the economic life of this area, and the Southeast, in turn, has contributed more and more to the prosperity of Chevrolet. In response to the growing demand for its products throughout this fast-developing region, Chevrolet took two important steps in 1928. One was the establishment of the Southeastern Regional office in Atlanta, effective January 1, and the other, still more vital to the welfare of its adopted home, was the opening of the big, modern Atlanta assembly plant.

Mr. Costley, then serving as Atlanta zone manager, became manager of the newly-formed region, with jurisdiction over the Atlanta, Birmingham and Jacksonville zones. The recently-created Columbia zone, established in response to growing need, is also under his supervision. How completely the development of the Southeast has justified Chevrolet's judgment may be gauged by the Southeastern regional sales figures for the past five years. Sales in this area in 1932 were 38,000 units. In 1933 the jump to 66,500; in 1934 to 98,300; in 1935 to 104,700, and from present indications they will reach 120,000 this year. Quite a jump from the 400-a-month total which approximately the same territory was absorbing when Mr. Costley took over the management of the Atlanta zone in 1925. Like 98 per cent of the personnel employed in the Atlanta plant, Mr. Costley is a Georgian, Atlanta born and bred. His boyhood home stood only a few blocks from the rocky mound destined to make way later for the three-story office structure where he has his headquarters today. After completing his education at Georgia Tech, Mr. Costley joined Chevrolet in February, 1916, and in 1928, as a member of the Chevrolet sales organization, he has spent his whole life in this state. His rapid development as a market for cars and trucks, together with the corresponding growth of the market all through this region, have fully vindicated Chevrolet's judgment in cultivating this area intensively, as well as in choosing Atlanta as the site of major assembly operations.

EVOLUTION OF DEALER BODY EMPLOYING 200 PERSONS, A HIGHLIGHT OF FINAL DECADE OF ATLANTA'S FIRST 100 YEARS

In the automotive industry, the dealer organization occupies a key position, exerting tremendous influence on the esteem in which a given product is held. The ideal relationship between the automobile dealer and the public is suggested by a slogan coined by W. E. Holler, vice president and general sales manager of the Chevrolet Motor Company, and sent to every dealer in the form of an office plaque. "Never forget a customer; never let him forget you," is the way Mr. Holler phrased it, briefly and to the point. That the four Chevrolet dealers serving Atlanta and its environs believe in the soundness of this advice, and that they were basing their operations on the principles underlying it, even before the slogan took form in so many words, is shown by their consistently high standing in the community. One of them has been in business nine years, one has represented Chevrolet 11 years, one 12, and the other 14. And all fulfill the main requirement for continued success in business: They try to make each sale, and each contact, create another friend.

Underlying the entire Chevrolet retail operation, and responsible in large part for its continued success, is the recognition that, far from ceasing at the moment when the sale is made, the dealer's interest in the customer should properly be one beginning. "The sale of an automobile," said Mr. Holler recently, "creates a relationship between the dealer and the buyer which can be turned to the decided advantage of both. It is an opportunity for the dealer to make a lasting friend, and thereby cement the foundation for future business, not only with that one individual but with his business associates, relatives, and friends. "Every buyer of a new Chevrolet receives, soon after his purchase, a friendly letter welcoming him to the Chevrolet owner family, outlining the responsibilities of the factory, the dealer, and the owner himself, and suggesting means whereby he can assure maximum satisfaction from his car. To the extent that the dealer lives up to the pledge thus made in his behalf does he merit—and enjoy—continued success in his community. "More and more, in recent years, has it come to be recognized that the motor car dealer stands on the same high plane as any other leading merchant with goods and service to sell. He is a merchant, just the same as the grocer, the department store proprietor, or the druggist. Like them, he is dependent not only on repeat business but on the constant expansion of his clientele through word-of-mouth advertising among his customers. And to them, he will prosper in the exact degree to which he succeeds in making and holding his business friends."

Application of Mr. Holler's yardstick to the retail organization in Atlanta reveals the local dealer's ability to measure up. All four of the firms serving this area have long records of success. All have modern facilities, factory-trained service mechanics, and exceptional ability to make and hold friends. Collectively, they are an important factor in the city's economic life, too, for they give regular employment to more than 200 residents of Atlanta, placing larger and larger sums in local circulation with each passing year.

No section of Atlanta has undergone more complete transformation, in the century of progress which is being celebrated this week, than that area in the vicinity of Sawtell Avenue and McDonough Boulevard, occupied by the Chevrolet Motor Company's vast assembly plant.

As a matter of fact, the change in question has come about in the last decade, for even as recently as 10 years ago, the site now occupied by the Chevrolet and Fisher Body properties was simply a wooded area, and rock, covered with scrub pines. It was not until 1927 that the growing economic importance of the section set in motion the program which culminated, in April of the following year, in the opening of what is today the greatest car manufacturing plant in the South, employing, with the Fisher Body, some 2,500 persons, and contributing directly to the support of more than 10,000 local residents. Ninety-eight per cent of the workers employed are Georgians. The home of Chevrolet, "the only Georgia-built car," is familiar to thousands of residents here and surrounding areas, by reason of the fact that its doors are always open to visitors. Hardly a day passes that D. S. Zimmerman, its manager, does not act as host to one or more parties of sightseers, for whose convenience plant guides are available daily at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. However, a few figures will serve to highlight further the magnitude of the plant itself and the scope of its operations. More than 175,000 cubic yards of dirt and rock were moved in the grading operations preliminary to its construction, which was handled largely by local firms under the supervision of the Seaboard and Southern Construction Company. When the plant opened, on April 13, 1928, it had 410,000 square feet of floor space. The several expansions which it has since undergone—some to increase production capacity, and others to improve working conditions—have brought this figure up to 525,000, exclusive of the storage yard. Of modern one-story construction, it covers some 30 acres, the main building stretching back 760 feet.

Included among these additions were the original car-conditioning plant, the General Motors parts corporation warehouse, the large modern loading dock, the plant cafeteria with a capacity of 400 persons, and the new conditioning plant, all these being over and above the additions to the Fisher Body unit of the plant. As it stands today, the factory is a model of efficiency, as well as mammoth in size. Besides assembling cars and trucks, the Atlanta operations include enameling and painting of sheet metal parts, and manufacture of commercial bodies. Finished cars and trucks are rolling off the assembly line today at the rate of nearly 350 per day, about 100 carloads being shipped daily to some 850 dealers throughout Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and the Carolinas.

Naturally, this large-scale activity gives Chevrolet high rank in the list of customers of local utilities and suppliers. Its power consumption averages half a million kilowatt hours a month, 2,340 horsepower being utilized all the time. It rates as the second-largest user of gas in the South, consuming 1,090,000 cubic feet a month, and it leads all other industries in point of diversification of uses. The Atlanta Gas Company recently advised Mr. Zimmerman that the plant was utilizing every known kind of gas-burning equipment, with a single exception, and just to make its showing 100 per cent, presented Chevrolet with the one item it was not already using, a small household gas heater.

It is a large consumer of water, its requirements for a month averaging about 15,000,000 gallons. In conjunction with the Chevrolet regional and zone offices in the three-story office building, it is probably the most extensive user of such communication facilities as telephone, teletype and telegraph, of any establishment in the South, for the Atlanta officials keep in constant touch with the far-flung Chevrolet organization all through the Southeast. It is also an important local purchaser of such miscellaneous materials as gasoline, oil and grease, distillate, first aid supplies, corrugated cartons, paper, electrical goods, mill supplies, glass, paint, excelsior packing, and so forth, its bills for these commodities approaching \$100,000 a year.

Some general statistics may serve to bring out the size of the plant. There are 35 acres of glass in its windows and monitor-type roofs, and a roof-inspection is an all-day job involving a seven-mile walk. Within the grounds there are three miles of railway siding—11 switch tracks with automatic switches and dealer equipment. The water supply is taken from the ground under the plant, and the plant has a capacity of 100,000 gallons—one of the largest of its type in the country. Every minute of the working day, the plant consumes 4,000 cubic feet of air, to operate spraying equipment and pneumatic tools in the Chevrolet and Fisher Body units.

Of special importance to Atlantans is the fact that never since it opened has the plant been closed for more than a few hours. It has been in operation continuously, although on a reduced schedule, except for the brief periods each year when automotive plants normally close down preliminary to production of new models.

The big "Chevrolet" neon sign on the Atlanta Chevrolet plant is more than the identifying mark of an outstanding Georgia industry. This fact came to light recently when officials of the Atlanta Airport requested Chevrolet to keep the sign lighted as much of the time as possible, and explained that its high visibility over a great distance had often earned the grateful comment of pilots Atlanta-bound.

Foresees Great Things



C. C. CARR

The market expansion in the Southeast, which is apparent in the fact that the Atlanta Chevrolet zone will sell 20,000 cars and trucks this year, is still gaining momentum, declares Mr. Carr, zone manager. The increase in his organization's sales in the Atlanta territory, incidentally, have been greater this year to date than the increase in the market itself. Mr. Carr, a native of Mississippi, took over his duties here in June, 1934.

Ten short years ago, Atlanta was on the Chevrolet map principally because of its strategic location in the heart of the Southeast made it the logical site of a zone headquarters office. Residents of Atlanta hardly need to be told how completely the picture has changed since then, although the average citizen may not realize fully his city's importance in Chevrolet's overall sales picture, nor appraise at its true value the part which the Atlanta zone organization plays in keeping the big Atlanta plant working at capacity.

The fact remains, however, that the area presided over by C. C. Carr, Atlanta zone manager, is the largest single factor in the continued activity of the plant, absorbing more than its proportionate share of the local output, and contributing vastly to the economic welfare of the more than 2,000 wage earners who earn their bread and butter there.

Some idea of the local zone office's achievement may be gained from the fact that Chevrolet's 1935 passenger car registrations in the zone showed a 39.7 per cent increase at the end of May—the latest period for which full figures are available—while the passenger car market in Chevrolet's price class was up only 9.6 per cent. In the truck field, the market for trucks in Chevrolet's weight class was 43.6 per cent above last year's, and Chevrolet's Atlanta zone truck sales were up 56.4 per cent. Volume for cars and trucks combined, through June 30, has run 25 per cent above that for 1935.

Comparison of the today's local market for motor cars and trucks with that which existed only a few years ago shows that the progress so evident in the past decade, if not actually due to motor vehicles, at least has closely paralleled their wider and wider use. It also shows that the Atlanta zone has almost tripled its demand for Chevrolet cars and trucks since 1931, buying 7,000 units in 1932, 15,000 in 1934, and enough this year to reveal 20,000 as the probable total for 1936.

This steady increase in his territory's demand for the Atlanta-built product Mr. Carr ascribes mainly to two factors: the high quality of the product itself, and the fact that it is the fruit of Georgia labor.

"Georgia profits extensively through automotive business in general," he said. "It is one of the richest states in natural resources, and such materials as turpentine, cotton, kaolin, mica, southern pine, and many others find widespread use in motor cars. And when a manufacturer not only obtains a large part of his materials locally, but also utilizes local labor to produce the finished article, an even greater share of every automotive dollar remains in the territory to keep the wheels of commerce turning."

"The Southeast has developed tremendously in the last few years, and the movement is still gaining momentum. The Atlanta zone office of Chevrolet is proud to have had a hand in that development and expansion. It is in the full expectation of still greater things to come that Chevrolet, with the rest of Atlanta, celebrates this important civic birthday."

WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE ATLANTA PLANT

Sightseers visiting the big assembly plant, whose operation puts huge sums in circulation here every year, will be interested to know that the establishment is noteworthy not only for size but also for efficiency, safety, and consideration for the welfare of its workers.

This might be inferred from the appearance of the carefully-landscaped lawns where the employees relax and visit during their lunch hour, and it is even more apparent when the visitor steps inside. As D. S. Zimmerman, plant manager, expressed it: "We've tried, even in such externals as the grounds around the plant, to give the people of Atlanta something to be proud of. These lawns and shrubs, and the corps of caretakers required to keep the place attractive, simply reflect Chevrolet's consciousness of a civic responsibility—our determination to be a credit to the community of which it is a part."

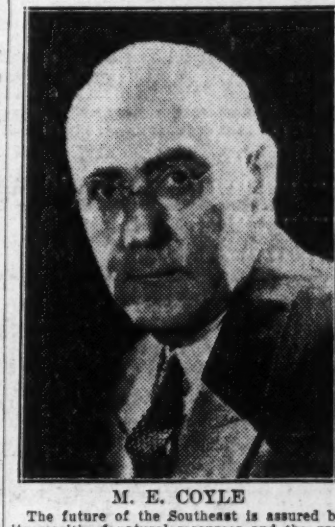
Inside the plant, working conditions are ideal. There is ample light and plenty of air, the former assured by the monitor-type construction, involving the use of 35 acres of glass, and the latter by huge propeller fans which keep the air constantly in motion. Modern Frigidaire water coolers at convenient locations throughout the structure provide an abundance of clear, cold water. There are spacious rest rooms for men and for women. There are also locker rooms and showers. Workers have at their disposal the big plant parking lot, with capacity for 1,000 or more cars.

Safety provisions in the plant are unsurpassed anywhere. There is a huge sprinkler system, one of two of its kind in the South, one guard at all times against fire. There are first-aid facilities ready in case of need. And there is a program of safety education under way at all times, minimizing accident toll. So effective has this program been that the plant, in 1934, won the W. S. Knudsen industrial safety trophy in competition with all other General Motors plants. There have been no lost-time accidents since 1932.

One of the major additions since the original completion of the plant was aimed primarily at betterment of conditions for its workers. This was the recently-finished cafeteria, with accommodations for 400 at a time. Here a wide variety of good food, well cooked and served at moderate prices, enables employees to enjoy a hot lunch, or their favorite drink with their home-packed lunch, amid attractive surroundings, and have some time left for fresh air outdoors before work resumes.

Although it can not be classified under the head of "working conditions," the Family Party which Chevrolet staged recently for its Atlanta workers may fittingly be mentioned here, for it reflected the same co-operative spirit which has guided the management of the plant. Some 4,700 Chevrolet employees and members of their families attended the two performances of motion pictures and vaudeville which the company presented at the Erlanger May 18, as one of a series of such entertainments in all

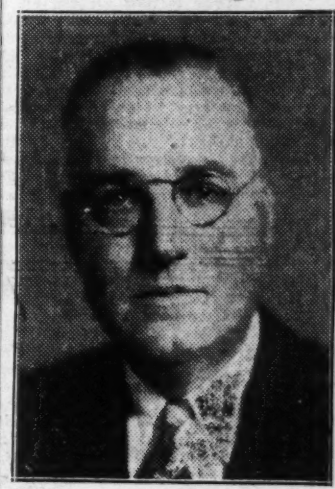
Chevrolet Head



M. E. COYLE

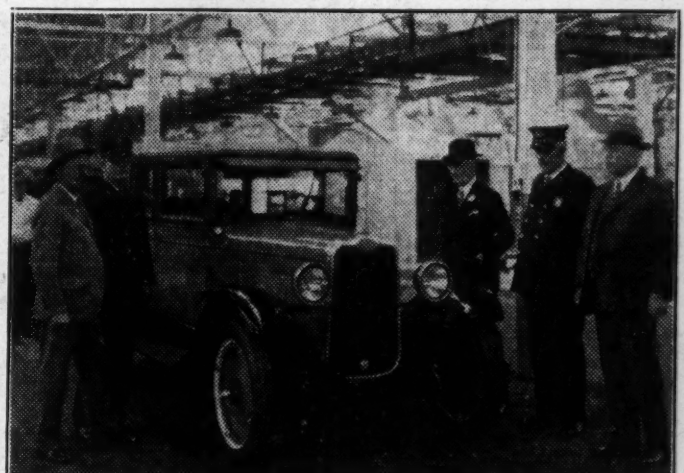
The future of the Southeast is assured by its wealth of natural resources and the progressive spirit of its people. M. E. Coyle, president and general manager of the Chevrolet Motor Company, declared upon his recent visit to Atlanta, where he inspected Chevrolet's assembly plant and addressed meetings of dealers and wholesale personnel. Mr. Coyle became president of Chevrolet October 16, 1933. During his administration, the company's sales volume in the Southeast region has increased from \$6,500 in 1933 to an estimated 120,000 in 1936, the vast majority of all the cars and trucks represented by these figures being built in the Atlanta plant.

Fisher Manager



J. ROACH

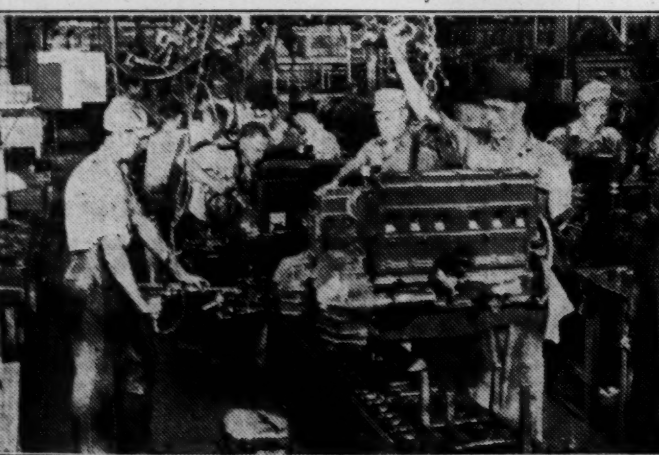
Mr. Roach is manager of the Fisher Body plant which produces bodies for Atlanta-built Chevrolets. Structurally, the Fisher Body plant is a unit with the assembly plant which it serves. Chevrolet plant centers. Two special cars were required to transport the company of 40 performers, and the route covered several thousand miles. That Atlanta's Chevrolet workers are aware of the advantages they enjoy is indicated by a glance at the personnel records. These show that a very high percentage of the employees have been on the pay roll five years or more, and that 189 have been there ever since the plant was opened.



A MEMORABLE DAY IN LOCAL HISTORY

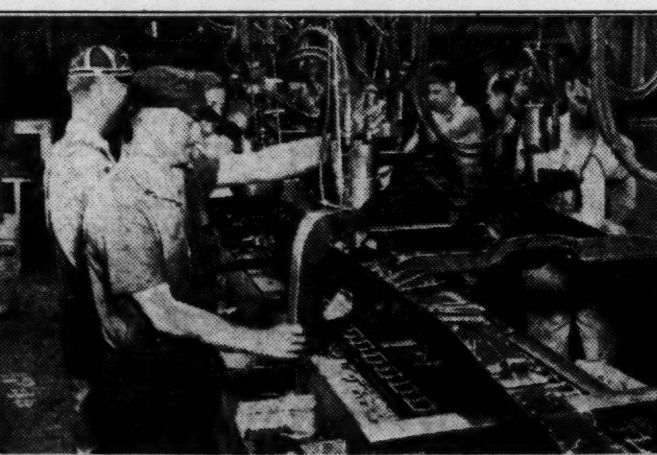
CEREMONIES MARKING COMPLETION OF FIRST PASSENGER CAR IN LOCAL PLANT. Atlanta officials turned out on April 28, 1928, to help Chevrolet celebrate the completion of the first passenger car to roll off the assembly line in the local plant. The car was bought by T. K. Glenn, chairman of the board of the First National Bank, as a gift to his daughter, who thus achieved the distinction of owning the first Atlanta-built Chevrolet. Among the others in the picture are J. N. Bagdikian, then Mayor of Atlanta; W. S. Roberts, first manager of the local plant, and S. D. Gallaher, who is now its personnel director. Mr. Glenn is wearing the Derby Hat.

20TH CENTURY EFFICIENCY PREVAILS IN THE BIG ATLANTA PLANT WHERE AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BY AND FOR ATLANTANS



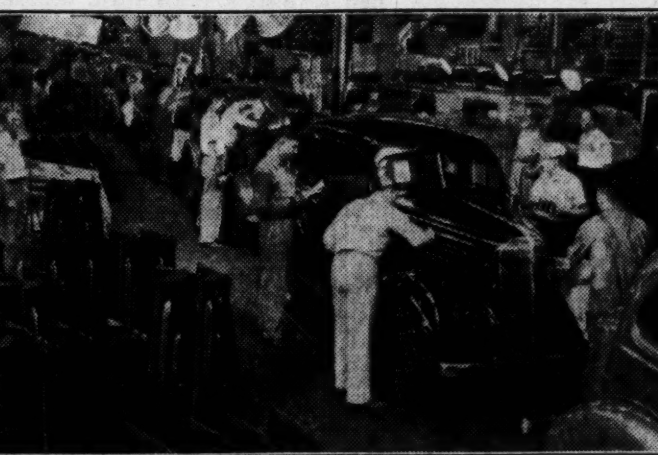
ALONG THE CHEVROLET ENGINE LINE

Moving slowly through the plant on their endless conveyor, Chevrolet engines receive such units as transmission, starter, generator, fuel pump, all of which are quickly installed with the aid of electric and pneumatic tools. The finished units eventually arrive at the main assembly line, right at the point where workers wait to mount them to the chassis frame.



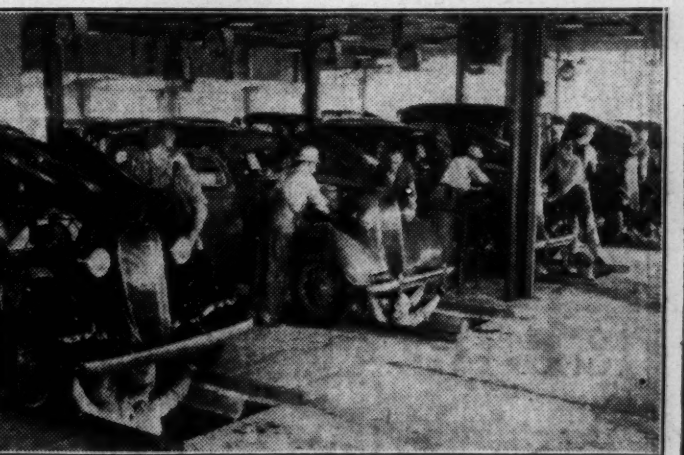
A CHEVROLET CHASSIS TAKING SHAPE

The bare frame for a passenger car or a truck is placed on the conveyor at the beginning of the assembly line, and, unit by unit, is built up into a finished vehicle. Here workers in the Atlanta plant are performing some of the earlier operations in the long series—riveting running-board brackets to the side-members of the frame.



ALMOST READY FOR THE ROAD

Among the last operations in Atlanta's Chevrolet plant is this final inspection and touch-up, a thorough check which every car and truck undergoes. The car is virtually complete, except for headlamps, which are installed, focused and adjusted just beyond this point.



THE FINAL OPERATION IS CONDITIONING

In this newly-erected section of the Atlanta Chevrolet plant, every car and truck receives its final inspection and adjustment before going to the delivery yard. Carburators are set for maximum efficiency, tire pressures are checked, and the vehicle is lubricated thoroughly. The workers' thoroughness reflects their pride in "the only Georgia-built car."

**CITY WATER SUPPLY
RANKS HIGH IN PURITY**

Water supplied the city of Atlanta ranks the highest in purity of 98 of the principal water supplies in the country, according to a federal geological survey.

Atlanta is served through 549 miles

of mains, varying from 3 to 36 inches in diameter and the average daily pumpage is, in round numbers, 27,000,000 gallons. Raw water is drawn from the Chattahoochee river to two storage reservoirs, with a combined capacity of 392,000,000 gallons.

**UNIQUE MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY IN ATLANTA**

Unique among the industrial concerns of Atlanta is the W. O. Minor Shoe Manufacturing Co., at 598 Ponce de Leon avenue, which, with its predecessor, the firm of P. W. Minor & Son, of Batavia, N. Y., has specialized in the construction of shoes for those unfortunate who, as the result of illness and deformities at birth, have required shoes of a specialized construction.

The parent company, of Batavia, N. Y., was established in 1867. In 1893, W. O. Minor, of the third generation of manufacturers, established the business now bearing his name and removed to Atlanta fifteen years ago. His long experience and thorough knowledge of the exacting requirements of the cripple, fit Mr. Minor perfectly for the work in which he is engaged. He is thoroughly acquainted with the work of the orthopedic surgeon, and cooperates with those specialists in providing the perfect fit needed in corrective shoes.

The company is the originator of the now-famous Archcorrector corrective shoe for flat feet, and of the Orthopaedic shoe for the correction of club feet. Scores of pairs of each are produced here daily on special orders.

The company maintains in the rear of its Ponce de Leon address a commodious factory, manned by a staff of people long experienced in the construction of shoes for deformed or twisted feet. This plant is equipped with highly specialized shoe machinery for use in every operation in which machine work is superior to hand work.

The staff of the Minor Shoe Manufacturing Company is made up of men and women long experienced in this line of work, some of them orthopedic cases, thus giving double assurance of painstaking workmanship.

Those persons with foot deformities are invited to visit the W. O. Minor Shoe Manufacturing Company and see for themselves the specialized service that is at their command. They also are invited to visit the factory and to see these shoes in the actual process of construction.

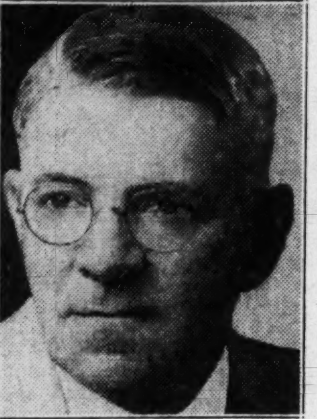


Photo by Ben Art
W. O. MINOR.

**ATLANTA-SOUTHERN DENTAL
RANKS WITH THE HIGHEST**

The Atlanta-Southern Dental College has been identified with dental education for forty-eight years. While it has been under its present name only since 1917, when the Southern Dental College and the Atlanta Dental College combined to form the present institution, its history begins with the years 1887 and 1892, when those respective dental colleges were founded. It is therefore one of the oldest dental schools in the United States.

The charter for the dental college, then the Southern Dental College, was granted in 1887. The first faculty consisted of seven teachers for the seven subjects of the curriculum. The members of the first faculty were: Drs. L. D. Carpenter, S. G. Holland, John S. Thompson, William Crenshaw, R. V. Hendley, William Ferrin Nicolson and R. C. Word.

Dr. Sheppard W. Foster, now president of the Atlanta-Southern Dental College, was elected dean of the Southern Dental College in 1896.

A second dental college, the Atlanta Dental College, was organized in 1892. The first faculty consisted of seven dentists and one physician, Drs. William C. Wardlaw, William Crenshaw, John S. Thompson, H. R. Jewett, Thomas Crenshaw, Thomas P. Hinman, C. L. McDonald and R. E. Hinman, M. D.

The college is now located on the corner of Forrest Avenue and Courtland Street, in Atlanta. In June, 1926, the school was granted a Class A rating by the Dental Educational Council of America. The present plant consists of two units—a main, four-story building, housing classrooms, lecture halls, administrative offices and two dental infirmaries; and a second building, occupied exclusively by the Department of Anatomy. One of the dental infirmaries is for white patients, the other is for colored patients. They are operated as separate clinics. The faculty of the Atlanta-Southern Dental College includes men of national reputation in their profession. Dr. Foster is past president of the American Dental Association; Dr. Ralph R. Byrnes, dean, is at present president of the American Association of Dental Schools; Dr. Thomas P. Hinman is also a past president of the national association; Dr. Samuel L. Silverman is a widely known oral surgeon and the author of a popular textbook on that subject.

Dr. Delos L. Hill, who graduated from the Atlanta-Southern Dental College in 1903, joined the faculty the following year as demonstrator in Operative Dentistry, is remembered for his services and his bequest of fifty thousand dollars to the college. His will provides for the establishment of a Children's Dental Clinic in the Atlanta-Southern Dental College as a monument to his son, Delos L. Jr., who died at the age of eleven. This clinic is already in operation.

During its existence of forty-eight years, the Atlanta-Southern Dental College has graduated over three thousand dentists, who are now leading practitioners in the South and elsewhere. The present faculty now numbers forty-two teachers. The freshman class for the 1935-36 session numbered ninety-three men.

THOS. F. RYBERT & COMPANY
RULING BINDING PRINTERS RULING BINDING
311-313 EDGEWOOD AVE. JA. 3317 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

THE
ATLANTA BASEBALL CLUB
IS PROUD
THAT FOR 51 YEARS OF
THE CITY'S
100 YEARS OF HISTORY
THE BALL CLUB
HAS CONTRIBUTED ITS SHARE
TO THE CITY'S GROWTH
AND TO THE
PLEASURE OF ITS CITIZENS

1885-THE ATLANTA CRACKERS-1936
FORWARD, ATLANTA!

**City Public Schools Win High Rank
After Long, Bitter Fight for Life**

**Establishment of Free Educational Facilities Opposed
Many Years; Institutions Here Now Rated Among
Finest of Nation; 69,000 Students Enrolled.**

By WILLIS A. SUTTON,
Superintendent of Atlanta Public
Schools.

The public school system of America, as such, is not much more than 100 years old. We are celebrating in the year 1937 the centennial of the birth of Horace Mann, who is considered by many the founder of the American public school system. Atlanta, in keeping with other sections of the south, was late in adopting a public system. However, some effort had been made previous to the War Between the States towards what was known as the "poor schools." The public school system as we now know it was not attempted in Atlanta until 1872. On September 24, 1869, Dr. Daniel C. O'Keefe, then an alderman for the city of Atlanta, introduced a resolution that reads as follows:

"Whereas, the success and perpetuity of free institutions depend upon the virtue and intelligence of the people; and

"Whereas, the system of education known as the public school system has been proven to be experience to be best calculated to promote these objects; and

"Whereas, the growth and prospective population of our city urgently demand the establishment of a cheap and efficient system of education;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that his honor, the mayor, and the council of council be appointed a committee to act in concert with seven citizens, friends of education, to be selected by said committee, to investigate the subject of public schools for the city of Atlanta, and obtain all necessary information on the subject and report the result of their investigation to the council by the first of December next."

Resolution Adopted.
This resolution was passed. The committee was constituted as follows: Mayor W. H. Hulse; from the council, D. C. O'Keefe, E. R. Carr; from the citizenry, J. P. Logan, J. H. Flynn, E. E. Rawson, W. M. Jones, David Mayrell, L. J. Gartrell, and S. H. Stunt. Students of Atlanta history will find in this list of men those who have contributed much to the growth of the city.

On November 26, 1869, council passed an ordinance providing for the establishment of a public school system, in line with the recommendation of the committee. Alderman O'Keefe was the author of this ordinance. This is the man for whom the O'Keefe Junior High school was named. He was the father of Mrs. Julia O'Keefe Nelson, who for a long time was a member of the board of education of the city. These resolutions and ordinance of the city council constitute the beginning of the Atlanta public school system.

It is said to note that Dr. O'Keefe died before the public schools actually opened, about two years later. He is in many respects recognized as the father of the public school system of Atlanta.

Private Schools Were Custom.

Previous to the foundation of the public school system, 64 years ago, Atlanta had but little faith in public schools. They were regarded as too "common." The best of our people insisted on sending their children to private schools in and around Atlanta and in many other sections of the country. The first of these schools was established in 1845 while Atlanta was known as Marthasville, and was situated near what is known as Dunning's foundry on the Georgia railroad. It was taught by Miss Martha Reed. There were a number of other private schools, one known as Angier Academy and one known as Mayson's School for Girls. Previous to this time Atlanta had a free school that was called the Holland free school, which dated from about the year 1833 and was located near the southwest corner of Garnett and Forsyth streets. The Holland school was considered a "poor school." No child could enter it unless the parent made an affidavit that he was unable to pay tuition. One teacher of this school was A. W. Owen.

There was much prejudice against the public schools at that time. A mass meeting to test the feeling of the people was called at the city hall. The proposition was voted down, and nothing further was done about the free public schools until 1869, the War Between the States having intervened and the distraction consequent to that

had defeated every effort towards a public school system.

By 1869, however, the minority had become the majority, and the public school system was created.

First Board of Education.

Many of the men that were on the original committee were the members of the first board of education. They were J. P. Logan, E. E. Rawson, Joseph E. Brown, Logan E. Bleckley, John H. Flynn, L. P. Grant, David Mayer, H. T. Phillips, S. H. Stout, W. A. Hemphill, M. C. Blanchard and D. C. O'Keefe. This was a very fine body of men. Joseph E. Brown, who had been governor, and who was one of Atlanta's first citizens, was elected president of the board. He held that position for many years and considered it a great honor. While he was United States senator he would make the trip from Washington to attend the commencement exercises, deliver the diplomas and would often come in the middle of the month to attend a meeting of the board of education. Governor Brown was one of the best friends the Atlanta public schools ever had.

David Mayer was another man who gave a great deal of his time to the work of the board of education. He visited the schools a great deal. He made himself very agreeable, and the school children were always delighted to see him coming. Dr. E. J. Roach and W. M. Bray were men like David Mayer who were constantly thinking about the public schools.

Opening of First School.

It was January, 1872, before the schools actually opened. The city charter had been changed in order to make the public schools legal. Money had to be provided. Buildings had to be erected. The school board asked for \$100,000, which was to buy lots and to build and equip buildings. Frank Rice, a great citizen, voted for a \$100,000 bond issue for the purpose. Council, however, felt that so large an outlay was wholly unnecessary and voted \$75,000 cash instead, and ordered that three wooden buildings be erected. The first three schools were: Ivy Street school, Walker street school, and the school on the corner of Whitehall and Courtland streets. The three buildings were alike in every detail. The cost of each was about \$10,000. The old Ivy street and Walker street buildings remained in use until the time your present superintendent was placed in office. They were demagogical and new buildings were erected to replace them.

Inaugural exercises of the Atlanta public schools were held at Ivy Street school. The first principal of the school was D. Rockwell. W. M. Bray was made principal of Ivy Street, and John Isham, of the Walker street school. Bernard Mallon was the first superintendent of the Atlanta public school system. He held this position for seven years, being succeeded in August, 1879, by Major W. F. Slaton, and he, in turn, by his son, Professor William M. Slaton.

During the very first year, two negro schools were established. One was known as Summer Hill school and the other, Storm school. These two buildings remained until the bond issue of 1922. It is interesting to know that Atlanta, from the very beginning, believed in the education of the negro and tried to furnish him adequate educational opportunities.

High Schools Founded.

At the beginning only one high school was opened. It was to be an educational and was to have three male teachers. W. M. Jones was elected principal, at a salary of \$1,800. However, in December, 1871, before the schools actually opened, the board of education voted to separate the sexes. So a Girls' High school was established, and from that time we have had a Boys' High school and a Girls' High school. Two teachers were elected to the Girls' High faculty, Miss Carrie Taylor, who was called first assistant, and Miss Laura Haygood. The superintendent was to have temporary supervision of the school as principal. Boys' High opened with 98 pupils and Girls' High with 153. Therefore, it became necessary to reduce the number of teachers at Boys' High to two and to increase the number at Girls' High to four.

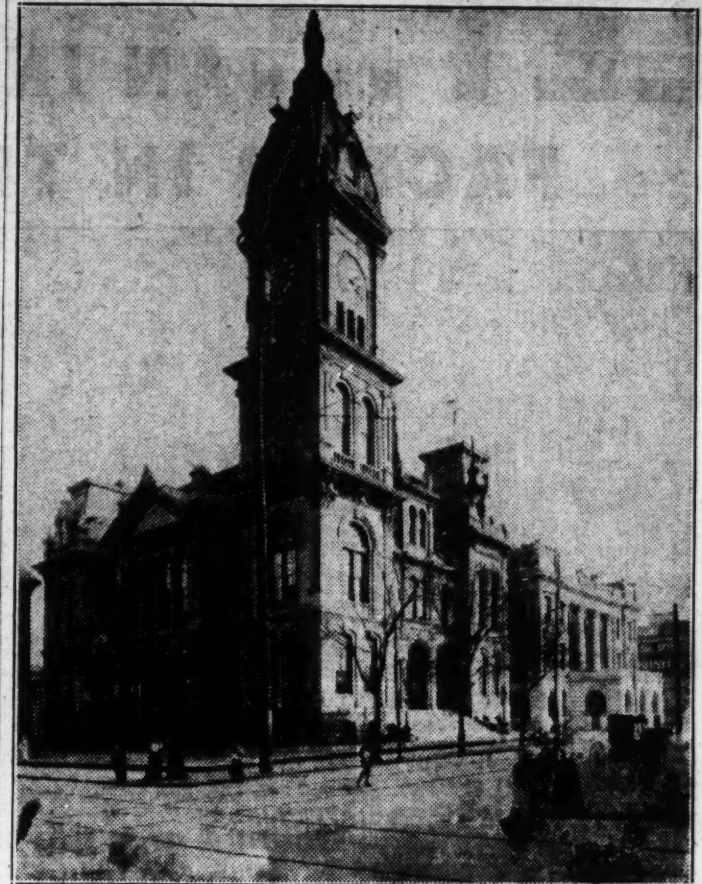
The two high schools were located upstairs in the Oglethorpe College building, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, where it remained until moved to its present location. The site on which the city hall now stands was Sherman's headquarters, was at one time the site of Oglethorpe College, and the site of the Girls' High school.

In 1876, the Boys' High school was moved into the basement of the Girls' High school. The girls had the front yard for a playground, and the boys the backyard. Boys' High has had several locations. It was located at one time at 41 Ivy street, later in a building near the auditorium, and now near Piedmont park. The Technological High school was organized as a separate school in 1909, with Charles S. Culver as principal. The Commercial High school was organized in 1910, with Mrs. Annie T. Wise as principal.

Early School System.

One of the early customs followed the theory that no child could get along well in the public schools without corporal punishment. Corporal punishment was inflicted in all the elementary and high schools. Professor W. A. Baas, a teacher in the Boys' High school for many years, and for whom the Baas Junior High school is named, was a great believer in corporal punishment. He had a farm in the country, to which he went every Friday afternoon. It is related that when he came back Monday morning he always brought a large bundle of switches, good, little hickory ones. He laid them on a little shelf over his door in full sight of his class.

By the next Friday afternoon, his switches were all used up and Monday morning he would bring in a fresh supply. Corporal punishment

Fulton County's Former Temple of Justice

The Fulton county courthouse of 1900. This building occupied the same site as the present courthouse, which was erected about 15 years after this picture was taken, at the corner of Pryor and Hunter streets.

was inflicted not only for misconduct but for "missing lessons." A certain number of words "missed" in spelling meant a certain number of "licks" with the switch. There was another method of punishment called the "dunce block." This consisted of placing a red cap with a red feather in it on a pupil's head and he was made to stand in the floor in front of the whole school. This was considered the extreme punishment. A boy would much rather take a whipping than to be put on the "dunce block."

References have often been made to the first superintendent, Bernard Mallon. He was succeeded by Major W. F. Slaton and Professor William M. Slaton. Other superintendents have been L. M. Landrum, J. C. Wardlaw, W. F. Dykes and the present incumbent, Charles S. Culver acted as superintendent for a time, as did Miss Laura M. Smith.

Schools Development.

There was a great deal of prejudice against the public schools at first, particularly the high schools. The opponents argued that high schools were only for the benefit of the rich; that the children of the poor would have to stop school when they finished the grammar school or earlier, and would have to go to work. How strange that sounds to us now. The high schools had to fight for existence for a number of years. Several times in the history of Atlanta the high schools seemed near abolition, while many citizens prophesied that the high school could not endure.

From time to time the various features which now constitute the Atlanta public school system have been added. As the city grew, numerous elementary schools and high schools and negro children, were added, un-

til at present there are 44 elementary schools for whites and 15 elementary schools for negroes, two high schools for negroes, four senior high schools and six junior high schools for white children.

The school system began with an enrollment of 1,839 students in 1872, and it now has an annual enrollment of over 69,000 students.

The remarkable growth of the Atlanta public schools reflects not only the wonderful progress of the city, but also the faith and confidence which the people have in an institution which proposes to educate "all the children of all the people."

**190,000 ATLANTANS
RIDE CARS DAILY**

**280 Street Cars and 34 Buses
Make Up City's Transportation System.**

Street cars and buses take about 190,000 Atlantans to and from town every week day, with the number of passengers amounting to 63,100,678 during 1935.

More than 280 street cars and 34 buses are operated in Atlanta's transportation system, these figures including motors of the coach company, feeder bus lines and interurban street car lines. The city and interurban transportation system embraces 245.4 miles of single track lines.

There are 600 street car and coach operators and 300 other employees in Atlanta's transportation service.

During 1933, a depression year, more than 56,000,000 persons rode Atlanta street cars and buses.

49.49%

of the new business paid for in The Northwestern Mutual in 1935 was upon the lives of members previously insured in the Company.

THE POLICYHOLDERS' COMPANY

The
Northwestern
Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
A Billion Dollar Estate
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The assets of The Northwestern Mutual, as reported to state insurance departments, now exceed a billion dollars—a great estate administered for the mutual welfare and protection of more than 600,000 policyholders with over three and a half billions of insurance in force.

LUTHER E. ALLEN
General Agent

200-04 Peachtree Arcade Building
WA. 1866
ATLANTA, GA.

BUILDING ATLANTA

We are proud that "Caterpillar" equipment has been used wisely and economically in building Atlanta and Fulton County roads and improvements.... thus contributing much to the growth and development of the South.

YANCEY BROS. INC.

634 WHITEHALL ST. MAIN 3964 ATLANTA, GA.

Highlights of Atlanta Social Life Given in Resume by Woman Editor

By Beale H. Stafford, Editor of The Woman's Department of The Constitution.

Although the foundation of the social life of Atlanta was laid soon after the Civil War, the social life of the city is impossible to write about every social affair that has been given in the Gate City of the South. This resume of the highlights may as well begin with the organization of the Capital City Club in 1883. The New Year Eve balls have been a yearly ritual at this club, and many Atlantans recall that champagne used to be served at the expense of the club at these special affairs. Members stayed at home all year, but "stepped out" for the New Year's Eve balls to get their fill of the sparkling beverage.

The national social spotlight focused upon Atlanta when President Grover Cleveland brought to this city in October, 1897, his lovely bride, the former Frances Folsom. They occupied the bridal suite at the Kimball House, and a dinner was tendered them at the Capital City Club, which was built on the Davidson-Paxon site. The first lady of the land was many years younger than her distinguished husband, and that evening she was gowned in leaf green velvet girdled with a gold cord.

Ladies Go First.
To Major Livingston Mims, that courtly gentleman who was president of the club for some 20 years, fell the honor of escorting Mrs. Cleveland. When he offered his arm to the beautiful lady to lead the company into dinner, Mrs. Cleveland hesitated and said, "The President goes first." Gallant Major Mims responded, "Here in the south, ladies always go first." Thus it happened that southern chivalry won out and the first lady of the land crossed the threshold escorted by Major Mims ahead of President Cleveland. Among other important affairs given Mrs. Cleveland were luncheons by Mrs. Henry W. Grady and Mrs. Henry Porter at their Peachtree street homes. The beloved Henry W. Grady gave a dinner to President Cleveland during his visit in 1897.

At the breakfast given for President and Mrs. Cleveland by Senator and Mrs. Alfred H. Colquitt at their home in Edgewood, the table was made in the shape of an H and seated 40 guests. The elegant white damask cloth was made to fit the table and the green china was the set bought by the hosts when in New York on the bridal tour. The duplicate set, which is said to be the only china like it, was exhibited at the St. Louis exposition. Four crystal candelabra held white candles, six silver containers held flowers culled from the gardens, and it was all the style to have menu cards in those days at each guest's place.

The socially elect turned out in full force to pay homage to President Benjamin Harrison when he was tendered a reception at the Capital City Club. Mrs. E. S. McCandless vividly

recalls the brilliance of the occasion, and that Major Mims was the genial host to the twenty-third President of the United States.

Unusual Social Glamour.
Unusual social glamour enveloped the autumn of 1895 during the Cotton States and International Exposition, and entertaining was done on a lavish scale. Foreign potentates and prominent dignitaries from every state in the Union came to Atlanta in October of that year. Charles A. Collier was president of the exposition, and he and Mrs. Collier gave a breakfast to the President of Mexico, at which 40 guests were seated in their Rawson street mansion.

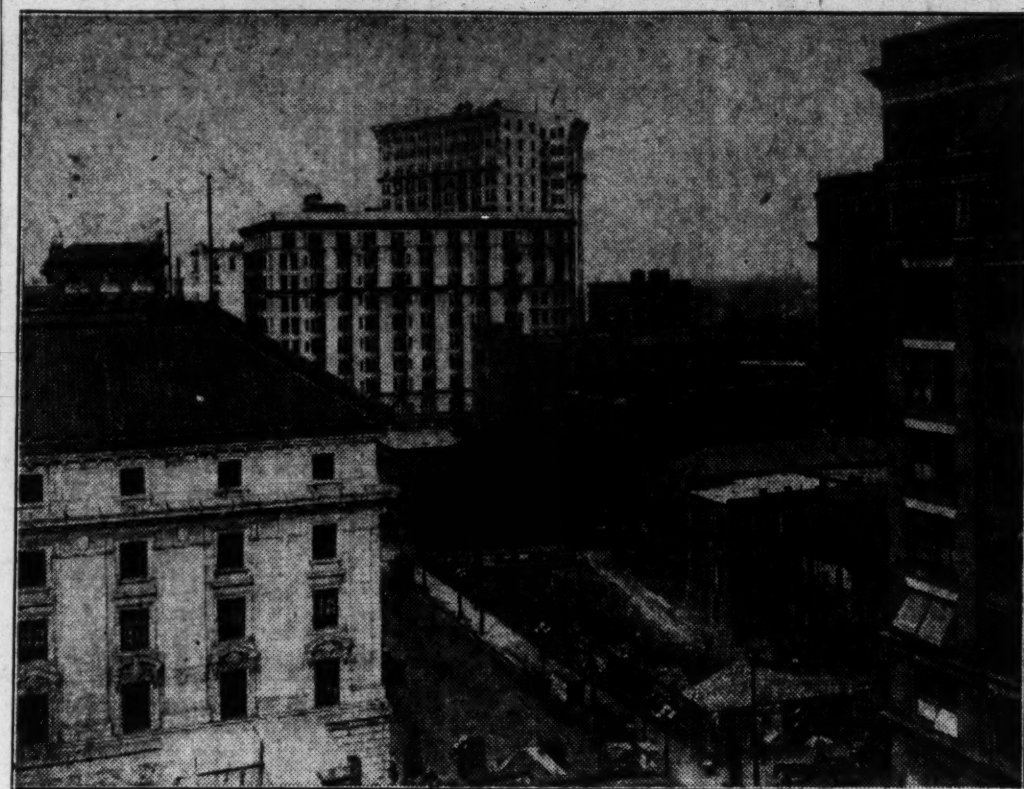
Mrs. Joseph Thompson was president of the women's division and presided at many of the social affairs. At these events, pretty dolls, exact replicas of beauteous Mrs. Thompson, dressed in costumes made of paper to duplicate the gowns she donned that day, were presented as souvenirs of the occasion. Each day was designated to honor a certain state, when the governor and his staff and the hand-picked delegates were honored at social affairs. Champagne flowed like water at those functions and the hospitality of Atlanta hosts made every occasion a memorable event for the visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Porter gave elaborate luncheons for the Maryland and Tennessee delegations at their Peachtree street red-brick home, which stood at the corner of Porter place.

Cleveland Returns.
President Grover Cleveland returned to Atlanta in 1895 to make a speech at the exposition, and was presented a pearl-handled pen by Mrs. Sidney Cooper, of Henderson, N. C., the former Mary Lou Jackson, of Atlanta. President Cleveland stayed at the Aragon hotel, which stood on the southeastern corner of Ellis and Peachtree streets. When Mayor Porter King gave a dinner there in his honor, the table was made in the shape of a "C" and was beautified by cut glass and American Beauty roses. On October 23, 1895, the chief executive was again the guest of the Capital City Club when Major Mims was the official host. Red, white and blue wine glasses introduced the patriotic note on the table, which had for its central adornment a bust of President Cleveland amid a mass of pink roses, encircled by statuettes representing Columbia, art, agriculture and Atlanta. Pink shades softened the electric lights, which were wreathed in pink roses.

Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Dames of national note were given a ball at Concordia hall in October, 1895, and Mrs. Joseph Thompson led the ball dressed in pink, white and green brocade. The violet stiletto was trimmed with gold-spangled net and a pearl necklace with diamond clasps encircled her throat.

Piedmont Club Charter.
The Piedmont Driving Club was

'Healey's Hole,' Where Healey Building Now Stands



This interesting old picture was taken about 25 years ago. It shows the present site of the Healey building, at Forsyth, Walton and Poplar streets, when it was known as "Healey's Hole," and was, for years, a place where everybody wondering what sort of an edifice William T. Healey, the owner, intended for the location. The fence remained around the excavation for years. The Federal building can be seen at the left with the Grant building at the right.

chartered in 1895 and opened up another vista for the socially elect. It was great fun to drive to the club and partake of the free yellow cheese, crackers and chilled beef that went with the paid-for drink. The Volstead Act was an unheard of law in those days and men and women sipped their favorite beverage beneath the starry canopy on the terrace in the summertime. When the wintry weather sent them scampering indoors, the yellow cheese, crackers and chilled beef was relished with the same gusto.

Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest woman in the world, and her sons dined on family at a midday dinner with Captain and Mrs. James W. English at their Cone street mansion. After the death of Mrs. English and upon several of his travels abroad, Captain English met Mrs. George Pullman, wife of the Chicago inventor of the Pullman car. She came to Atlanta to visit Captain and Mrs. English, and at the time, were stationed at Fort McPherson. Captain English gave a dinner for Mrs. Pullman at the Driving Club and seated 150 guests around an elaborately decorated table.

The swanky Cotillion Club had its dances at the Capital City Club yearly and the women were fairly hidden by the enormous bouquets of parma violets combined with valley lilies. The Nine O'clock balls were given in the Kimball House ballroom, the annual picnic took place at Lithia Springs, and a chartered train conveyed the guests to the watering spa some 20 miles away. Debutante Thomas B. Paine led many of the cotillions as well as the grand march at the debutante balls. It was the vogue in days gone by for fashionable members of society to foregather on the second floor of the Kimball house every Sunday evening to listen to the concerts played by Wurm's orchestra.

President and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt came to Atlanta in 1900 and were the center of attraction at a party given at the governor's mansion, where is now erected the Henry Grady hotel. The immortal Joel Chandler Harris was the one person the chief executive wanted to meet while here. Modest Mr. Harris, author of Uncle Remus stories, entered the mansion via the back door and held his black umbrella tightly in his arms. He had to be coaxed to go to the drawing room to be introduced to the distinguished pair. That evening at the banquet given at the Driving Club, Mr. Harris sat next to President Roosevelt, who invited him to visit the White House.

President Taft's Visit.
When President William Howard Taft came to Atlanta in 1908 he was honored at a reception at the Capital City Club when Dr. W. S. Elkin was president. President Taft and Mrs. Elkin led the grand march into the ballroom. Mrs. Elkin wore white satin and carried a bouquet of parma violets and white hyacinths. At the "headress party," given at Ivy hall by Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Peters to commemorate their twenty-fifth wedding date, each guest placed some artistic creation upon the heads to represent an era of history. For more than 15 consecutive years

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Murphy gave annual Christmas Eve parties at their Peachtree and Fourteenth streets home that ranked among the most colorful events in social annals. A paper mache white horse covered with snow and jingling bells was hitched to a white sleigh and placed on the broad veranda. Santa Claus, dressed in a red and white suit, green velvet boots with a slap on the back and some facetious remark which fitted the person. The role was taken by Joe Brown Connolly, who knew everybody and did not mind the honor with lots of charm.

The gorgeously decorated Christmas tree in the ballroom on the third floor was laden with gifts which were delivered by Albert Howell, who always chose a doll or rattle for the childless couples. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy led the grand march in the ballroom, where supper was served and "Merry Christmas" was drunk to in sparkling champagne. Day dawned in the rosy eastern sky as these wonderful parties before guests began saying "au revoir" to their gracious hosts.

The night Mrs. Charles Sisson married in 1890, the bride party had a difficult time reaching the First Baptist church in time for the ceremony. General John B. Gordon was elected United States senator that night and the streets were filled with the sun and torchlight parades celebrating his victory. The horse-drawn carriages conveying the bride party had to be routed through the streets in a roundabout way to reach the church, which stood on the postoffice site at Forsyth and Walton streets.

When Major and Mrs. Livingston Mims gave a party for Mr. and Mrs. L. Moore during her debutante year, the stairway was decorated with bunches of Malaga grapes. The home of the hosts stood on the site of the Georgian Terrace hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer L. Moore were hosts at a theater party at the Grand as a complimentary gesture to Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., hero of the Battle of Santiago during the Spanish-American War.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Ellis turned the interior of their home into a French cabaret when they entertained for Dr. and Mrs. Preston Satterthwaite, New York and Newport socialites. The hosts lived on the corner of Peachtree and Tenth streets, and talented members of society presented clever vaudeville stunts.

When the Shriners convened here under the sponsorship of Forrest Adair balls and social affairs galore honored the members from every part of the United States.

Egg-Nog Parties.
Annual egg-nog parties were given by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Speer at their Peachtree road home. The decorations were always unique and beautiful. These parties continued the custom that was begun by Mrs. Speer's grandparents and handed down to her from her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Silvey. Mr. and Mrs. John Clarke and their daughter, Mrs. A. D. Adair, the former Rosine Clark, were famous for their Christmas egg-nog parties, a custom they observed for many years.

When she first moved to Atlanta some 30 years ago, Mrs. Andrew Calhoun gave a musicale at the Capital City Club and presented Oscar Seagle, of Chattanooga, a singer whose exquisite voice charmed the company. The musicale was an innovation in the social annals of Atlanta and paved the way for other hostesses to present their favorite artists.

The first horse show given here under the chairmanship of Colonel F. J. Paxon lasted one week, and the balls were given at the Piedmont Driving Club. Alfred Gwyn Vanderbilt exhibited his string of horses and drove his smart traps and fine steeds around the ring.

Conspicuous in the social life of the city were the tall-ho parties given by Colonel Robert J. Lowry. Four prancing horses, the gold trappings on the harness catching the rays of the sun, pranced out Peachtree street driven by Colonel Lowry, declared the handsomest man of his era. A liveried darky footman blew the tuneful notes of the horn that heralded the approach of the spectacular tall-ho. The prettiest girls in Atlanta and their escorts were seated atop the vehicle and were dined to be wined and dined by the genial host. The actor, Joseph Jefferson, who made the Rip Van Winkle character famous on the stage, was a guest of Colonel Lowry upon one occasion. Mrs. T. D. Meador Sr. and Mrs. Leila Lowry Freeman are sisters of Colonel Lowry. The drinks were served in the delicious peach-blow Major Livingston Mims served at his dinner to Mrs. C. C. Calhoun, of Washington, D. C. Colonel Robert J. Lowry specialized in his applejack drinks made from his own recipe which rivaled Major Mims peach-blow.

When Colonel and Mrs. Lowry celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at a dinner given at the Capital City Club on November 11, 1912, Mrs. Lowry wore gold satin embroidered in gold and trimmed with real lace. She carried a bouquet of golden roses and real orange blossoms. The 187 guests presented the popular couple with a gold loving cup which belongs to young Bates Block, their great nephew. Frank L. Stanton, The Constitution's beloved poet, composed the verse that is engraved upon the cup.

Grand Opera Presented.
Grand opera threaded its way into the social pattern in 1910, and the performances given at the auditorium were concluded in 1930. Only the season of 1915 was omitted because of World War conditions. The 1913 season was starred with the coming of world-famous Arturo Toscanini to conduct

La Gioconda and Tosca, the Italian operas, in which the immortal Enrico Caruso sang the tenor roles. The huge audience rose to its feet to acclaim the marvelous conductor and the superb cast. Never in the history of Atlanta were such parties given by social leaders at private homes, clubs and hotels. The presentation of grand opera was suggested by Victor Smith, the lawyer, and Colonel W. L. Peel was president of the Music Festival Association that sponsored this event. Colonel and Mrs. Peel's box at the opera was filled with stars at every performance and their parties at their Peachtree road home centered around the famous song birds and prominent visitors. Their daughters, Mrs. W. H. Kiser and Mrs. Phinixy Calhoun, assisted their parents at these elaborate entertainments.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Atkinson entertained royally during grand opera at garden parties which were among the most enjoyable events of that period. It was nothing out of the ordinary to hear the golden voice of Caruso float on the air in "O Solo Mio," and that would start the others singing their favorite songs.

Frank E. Munsey, distinguished owner of the New York Sun and Press, visited Mr. and Mrs. John D. Little during five consecutive opera seasons. The dinner given Mr. Munsey by Mrs. John D. Little took place in 1914 at their colonial home at the corner of Peachtree and Eighth streets. The World War had been declared and silver vases with red roses, blue cornflowers and white swansonia to decorate the table. American flags, stuck in silver holders between the vases, further accentuated the patriotic theme. Mr. Munsey is the man who went from Maine to New York

with \$4, and when he died he left \$400,000.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Murphy gave elegant parties for Geraldine Farrar and other notables, and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Richardson's parties revolved around Juccella Boni.

Junior League Formed.
It was in 1916 that Mrs. W. J. McKenna, the former Isoline Campbell, organized the Junior League at the Piedmont Driving Club and was elected its first president. The social activities of the league have played an important part in Atlanta's social program ever since its inception. Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. Edwin Peeples and Mrs. Edgar Upton are the only honorary presidents of the local league.

Imagine the thrill that came in December, 1919, to Virginia Hand Callaway, of LeGrange; Mary Faith Yow Adams, of Miami, and Julia Brantley Willet, of Atlanta, when as debutantes, General John J. Pershing danced with them at the Piedmont Driving Club. The commander of the American expeditionary forces in France came here to be honored at a dinner given by Atlantans, and at its conclusion dressed in military regalia, he presided at the supper-party given by Dr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Hinman for the aforementioned trio. Nor will Dorothy Haverly Grove ever forget her dance with handsomely General Pershing at the same party. She recalls the dignified way he held her hand and bowed in military fashion to make his apology when his spur tore her hose. She treasures the card upon which he wrote "Sorry, John J. Pershing," in just the style of penmanship to be expected from the distinguished army officer.

Pageant of Brides.
In January, 1920, Mr. and Mrs. John Grant observed their silver wedding anniversary by staging a "Pageant of Brides" party. They requested their women guests to don their bridal gowns and veils, and so enthusiastically was the invitation responded to that the bridal array of the women covered a period of 70 years. Mrs. Grant's satin wedding gown was brocaded in love knots and trimmed with real lace. She carried white orchids and the diamond dagger which held her veil to her titian hair was the gift of the groom.

The frequent visits to Dr. and Mrs. Floyd McRae Sr., of those celebrated physicians, Dr. Charles Mayo and Dr. William Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., and Dr. George C. Crile, of Cleveland, Ohio, inspired a perfect round of social affairs.

Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Connally celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1924 at their West End home, where their five daughters made their debuts. Their marriage took place in 1874 at the home of Governor and Mrs. Joseph E. Brown on Washington street, where stands Fulton High school. To commemorate the 50 years of wedded bliss, Mrs. Connally wore her white satin wedding gown with real lace trimmings. The 50-year-old dress was worn by her granddaughters at recent weddings and is being preserved for the third generation of great-granddaughters to don when they take the orange blossom trail.

Society assembled at the Biltmore hotel in December, 1927, to pay homage to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Spaulding on their golden wedding anniversary. The bride of 50 years ago to the day, wore pale blue brocaded satin and carried a bouquet of yellow roses. A strand of pearls given her that day by Mr. Spaulding to commemorate the occasion, encircled her throat. A daughter, Mrs. William Schroder, and sons, Jack Spaulding and Hughes Spaulding, received their parents.

November 23, 1935, marked the golden wedding date of Mr. and Mrs. J. Carroll Payne. Surrounded by their daughters, Mrs. Alex Smith and Mrs. Charles T. Hopkins, their grandchild-

dren and great-granddaughters, they received their friends at a reception at the Piedmont Driving Club. Mrs. Payne wore cream-colored satin embroidered in gold, and the sleeves were of real lace. Ten of their friends gave them a gold bowl engraved with an inscription that suited the auspicious occasion.

Relatives and intimate friends surrounded Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Sprattling when they observed their fiftieth wedding anniversary at the Peachtree road home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Collier, their son and daughter. About 100 guests were seated at the dinner given for this popular couple and the table in the

dining room reflected the golden motif in all the decorations. Satin-clad Mrs. Sprattling carried a bouquet of yellow roses when she received the felicitations with Mr. Sprattling and stalwart sons and their only daughter, Mrs. Collier, and the children of their children, made the celebration an unforgettable occasion.

Mrs. Roosevelt Honored.
The social phase of President Franklin Roosevelt's political address the last fall at Grant field included a luncheon and reception given at the Biltmore for Mrs. Roosevelt. Wives of the Georgia delegation were hostesses, an unforgettable occasion.

Continued in Page 30-C, Column 7.

« « ATHENS » » THE CLASSIC CITY OF GEORGIA

Athens proudly enters the parade of Georgians in their congratulations to Atlanta in her centennial anniversary. Her magnificent record of achievement and growth over her hundred years of cityhood reflects credit upon us all, and credit too for the part Athens played in Atlanta's upbuilding.

Athens—The City Beautiful—the home of the State University System but a few miles from Atlanta, has been a happy, prosperous home for its peoples and is one of Georgia's finest cities. Its opportunities for cultural education and business are unsurpassed. Within its limits are the University of Georgia, State College of Agriculture, State Teachers' College, the Athens' Business College and a high and grammar school system excelled nowhere in the state.

Its wonderful climate has given the city a health rate of which it is justly proud and in no city is the health of its citizens more zealously guarded than in Athens. Its transportation facilities are of the best, connecting the city with all points of the compass. Its adjacent farmlands are second to none in the state in productivity and ease of cultivation.

Athens' business is well financed with her banks possessing an aggregate capitalization of over \$5,000,000. One of the prime factors in the industrial life and growth of Athens is its efficient and competent labor supply. It can be secured at a reasonable cost and has always been free of labor disturbances.

Situated in the lesser hills of the slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains, 800 feet above sea level, Athens is ideally located for pleasant habitation. Its solid business and industrial foundation is an invitation to all for safe investment.

MALLISON BRAIDED CORD COMPANY
JOSEPH COSTA COMPANY
NEW GEORGIAN HOTEL
ATHENS BUSINESS SCHOOL
HOLMAN HOTEL

THOS. F. RYBERT & COMPANY
RULING PRINTERS RULING BINDING
311 313 EDGEWOOD AVE. JA. 3317 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Congratulations
ATLANTA
On This, The 100th Anniversary
T. G. WOOLFORD

ATLANTA HAS REASON TO BE PROUD...

ATLANTA has just cause to be proud of the splendid growth and achievement made during the past 100 years. The progress made during the past century is only the beginning and we feel that in the years to come equal growth and development will place Atlanta far in front of other cities of the same size.

JEFFERSON MORTGAGE CO.

1110 STANDARD BLDG.

Loan Agents for Investors Syndicate

Although we are not quite as old as Atlanta we have been serving the citizens of Atlanta to the best of our ability and will continue to do the same in the future. We extend sincere congratulations to all the citizens of Atlanta and to the "Gate City" herself.

Forward Atlanta!

ERNEST G. BEAUDRY

20 Years a Ford Dealer

Congratulates

the City of

ATLANTA

On Its

ONE HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY



ERNEST G. BEAUDRY

"20 YEARS A FORD DEALER"

169-175 Marietta St., N. W.

Lot
265 Ivy St. at Baker

Lot
233 Spring St. at Harris

THE HEALEY BUILDING

TWO MODERN OFFICE BUILDINGS

There has been a Healey Building in Atlanta since 1877.

The first Healey Building stood on the site now occupied by the William-Oliver Building and was built by Thos. G. Healey, grandfather of William and Oliver Healey and the father of Wm. T. Healey, who erected the present Healey Building, one of the finest office buildings in Atlanta, containing 525 commodious offices.

The William-Oliver Building, erected at Five Points in 1930, is modern in every particular and contains 400 offices.

The William-Oliver Building is the latest addition to the famous skyline in Atlanta.

HEALEY REAL ESTATE AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

GROUND FLOOR HEALEY BLDG.

Calhoun Pictures South's Future In Prophecy of 1883 Interview

Article Visualizes Country of 50 Years Ago; Predicts Commercial, Manufacturing Age; Shows Change in News Style.

The south's future "is commercial and manufacturing and she will change the modest civilization of the country gentleman for the bustling civilization of the modern age," predicted 53 years ago by Patrick Calhoun, grandson of the famous South Carolina statesman and a leader in important industrial enterprises of this section, in a news story appearing in The Constitution on May 23, 1883.

This article, a vivid picture of the south of a half-century ago as well as an interesting prophecy, illustrated the changes which have taken place in newspaper style.

Readers today want their news in a hurry. They want all the essential facts contained in the first paragraph and they want it presented with a "punch."

In the following story, which had appeared previously in the New York Herald, what most readers and reporters would consider the "old news" is not given until near the end of the story.

It might be said that the speed of modern life and the hustle-bustle of such American cities as Atlanta has led to the changes in the methods of writing and presenting news.

With a headline reading, "As to the New South," the interview with Calhoun reads as follows:

"Mr. Patrick Calhoun, a grandson of the former South Carolina statesman, is now in the city on business, connected with the important industrial enterprises in the south. He is the brother of Mr. John L. Calhoun, the manager of the great syndicate plantation in Arkansas, purchased a year or more ago and now operated by New York capital. Several contiguous plantations were bought by this syndicate. Supplies are purchased with ready money, thus avoiding the cubus of heavy interest charges, which has made other planting operations in the south in the main unprofitable.

It is understood that this experiment has been very successful. The opinions of these two gentlemen on southern affairs were quoted by Mr. Edward Atkinson, in papers contributed by him to northern journals, as among the most trustworthy and well-digested of any that he found during his tour through the south. Mr. Calhoun was seen by Herald reporters recently at the New York hotel and asked if he had any objections to repeating some of the points made by him in the paper referred to, or to expressing himself generally as to certain economic questions concerning the south, which now excite much interest in northern financial circles.

Southern Capital Limited.

"And why, Mr. Calhoun, has the bitterness following the war been removed?"

"Looking down the long vista of time, the south sees nothing that will materially affect her that will not affect every section of this country. Indeed, she believes that for the first time she is about to share all of its blessings. Your interest in her is becoming each day more identified. What legislation helps you cannot hurt her. But more, the capital of the south is limited. She knows that alone she cannot rapidly develop her splendid resources. She must get men and money. Whence, should both come most naturally? From the north. But this could only be under the benign influences of the Union. As great as is the impetus of these forces, to intelligent thinkers there is a deeper and stronger cause why the south must cling to the Union. And this—such is the irony of fate—is the negro. Five million people, different in race, habits and morals, as widely as the negroes differ with the whites, would wield a terrible influence upon the destiny of a country whose total population was only 16,000,000. What an opportunity would be offered to ambitious, designing and unscrupulous men! Would not a country so circumstanced drift towards imperialism? Would not liberty perish? The safety in the south lies in the Union. Five million negroes in a population of 16,000,000, which increases at a rate of more than 1,000,000 a year, cannot offer much cause for alarm."

Would Vote For Union.

"You would say, then, that any future towards secession is out of the question?"

"Inquestionably. The change in sentiment which the causes I have referred to have worked is astonishing. The south spent millions of money, taxed her resources until they succumbed, left the bodies of thousands of her noblest sons lying dead on the field of battle, in an effort to establish a southern confederacy.

Today, if it were left to the states that seceded to determine by ballot whether they should be a separate government, they would vote overwhelmingly for the Union. Consent to run national lines between herself and New York? Consent to being shut out of the west? Never!

Anglo-Saxon Have Won.

"And now?"

"In the wreck that followed the war the southern people, like mariners when ships break to pieces, caught at every floating spar. Resources that had formerly been neglected began to be regarded as the means of future fortune; the old channels of wealth had been destroyed; new ones had to be found. The sun of the planter and the sun of his overseer began life equal. The slave was as rich as his master. The gentleman and the laborer had only their own industry, their own skill, their own energy, and their own intelligence to rely upon.

Prejudices had to be conquered, difficulties encountered, obstacles overcome. The whole social, financial and political structure of the section, shaken from its foundation, fallen in to chaos, had to be adjusted to the new order of things.

But the courage and the persistence of the Anglo-Saxons have won. Out of the chaos are springing up diversified industries. Mine have been opened, furnaces put in blast, factories built. Immense systems of railroads have been constructed, connecting the south more closely with the east and west. Others are in process of construction. These industrial movements mold sentiment.

Just as the old south, by her antagonistic institutions was driven year by year towards secession as a measure of self-preservation so the south of today, under the impulse of new forces, with her infant industries finding corresponding cords in each of the sister states, is drawn into closer bonds of union.

South Is Poor.

"Yet the south is poorer today than she was 25 years ago. Take Georgia, for example. She is recognized as the most prosperous of the southern states. In spite of her cities, her railroads, her factories, she is poorer today by many millions than she was in 1860. Her property was then valued in round figures at \$686,000,000. Last year by the comptroller general's report, it was put at \$268,000,000. The difference, it may be supposed, was represented by the slaves. It is a mistake.

Credit her in 1860 with personal property other than slaves equal to what she possessed in 1870, and she would be poorer today by many millions. But this would not be a fair

estimate. The proportional depreciation of her personal property other than slaves is equal probably to the depreciation of her real estate. This was valued in 1860 at \$210,000,000; last year at \$157,000,000—a difference of \$53,000,000."

Reaction Has Come.

"What, then, as to her future?"

"I believe the south was poorer even in 1877 than she was in 1870. Since then there has come the reaction. The people look upon the problems presented by the results of the war as settled, or in process of peaceful solution. Everywhere a more hopeful sentiment prevails. Georgia added \$14,000,000 to the value of her property last year.

In 1870, her property was assessed at \$227,000,000. In 1880 at \$233,000,000 (an increase of only \$12,000,000), in 1882 at \$268,000,000 (an increase in two years of \$29,000,000). This is small. It is but the beginning of a great industrial revival. How great this revival is, let the cotton mills of the south testify.

In 1860, there were 290,359 spindles in the south. In 1870, 922,125. Since the first day of January, 1881, there have been added 394,600. Southern people have gone to work in earnest. Nothing interests them so much as material progress. No man is more honored than he who contributes to it. The time was when of a few cities politics and professions offered the only avenues to reputation.

Furman Well Known.

Today every branch of industry affords to aspiring genius opportunities of gaining the plaudits of the people and satisfying honorable ambitions. The name of Furman, who, through five years of industry, increased the yield of his land five-fold by the use of home-made compost, is as well known in Georgia as the name of the governor. The people are learning co-operation. Their capital is going into the development of varied resources of the south.

But the development of her resources is not left alone to the capital of her sons. It co-operates with the great capital of the east in her mines, her factories, her railroads, her cotton fields. So great is this industrial fervor that I heard at a dinner within the year one of the best informed men of the south jestingly say that if it were left to the people of Georgia whether we should have a democratic or a plutocratic government in each of the four leading cities of the state, he believed people would vote for the factories."

White and Black.

"As to the relations between the whites and the negroes."

"There is now no greater danger to the negro from the white man in capital anywhere. The south can be trusted with the protection of her rights. He forms a part of her power and her strength. Vast regions of her most fertile soil are dependent upon him. Her future is indissolubly linked with his. He holds in every state the

ATLANTA ADOPTED AS HOME TOWN IN 1882 BY JACK J. SPALDING

FORMED PARTNERSHIP WITH
ALEXANDER C. KING

Among the many men of ability as represented in the bench and bar of Georgia, none holds a higher position in the esteem and respect of the citizens of Atlanta than Jack J. Spalding. Mr. Spalding has done much to aid the City of Atlanta in its growth and progress in the past 400 years. He is not only one of the South's ablest lawyers but a financier and leader to whom the city of his adoption is much indebted.

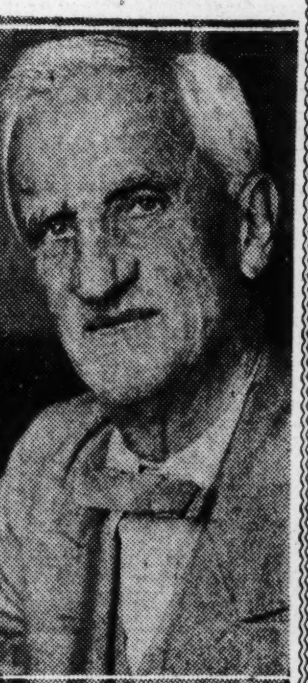
Mr. Spalding was born in Morganfield, Ky., August 29, 1856, and received his grade and high school education in the same town. He attended college at St. Louis University and at Seton Hall College in New Jersey, but was forced to discontinue his college career before graduation due to being stricken with typhoid fever.

Mr. Spalding, having adopted law as his profession, was admitted to the bar in 1878 and began an active practice in Morganfield, where he served as county attorney during the year 1881.

Coming to Atlanta in 1882, without aid and little money he started practicing law and his progress was amazingly rapid. Since then he has built up one of the most successful practices in the South.

In 1885 he formed a partnership with Alexander C. King, later Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, and was located in the old James building. They started principally as corporation lawyers, and represented some of the largest companies that have interests in this region. In 1895 Mr. Spalding became general counsel for the Cotton States and International Exposition. Since then he has filled many important directorates, served many wealthy clients and representing many powerful corporations.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.



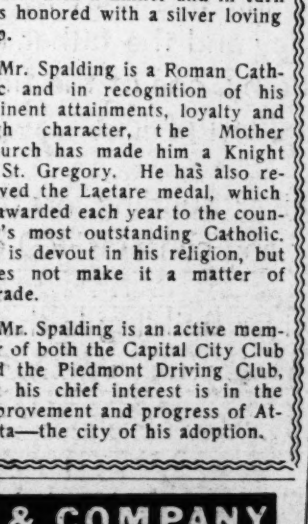
JACK J. SPALDING

and Jack J. Spalding, Jr., a businessman with New York connections.

A devoted democrat, Mr. Spalding was chosen a delegate from the state at large to the National Democratic Convention of 1912 and 1936 to cast the state's votes for Franklin D. Roosevelt. In the 1932 convention he complimented the delegation with a dinner and in turn was honored with a silver loving cup.

Mr. Spalding is a Roman Catholic and in recognition of his eminent attainments, loyalty and high character, the Mother Church has made him a Knight of St. Gregory. He has also received the Lactare medal, which is awarded each year to the country's most outstanding Catholic. He is devout in his religion, but does not make it a matter of parade.

Mr. Spalding is an active member of both the Capital City Club and the Piedmont Driving Club, but his chief interest is in the improvement and progress of Atlanta—the city of his adoption.



ALEXANDER C. KING

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., who lived to see their golden anniversary, but died almost within its glory, leaving two children—Hughes, a graduate of the State University, and now a member of the firm.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky.,

The City of Canton, Georgia

In the Heart of the Great Cherokee Country

Canton, the county seat of Cherokee County, Georgia, is considered one of the best small cities in the entire state. Cherokee County derives its name from the tribe of Indians who roamed the hills and had their homes in the fertile valleys of this part of Georgia.

Cherokee County is located in the north central part of the state, 32 miles from the capital city of Nashville Railroad and motorbus service.

Atlanta and about 60 miles from the Tennessee state line. It is almost in the center of the state, reckoning from east to west. The County contains 429 square miles.

This part of Georgia has a most delightful climate and the chief industries are farming, cattle raising, dairying, fruit growing and manufacturing. Excellent transportation is furnished by the Louisville and

Jones Mercantile Company, Canton, Ga.

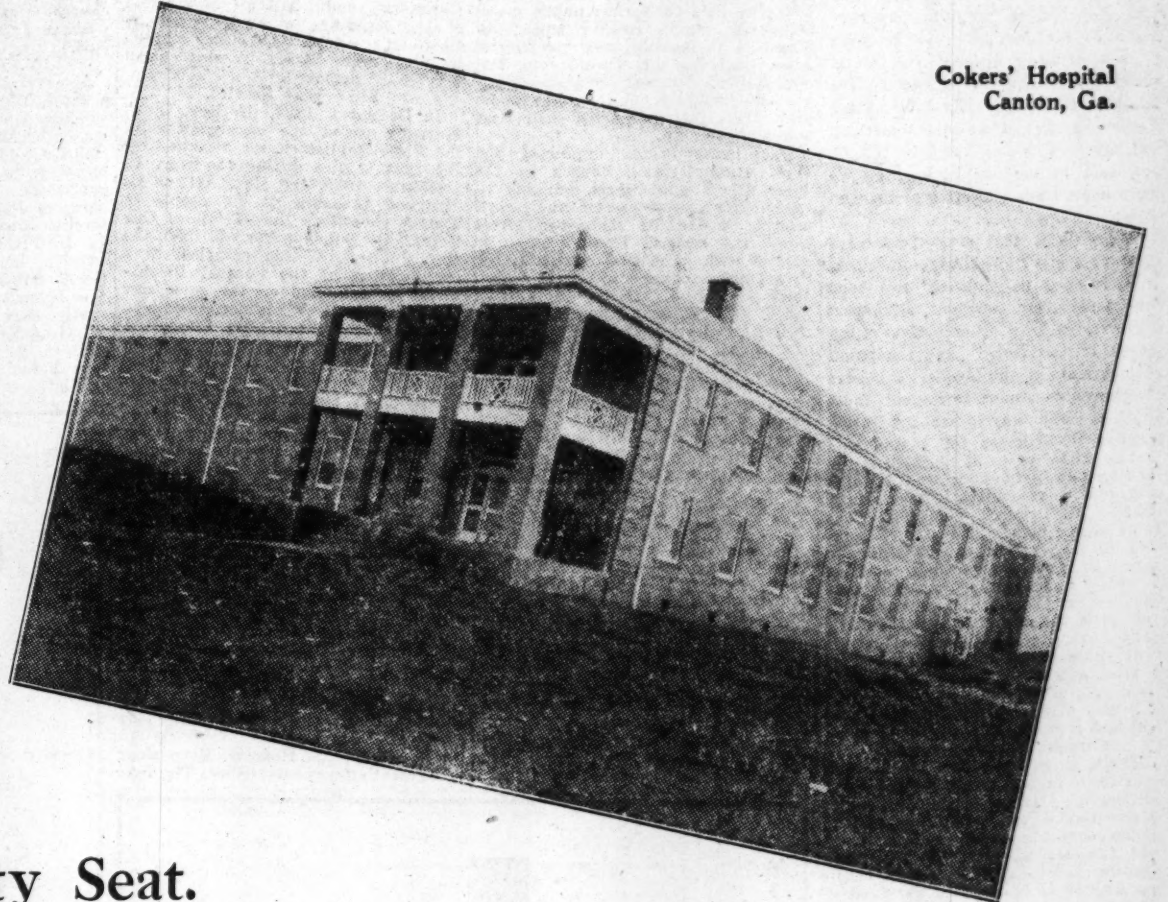


The homeseeker, the investor, the tourist and especially the worthy man or woman who, dissatisfied with present surroundings, desire to begin life anew in a more promising environment, is invited to visit Canton, where life is worth living and where you are judged by your true worth.

The City of Canton extends a most cordial invitation for you to come and see for yourself our beautiful shady streets lined with fine residences, our parks, our schools, our churches—in fact, Canton offers every advantage for investor and wage earner.

One of the most modern institutions of its kind to be found in the entire state is Cokers' Hospital. This institution was finished last February and occupies a site from which a wonderful view of mountains, streams and forests is available. This hospital has a fifty-bed capacity and the most modern X-ray machines and other equipment to be found anywhere.

Cokers' Hospital, Canton, Ga.



CANTON, The County Seat.

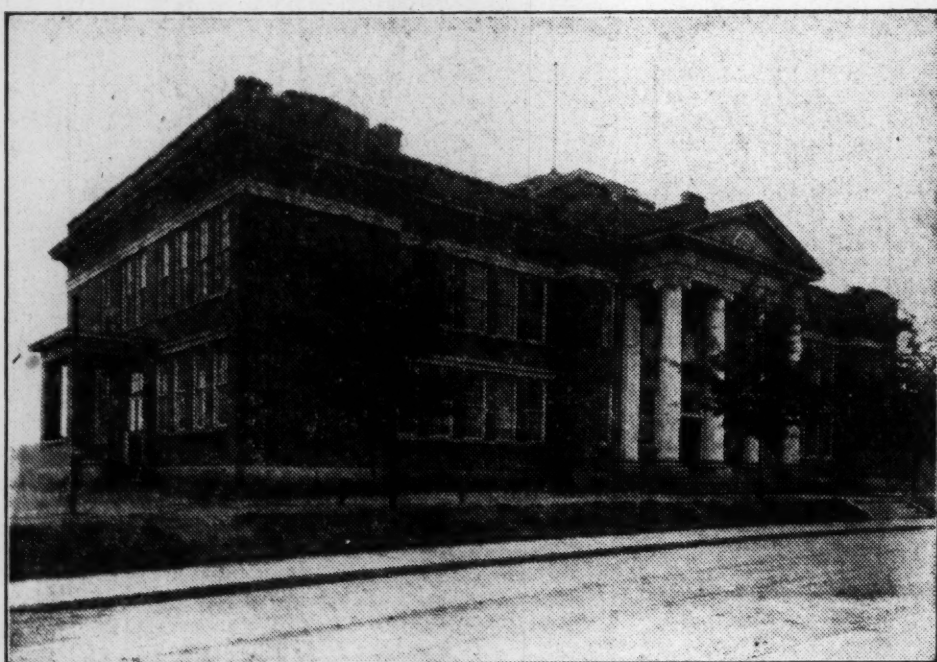
Canton is a city of nearly 6,000 population, including North Canton. The city has modern water works, sewerage system, electric lights and all other modern improvements. The streets are well paved and well lighted and the residential section contains some very beautiful homes surrounded by spacious well-kept lawns with beautiful shade trees and flowers.

Canton has some of the finest school buildings in the state which include high school, grammar school and graded schools. Canton also has fine church buildings, including Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian denominations. One of the best hotels in the state, the Hotel Canton, is located in Canton, and is up-to-date in every particular. Two banks here, The Bank of Canton and The Etowah Bank, have resources of \$1,500,000.

Canton Cotton Mills, organized in 1899, have two large plants here employing 1,100 people, and using about 35,000 bales of cotton annually. They make the famous "Canton denim," nationally known product in the cotton goods trade. The

Georgia Marble Finishing Works, wholesale dealers in marble products, operates here as well as three other large marble companies. Ice plant, planing mill, cotton gin, steam laundry are other industrial enterprises.

Up-to-date mercantile establishments mark the commercial section of Canton, the largest, The Jones Mercantile Company, having a capital of over a million dollars, operating the Etowah Manufacturing Company, makers of men's high-grade and popular priced cotton pants and slacks, working about 200 women and girls the year around; Cherokee Farm Products Corporation, makers of Etowah Maid ice cream, buttermilk and pure pork sausage, which are sold from four stores in Atlanta as well as locally; The North Canton Store, which is a large retail establishment serving the people across the river from the main town; also warehouses in Cartersville and Acworth, Ga. The Canton Wholesale Company is connected with The Jones Mercantile Company and does a jobbing business in groceries, feeds, fertilizer, heavy hardware and tools.

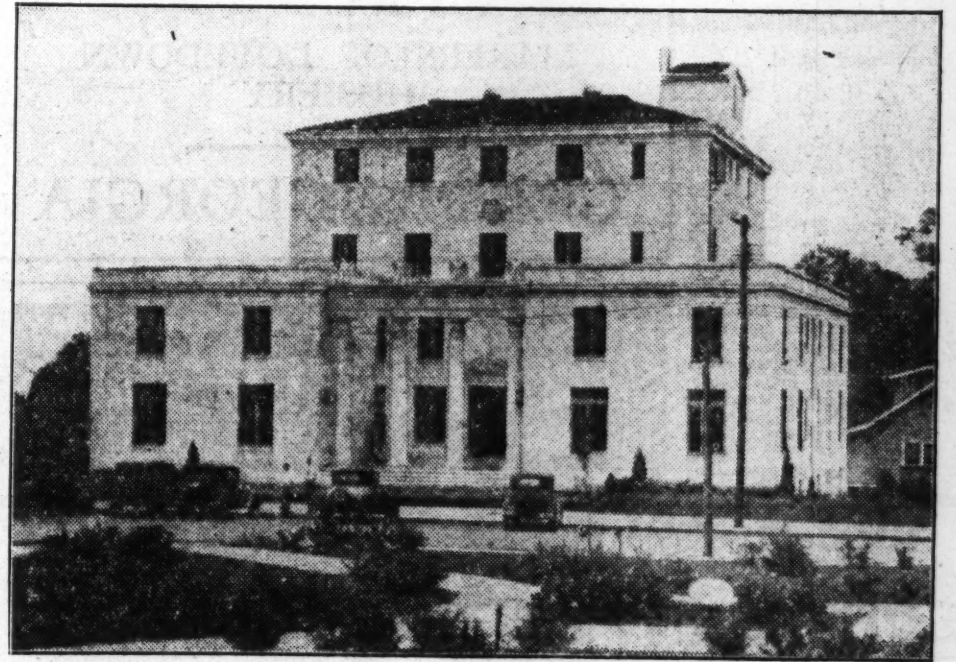


Grammar School Building, Canton, Ga.

To the Tourist and Tired Business Man

Beautiful valleys in the shadow of the Blue Ridge, sparkling streams fresh from mountain fastnesses musically winding their way seaward, blue skies and bright sunshine, warm-hearted hospitality, typical of the South. All these offer surcease from toil, haste and confusion of the great city.

Come to Canton and see for yourself the many advantages we can offer you.



Cherokee County Courthouse, Canton, Ga.

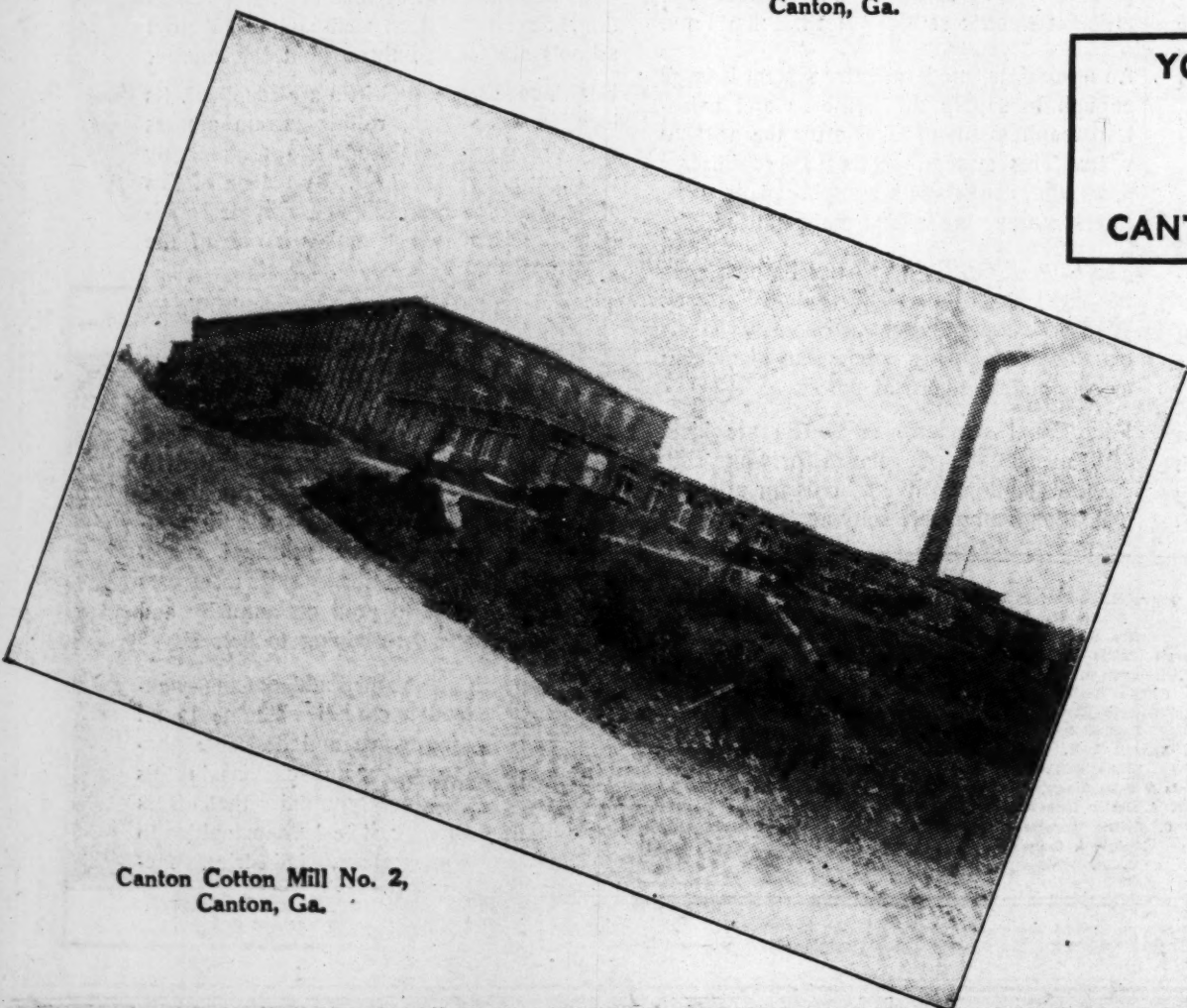
YOU ARE INVITED TO LOCATE IN CANTON

For Information Write

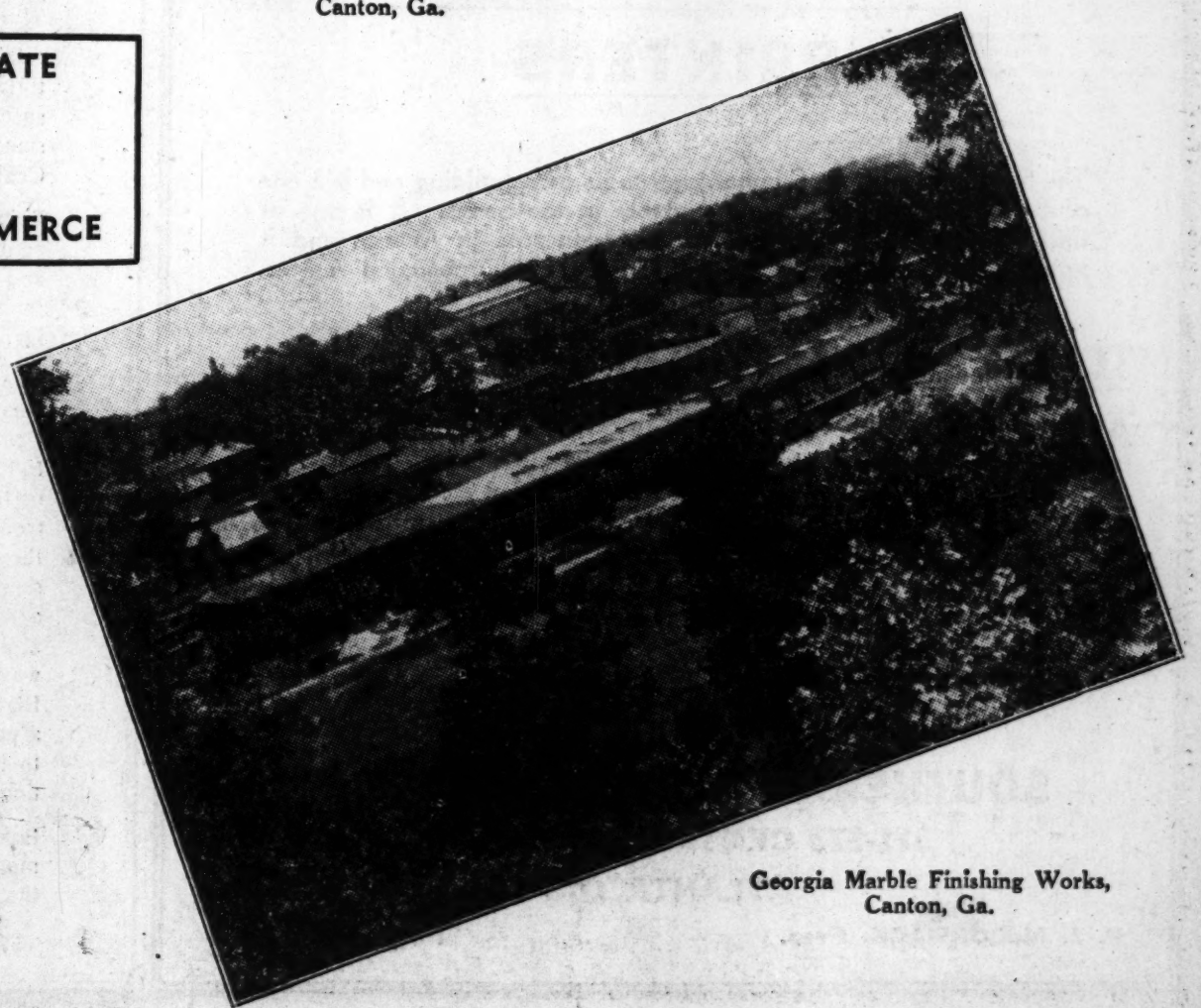
CANTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Sponsors of this page are

THE CITY OF CANTON
THE COUNTY OF CHEROKEE
BANK OF CANTON
JONES MERCANTILE CO.
ETOWAH MANUFACTURING CO.
COKERS' HOSPITAL
NORTH CANTON STORE
ETOWAH BANK
HOTEL CANTON
CANTON COTTON MILLS
GEORGIA MARBLE FINISHING WORKS
CHEROKEE FARM PRODUCTS
CANTON WHOLESALE COMPANY



Canton Cotton Mill No. 2, Canton, Ga.



Georgia Marble Finishing Works, Canton, Ga.

Atlanta Churches Form Backbone Of City's Cultural Development

Distinguished Pastor Traces History of Religion's Progress From Ministrations of Traveling Preachers to Present Era of Many Magnificent Edifices.

By LOUIE D. NEWTON.

Pastor Druid Hills Baptist Church.

The late Dr. Wilbur F. Glenn, in his history of the First Methodist church of Atlanta, says: "Long before Atlanta was known even as Marthasville, or the cross-roads village had a name, preachers were riding horseback throughout the hills and valleys of this section, helping to open roads, establish churches and schools, and settle the pioneers in their log cabins with a Bible on their tables and the little families kneeling in prayer at the close of every day."

Thus begins the interesting and vital story of the churches as they relate to the founding and building of this gateway city of the south, which prompts me to quote at the outset of this necessarily brief sketch of the churches of Atlanta something that my dear friend, the late W. W. Orr, said to me one evening as we drove home from a meeting of the Ten Club:

"What is it that gives permanent value to a city? Many factors might be mentioned as entering into such development, but the most influential factor is the growing increment represented in the moral and spiritual achievements of the people. I believe the church does more to impress those qualities than any other institution because it liberates for action and service that part of man's nature that means permanent and abiding progress. The church gives us the Bible. The church emphasizes the value of the home. The church leads men to pray. The church lifts our hearts in faith toward God. And so I would unhesitatingly answer your question by saying in all sincerity that it is the church, more than any other one influence, that gives permanent value to the city, and the same is true, of course, for the rural community."

Which brings to mind afresh those splendid lines of Edwin Markham:

Church Always Favored.

There must have been some such conviction in the hearts of the early settlers of Atlanta, since one sees in every record of her unfolding life prime emphasis given to the place and function of the churches. The meeting houses of the various religious groups have occupied the favored sites in the community from the first even to the latest chapters of our history. Leading citizens in every generation have given their thought, their time, their influence, their money to the upbuilding of the churches, and today we have a church-going, church-loving, a God-fearing people, grateful for the example of our forebears and deeply committed to the ideals which they cherished in establishing and maintaining the churches of Atlanta for the good they will accomplish here and throughout the world.

The first house of worship erected in Marthasville in 1845 was a small, one-story frame building, set up on posts, with a chimney at each end, located just northeast of where the Candler building now stands. This first house of worship was erected by public subscription and served as a place of worship for all denominations until they could build their own meeting houses. It was also used as a school house. In that building Dr. J. S. Wilson, afterwards pastor of the First Presbyterian church, preached the first sermon in Marthasville. Jews, Catholics and Protestants united in raising the money to build the house. Among the subscribers listed in the public subscription is the name of what was evidently a business firm, "Haas & Levi."

First Sunday School. The first Sunday school in this community was held in that building. The superintendents were Oswald Houston and James A. Collins. Robert M. Clarke was the first secretary of the Sunday school and R. M. Brown was librarian. The records reveal that there were approximately 75 children in the Sunday school in 1845 and it is noteworthy that these children, almost without exception, became prominent men and women in the building of Atlanta. The building was completed in 1845 and it is estimated that there were not more than 100 adults in the village.

The first projected meeting in Marthasville was held in a cotton warehouse on Wheat street, now Auburn avenue, in 1845, conducted by Bishop Andrew and the Rev. George Lane of Emory College. The Methodists held their meetings for some time

in the Western & Atlantic depot. In 1847 Wesley chapel was organized, with Anderson Ray and E. W. Speer as the preachers in charge. Thus the Methodists were the first to hold services in their own meeting house. They soon organized the First Methodist church. It was located in a small structure where the Candler building now stands. Among its early ministers were such distinguished men as General Clement Evans and Bishop George F. Pierce.

The Baptists were the first group to complete their meeting house, which they finished in 1848. Rev. B. G. Daniel was the pastor. The edifice was at the corner of Walton and Forsyth streets. In 1848 the Roman Catholics held their first public meeting in the union meeting house, referred to as having been erected by Jews, Catholics and Protestants. Father Quinn conducted the first service for the Catholics and in the same year, 1848, they completed their first house of worship.

The Presbyterians organized the First Presbyterian church in the union school and church building in 1848. They soon erected their own meeting house on Marietta street where the Federal Reserve Bank is now located. The first pastor of the Presbyterian church was the Rev. John S. Wilson. In the same year, 1848, the Episcopalians completed their first meeting house at the northeast corner of Hunter and Washington streets and the building was consecrated by Bishop Elliott. Rev. John Hunt was the first pastor. It is interesting to recall that this first Episcopal church, which became St. Philip's Cathedral, has recently removed from the original site to the commanding location on Peachtree road and Andrews drive.

First Vice Campaign. By 1850 the population had increased to 3,000 and there were 50 stores in the little town. The churches of Atlanta in the year 1850, under the leadership of a distinguished layman, Jonathan Norcross, who was mayor, chief of police and superintendent of streets, made a vigorous and successful fight against crime and immorality which had become rampant in the little town.

In 1852 the First Christian church was organized by Dr. Daniel Hood. Their first meeting house was located

at the corner of Pryor and Mitchell streets. Trinity Methodist, the Second Baptist and Central Presbyterian churches were organized in the order named in the years immediately preceding the War Between the States. They were located around the Capitol square. The city directory of Atlanta for 1850 discloses the fact that there were 13 churches. The population of the city that year was 11,500.

I wish I had space to detail some of the interesting history of the churches during the war. I can only cite such outstanding instances as Chaplain Quintard, of the Army of Tennessee, securing the use of the First Methodist church building in which services were held during the war, resulting in the organization of a congregation which was to form the St. Luke's Episcopal church. Father O'Reilly, whose body was buried beneath the altar of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, which had been established in 1851, was instrumental in saving many of the meeting houses from being destroyed by fire during the siege of Atlanta. St. Philip's, the Protestant Methodist, the Christian and African Methodist church buildings were destroyed by Sherman's army. All other church buildings were saved. Wesley chapel was badly damaged.

First War Service.

In December, 1864, the Rev. H. C. Hornaday called the congregation of the First Baptist church together for the first service during the war. In February, 1865, the Rev. Atticus Q. Haygood preached to 11 people in Trinity church on the "Trials of Our Faith." On Sunday, April 2, 1865, the Rev. John S. Wilson preached to a congregation at the Central Presbyterian church, and on the same day the Rev. W. M. Wightman assembled a congregation in Wesley Chapel. A week later came the surrender of General Lee and a few days later General Johnston surrendered to General Sherman. A public meeting was held by the church people of Atlanta on June 24, 1865, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions deploring the assassination of Abraham Lincoln and another committee was appointed to undertake relief work among war-stricken sufferers.

Thus we see the Atlanta spirit flaming in the hearts of those valiant people who set to work to build here a city upon the ashes of the war's dreadful scourge. The churches took the lead in this era of reconstructing the community's faith in the future. Ministers and lay leaders of all faiths united in one of the most inspiring crusades in the annals of American history. Their children rise up today and call them blessed.

In 1866 the Hebrew Benevolent congregation was established. The first

synagogue was built at the corner of Garnett and Forsyth streets. The present temple on Peachtree street is one of the architectural triumphs of Atlanta and the beloved Rabbi David Marx has secured this congregation longer than any other white minister in the history of Atlanta. The census of 1866 revealed that the city had grown from 11,500 in 1850 to 20,228. The churches were rapidly multiplying.

In 1868 St. Paul's Methodist church was organized. Its first building was dedicated by Bishop Pierce in 1872. Merritt Avenue Methodist church was the next to be organized. Its third pastor was the Rev. Warren A. Candler, Dr. I. S. Hopkins, one-time president of Georgia Tech, was also pastor of Merritt Avenue Methodist church. This church later became St. Mark Methodist church. The Third Baptist church was organized in 1869, and from that church sprang a congregation that was later to become the Baptist Tabernacle, under the leadership of Dr. Len G. Broughton. In 1870 the Central Baptist church was organized. In 1871 the Woodward Avenue, now the Park Avenue Baptist church, was organized. In 1875 the German Lutheran church was organized.

Y. M. C. A. Founded.

The restraint of space will forbid a detailed story of the many churches of the various denominations that were organized in the seventies, eighties and nineties. I must pause, however, to call attention to the organization of the Y. M. C. A., dating back to 1858 and developing in the seventies into a vigorous organization. In 1885 the association was located over a laundry where the present Grant building is located. That year the International Y. M. C. A. convention was held in Atlanta and Henry W. Grady and Captain Evan P. Howell were deeply stirred by the inspiration of that meeting. J. W. Harle was president of the association. A group

of friends asked Captain and Mrs. J. W. English to allow them to hold a meeting in their home to launch a building program. At that meeting plans were perfected to erect the commodious Y. M. C. A. building, now the Chamber of Commerce building. Seventy-five thousand dollars was raised at the meeting in the English home. One of the greatest movements ever started in this city was the men and religion forward movement, launched in the Y. M. C. A. building at Pryor and Auburn avenues. It later developed into the Christian council.

Another significant date in the history of Atlanta churches is June 30, 1879, when the Atlanta Evangelical Ministers Association was organized in the First Methodist church with the Rev. H. H. Parks as president and the Rev. Warren A. Candler as secretary.

In the history of Atlanta church life must be mentioned such citywide revivals as the 'Moody-Sankey' meeting, the Chapman-Alexander meeting, the Tarver-Jones meeting, and the Billy Sunday meeting. Only last year another citywide meeting was held with Gypsy Smith Sr. preaching.

A later development of church history in Atlanta was the erection of the present handsome home of the Y. M. C. A. on Luckie street, representing an investment of approximately \$300,000. The Y. W. C. A. also occupies a beautiful building. Many other church institutions have developed in Atlanta throughout the years, including Emory University with its great hospital, Agnes Scott college, Oglethorpe University, the Georgia Baptist hospital, the St. Joseph's hospital, the Georgia Baptist Orphan's Home, the North Georgia Methodist Orphan's Home, the Jewish orphan's home and the Jewish Educational Alliance, the Christian Orphan's home, Columbia Theological Seminary, the North Avenue Presbyterian school, Mariast college, The

Christian Index, The Wesleyan Christian Advocate, and others too numerous to mention in this limited space. There are many homes and goodwill centers, established and maintained by the churches, which are doing effective Christian work.

Peachtree Church Street

May I mention in a closing remark some of the very recent developments in church buildings that will form an interesting chapter in the ultimate history of our city: The erection of Glenn Memorial chapel on Emory campus, the erection of the First Baptist church plant on Peachtree street, the erection of the Second-Ponce de Leon Baptist church plant on Peachtree road at Wesley avenue, the purchase of a lot on Peachtree street by the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, the erection of the Peachtree Christian church plant on Peachtree at Spring, announcement by the Roman Catholics to erect another building on Peachtree, erection of the temple by the Jewish congregation on Peachtree, and the erection of the temporary building of the pro-cathedral on Peachtree. The above facts indicate a very definite trend of church building on Atlanta's most widely known street.

Outstanding events in the church life of Atlanta for 1936 will be the visit of Toyhiko, of Japan, in January and the engagement of the National Preaching Mission here in October.

It will probably be of interest in a sketch of this nature to note the following statistical data: According to James Morton, executive secretary of the Atlanta Christian Council, there are 367 churches in Atlanta, representing 27 denominations. There are 233 churches for white people with a membership of 120,948 and 144 churches for negroes with a membership of 47,060. There are five Roman Catholic churches with a membership of 4,700 and four Jewish congregations with a membership of 4,500.

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOCIETY IN ATLANTA HISTORY

Continued From Page 27-C.

with Mrs. Walter George, wife of the senior senator, in the role of official hostess. The first lady of the land wore an ensemble of burgundy wool and a cluster of orchids on her shoulder and stood upon a chair to bid the enthusiastic guests goodbye when time came for her departure for Warm Springs with President Roosevelt.

People still talk about the first celophane cloth that Mr. and Mrs. E. E. McCray and their daughter, Mrs. Robert Candler, used in 1934 at the dinner given to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chambers, the former Renna Candler, at the Driving club. White satin gleamed beneath the shimmering celophane cloth that covered the table and a bouquet of white orchids was placed before each feminine guest. The chairs were covered in white satin and every four feet a satin covered standard was topped with a cluster of Easter lilies.

The creme-de-la-creme of the country gathered here in April, 1932, to attend the meeting of the Garden Club of America by invitation of the Peachtree Garden Club. Mrs. Robert L. Cooney was official hostess and the convention opened at a dinner given in The Biltmore dining room, which was transformed into a peach orchard with natural blossoms. Pale green damask covered the tables and crystal bowls held pink peach blossoms to further signify the name of the hostess organization. The brilliant garden party given to 500 socially prominent horticulturists by Mr. and Mrs. Rob-

ert F. Maddox at their Pace's Ferry road home concluded the festivities.

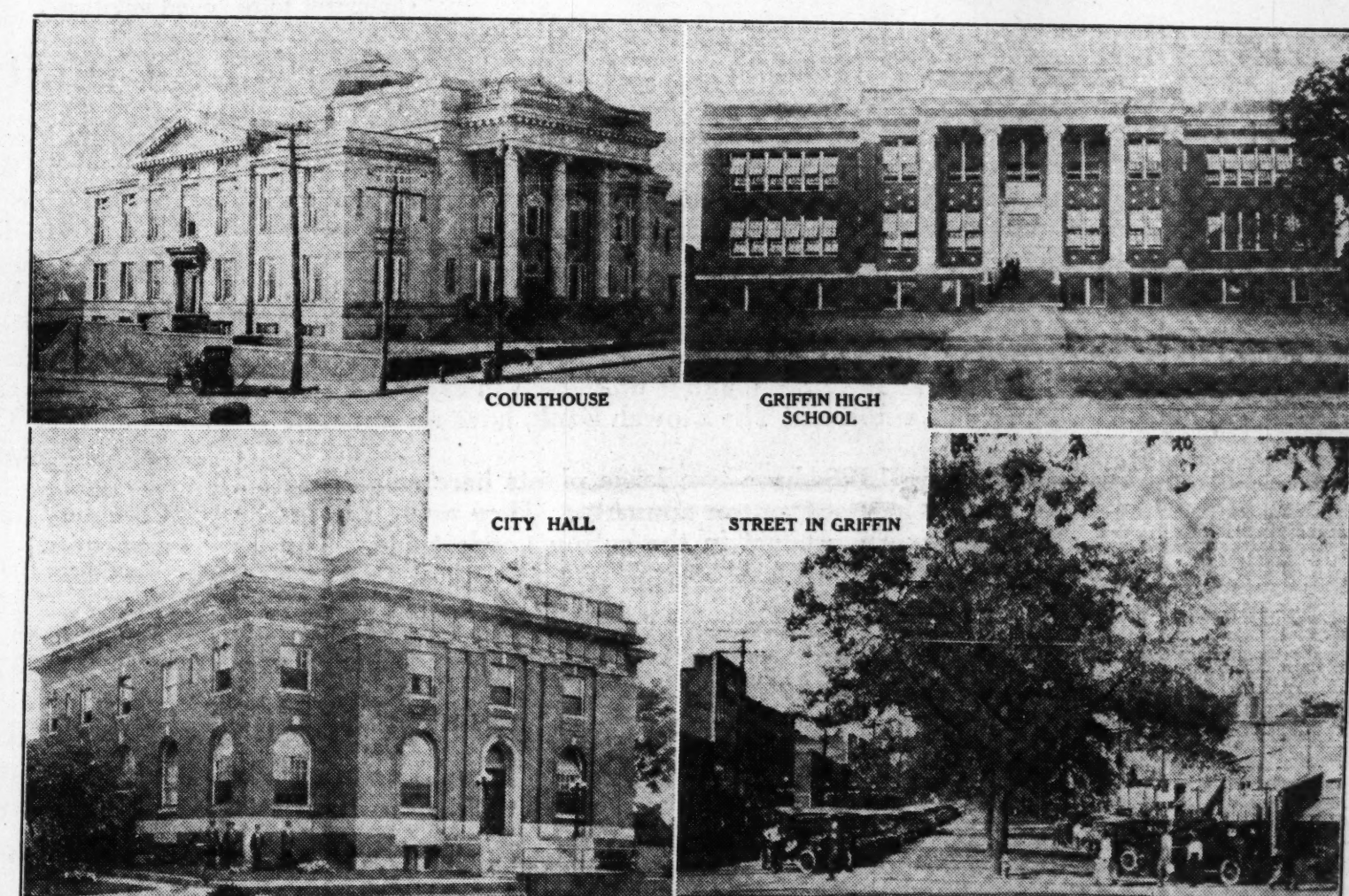
And so Atlanta society has managed to survive with customary grace and poise despite war and economic depression. Significant of this fact is the first Atlanta Dogwood Festival, which took place in April of this year, an undertaking more monumental and spectacular than most of those preceding. Not only was the brilliance and charm of the opera season renewed with Giovanni Martinelli, Joseph Bentonelli and others equally great at the helm, but balls of traditional splendor were given at the Driving club by the Junior League, when Mrs. Henry W. Grady Jr. was president, and at the Biltmore hotel under the chairmanship of Mrs. W. F. Hill and Mrs. Frank Ellis.

Many prominent visitors were in the city at that time, and once more Atlanta's famed southern hospitality was offered to the strangers within her gates. Thus these highlights of social life, which could not possibly be described in sufficiently glowing terms so many years after their occurrence, are but a brief indication of the growth of a city from a social standpoint—a city whose foundation physically, morally and socially is placed upon what might have been the eternal ruin of a community but was, in truth, the beginning of a richer and firmer civic life.

MANY FAMED GOLFERS HAVE ATLANTA HOMES

Golfers know Atlanta as the home of Bobby Jones, Alex Stirling and Wats Gunn. The city also is the home of several rising young golfers, including Charley Yates. There are seven private and three municipal golf courses here.

... GRIFFIN, GEORGIA ... SPALDING COUNTY



A Rapidly Growing, Progressive City and County. Ideal for Home Life and Rich in Possibilities for Sound Investments!

Griffin counts it an extreme pleasure to extend to the citizens of Atlanta sincere congratulations upon the celebration of the 100th birthday of their thriving city. The people of Griffin feel a special interest in this momentous occasion, since they, too, will soon be celebrating the Centennial of their own city.

Griffin offers unlimited possibilities to newcomers. It is an ideal location for business and industrial sites and the climate and surrounding country are unsurpassed for farming.

The transportation facilities of Griffin are ideal. It is served by the main line of the Central of Georgia Railroad from Atlanta to Savannah and by the Chattanooga branch of the same system. The Southern Railway from Atlanta to Columbus also passes through Griffin. The city is served by buses with both day and night schedules. Griffin is also situated on the Dixie Highway and the Atlanta Scenic Highway and is the center of a paved road system stretching to the county line in all directions.

Essential to the growth of every modern city and necessary to the happiness and comfort of

every home are two great requisites—a pure, ample water supply and an adequate, efficient electric service. Griffin has both.

An up-to-date, modern water system is large enough to supply the domestic and industrial requirements of Griffin for the next 20 years. This system, costing approximately \$500,000, consists of a pumping plant, dam, filters, storage tanks, and pumps in the city.

The City of Griffin also owns its own electric light and power distributing system. Wholesale power purchased from the Georgia Power Company, assures an abundance of economical electrical power.

Educational standards in Griffin are high. Griffin maintains six schools for white children in addition to five schools for negroes. The High Schools are fully accredited and a

large percentage of the graduates attend colleges and other institutions of higher education. Several modern well-equipped district schools are located throughout the county.

Health conditions in Griffin are excellent. Its location on a high, rolling terrain assures easy drainage. Its altitude is approximately 900 feet above sea level. By reason of this altitude and natural drainage, climate conditions are ideal, which makes it one of the most healthful locations in the state.

There are 12 churches within the city limits of Griffin and several more located in the mill villages. There is at least one modern church for every leading denomination.

Spalding County, located in the red land section of the Piedmont Belt, is adapted to the growing of various crops. Cotton, corn, peaches, grain, pimento peppers, and produce are the principal crops. Spalding County ships many cars of farm products annually and is self-sustaining to herself.

Griffin and Spalding County extend a cordial welcome to all progressive and desirable people to become citizens in this growing community that offers unexcelled opportunities to homeseekers, industries, factories and businesses.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Commercial & Savings Bank | Remfry Motor Company |
| Griffin Hotel | Manley Motor Company |
| The State Bank | Crossfield Ice Company |
| Georgia Public Utilities Company | Commissioners of Roads & Revenue |
| L. W. Goddard & Son Company, Inc. | Griffin Coca-Cola Company |
| Griffin Realty Company | Holston Brothers, Funeral Directors |
| Georgia Kincaid Mills | J. C. Penney Company, Inc. |
| Maddox & Futrel | Wheeler's Pharmacy, Inc. |
| O. D. Randall & T. T. Blakely, Inc. | Searcy & Company, Inc. |
| Willie Restaurant | First Federal Savings & Loan Assn. |
| Edwards & Miles Grocery Company, Inc. | Marlow-Powell Clothing Company |
| W. A. Justice Casket Company | Ward-Allison Drug Company |
| A. C. Griffin Department Store | Bank, Goodrich & Beck |
| Nichols & Company | H. F. Goldstein |
| C. N. Whitmore | City of Griffin |

SOUTHERN PRINTING COMPANY

RAILROAD and COMMERCIAL PRINTERS

The Southern Printing Company owns its own building and has one of the finest equipped printing plants in the South. It is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, printing concerns in Atlanta and is noted for its fine quality of work and for its unequalled service.

TO THE MANUFACTURER AND BUSINESS MAN

While The Southern Printing Company makes a specialty of Railroad work it also has a very fine Commercial Printing Department and does work for manufacturers and businessmen throughout the South. On your next job of Commercial Printing call MAIN 3885, Atlanta, and get money-saving prices. No job too small and none too big for this plant to handle in a satisfactory manner.

SOUTHERN PRINTING COMPANY
371-373 CENTRAL AVE., S. W.,
ATLANTA, GA.

P. J. McCORMACK, Pres.

Phone MAIN 3885

GRIFFIN HOSIERY MILLS

MAKERS OF DOVEDOWN HOSIERY

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA

THOS. F. RYBERT & COMPANY
RULING BINDING PRINTERS RULING BINDING
371-373 EDGEWOOD AVE. JA. 3317 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Atlanta Fire Brought Forth Aid From Citizens, Neighboring Cities

The greatest fire ever to sweep Atlanta came on May 21, 1917, when a sinister curling flame, fanned by a northeasterly wind, blew for 11 hours along her streets, destroying 50 blocks and property valued at \$5,000,000 and leaving hundreds of families homeless before it could be checked by dynamiting 20 homes in the vicinity of Houston and North Jackson streets.

Atlanta firemen, firefighters from surrounding towns, soldiers in training at army camps and a host of volunteers fought vainly for hours to check the blaze, which began in a shanty near Fort and Decatur streets and raged with fury in gales of wind. In the face of the bravery and the ingenuity of firemen, and the willingness to aid of every citizen, it spread for more than a mile out Boulevard and North Jackson street to Ponce de Leon avenue.

"A path of smoking ruins, six blocks in width and 24 in length, extends this morning from Decatur street to Vedado Way," a spectator wrote the following day. "Included in the Pom-

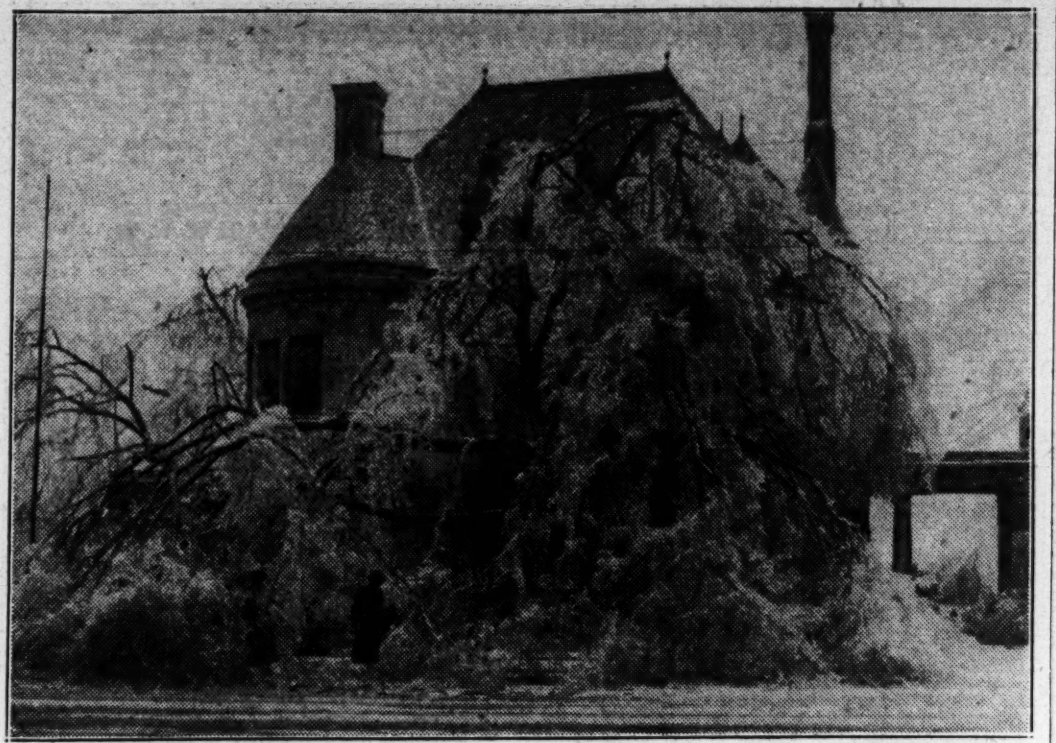
peian swath are the ashes of humble cottages and those of mansions. Dynamiting was not resorted to until the late afternoon. When it was seen that even a cloudburst could not subdue the raging terror, a dynamiting squad, headed by military authorities and members of the county commissioners, laid home after home to waste in the flaming path.

"Thousands are homeless. Refugees are cared for in homes, institutions and public places over all parts of the city. The number of homeless is so great that scores have gone to suburban towns for shelter.

"The auditorium is this morning a vast camping place of the unsheltered. Police headquarters, hotel lobbies, theater lobbies and other places have been converted into homes for roof-seekers."

During the blaze, citizens fled along the streets, like the groups of refugees which at about that time were fleeing Belgium. Front yards were full of pianos, chairs, beds, pictures, bric-a-brac, kitchen utensils and personal

A Vivid Reminder of Last Year's Ice and Sleet Storm



This picture of King Winter is a vivid reminder to Atlantans of last winter's ice and sleet storm, one of the most damaging ever suffered by the city. The icy, storm-torn tree shown here is standing in front of the Atlanta Woman's Club on Peachtree street. It was one of many along Atlanta's beautiful streets which was slashed by the wind and borne to the ground by sleet and icicles.

objects which citizens managed to bring from their homes at the last minute.

Gales Swept Roofs.

Sirens on fire trucks racing in from Hapeville, College Park, East Point, Buckhead and even cities 40 or more miles away screamed through the city. Great billows of smoke swept along the streets and avenues beneath the hot May sun. Fear increased as the northeasterly gales of wind continued to sweep burning house tops. The fire started when the house on Fort street flared into flame. So powerful was the high wind that day that within a few minutes, according to newspaper accounts, 12 other houses along the street were ablaze. The fire spread furiously even though 15 hose lines were leveling water on the burning structures within 30 minutes after the first house caught fire.

Negro families for the most part lived in this section. Negro men worked like 'Trojans,' but many of the women and children were panicky. The houses of some were said to have burned in less than 10 minutes. Owners of the houses only several yards from the ones aflame tried to save their clothing and furniture, heaping their belongings in the street. Hundreds of spectators filled the streets.

"Spreading out Boulevard," a reporter wrote, "the flames ate through apartment houses—the McLynn, the

Farlinger and the Farlinger Court, and many residents had hardly time to gather together a few bed clothes and personal belongings before the intense heat drove them to safety lines."

"In the McLynn apartments, a man dashed into his room and gathered together a few sheets and blankets—and left behind a Stradivarius violin, valued at \$4,000, which had been in the family for more than 80 years."

Many Atlanta women who were attending a meeting at the city hall that afternoon, will recall how alarms rang along the streets in that section and great billows of smoke could be seen in the distance.

On the afternoon of the fire, hundreds of Atlanta women had gathered at the auditorium for the first lecture to be given in the cooking school sponsored by The Constitution. Mrs. Betty Wilson, noted culinary artist, was conducting the school. Hardly had she been introduced, according to one in attendance that afternoon, before sirens began screeching and fire trucks could be heard racing through the city.

As Mrs. Wilson began her lecture, an official of the school went outside. He saw a smoke, which looked as if many houses were on fire and passed on to him that a fire fanned by the high wind apparently was sweeping one section of the city.

"Expert Does Cooking." The official returned to the speakers' platform, interrupted Mrs. Wilson and in a few minutes announced that there seemed to be a terrible fire on Fort street. He spoke carefully in order to avoid a panic, telling the women there was no reason for alarm. Nevertheless, within five minutes after his announcement the auditorium was empty. The next day it was used to care for the homeless, and Mrs. Wilson, instead of using her supplies to instruct Atlanta women in cooking, prepared them for those who had lost their homes.

As the fire raged, sparks flew about the city and smoke rose in huge billows about the buildings. Atlanta firemen fought heroically. At one time during the tragedy, Barney Houston, fire chief at Cincinnati, who was in Atlanta, approached Chief Cody, saying that "this is the best example of co-operative firefighting I have ever witnessed."

Ten Hours of Fire. But despite the aid of out-of-town firemen, soldiers and an increasing number of volunteers, the fire spread, turning to ashes every building in its path. Every few minutes the damage ran into additional thousands of dollars. After 10 hours of fire, the wind blew as strongly as it had in the beginning. It was then that officials decided to dynamite a number of homes in the vicinity of Houston and North Jackson streets. This decision ended the fire; it had blazed for almost 12 hours.

That night the city bent underneath its tragedy. In addition to the hundreds finding shelter in downtown buildings, nearly 100 slept in the bath houses at Piedmont park. Those whose homes had not been destroyed turned to providing food and a place of rest to stricken families. Police-men and soldiers, patrolling the stricken areas, saw damages running into millions of dollars.

Atlanta suffered this tragedy as heroically as she has many others—before and after.

Red Cross at Work. The Red Cross was working efficiently before the smoke died. "The citizens' relief committee set up a desk at the auditorium and both it and the Red Cross went to work to provide shelter and food for the homeless and to aid families in finding members from whom they had been separated. On the day after the fire—May 23—headlines in Atlanta newspapers announced, "Rebuilding of Burned Area Planned; City Beautiful Proposed by City Council." A reporter wrote that morning:

"Almost before the ashes of the great blaze of Monday were cold plans were being made in Atlanta yesterday for the rebuilding of the burned area

Haynes, Joel Kilsey, J. H. Meade, J. H. Gellen, William Rushton, M. McDonald, William Printup, C. P. S. Fisher, George H. Smith, William Kidd, Charles H. Wesson, Daniel Holman, J. W. Evans and W. W. Wheat. Mr. Simpson, the first worshipful master of the lodge, is said to have been Atlanta's first resident lawyer.

Members of Lodge No. 216 in 1857 included Luther J. Glen, David Mayer, William Rushton, S. Frankford, S. B. Love, B. F. Bomer, J. A. Rice, J. McLinn, T. H. Davis, T. M. Darnall, S. Solomonson, R. J. McMas-

ter, A. N. Wilson, William Watkins, C. H. Chandler, A. W. Mitchell, John Glen, P. E. McDaniel, L. Lov-

enthal, A. K. Evans, J. J. Whit-

aker, N. A. McLendon, T. O. Mc-

Daniel, J. F. Reese, E. B. Walker,

T. E. Williams, L. Belegreth and A. K. Avery.

At the time of the War Between the States there were three other organiza-

tions in the city. These included

Mount Zion Chapter No. 16, Royal

Arch Masons, chartered at Decatur

on May 3, 1847, Jason Burr Council

No. 13, Royal and Select Masters,

chartered on April 25, 1853, and Cou-

de Lion Commandery No. 4, Knights

Templar, chartered September 15, 1859.

First Masonic Hall.

These organizations held meetings

in the first Masonic hall, which was

located at Alabama and Lloyd streets.

Between 1869 and 1900, seven Ma-

sonic lodges were chartered and con-

stituted. These were as follows:

George Lodge No. 96, chartered on

October 28, 1869; Adamsville Lodge

No. 171, on October 28, 1869; Nardis

Lodge No. 107, October 27, 1870;

East Point Lodge No. 288, October

30, 1873; Gate City Lodge No. 2, Oc-

tober 27, 1887; W. D. Luckie Lodge

No. 89, October 31, 1889, and Bolton

Lodge No. 416, October 27, 1897.

The charter for Gate City Lodge

No. 2 was granted on October 27,

1887, and the lodge was constituted

on December 20, 1887. John Z. Law-

son was the first worshipful master.

This lodge is an offshoot of Fulton

Lodge No. 216 C. F. Malone, who, in

1881, was worshipful master of the old

lodge, was worshipful master under

dispensation of Gate City Lodge.

W. D. Luckie Lodge.

A dispensation to found W. D.

Luckie Lodge was granted in April,

1889, by John S. Davison, of Augusta,

then most worshipful grand master of

Georgia. The first meeting of the lodge was held on April 3, of that year, under the dispensation given to the following:

A. G. Howard, Ira M. Swartz, J. D. Frazier, George J. Dallas, J. O. Daniel, George T. Bedell, A. P. Morgan, S. Y. Jamison, W. W. Morgan, John F. Morris, Anthony Murphy and A. P. Stewart.

This group received their charter on October 31, 1889.

Piedmont lodge was founded on February 21, 1902. Henry M. Wood, J. A. LeSueur and A. H. Esterly were

the principal officers granted a dispensation to operate the lodge by Max Meyerhardt, of Rome, then the most

worshipful grand master of Georgia.

College Park Lodge No. 454 was chartered on October 29, 1908, and was constituted and dedicated in the following year. The first officers in-

stalled included A. H. Marchant, C. A. Wickersham, C. C. Cox, J. J. Guinn, D. C. Lyle, R. W. Martin,

Oscar Palmer, R. J. Thornton, Fred Shaffer, J. C. Woodward and Henry Harris.

A French chemist who was trying to make gunpowder for Napoleon discovered iodine.

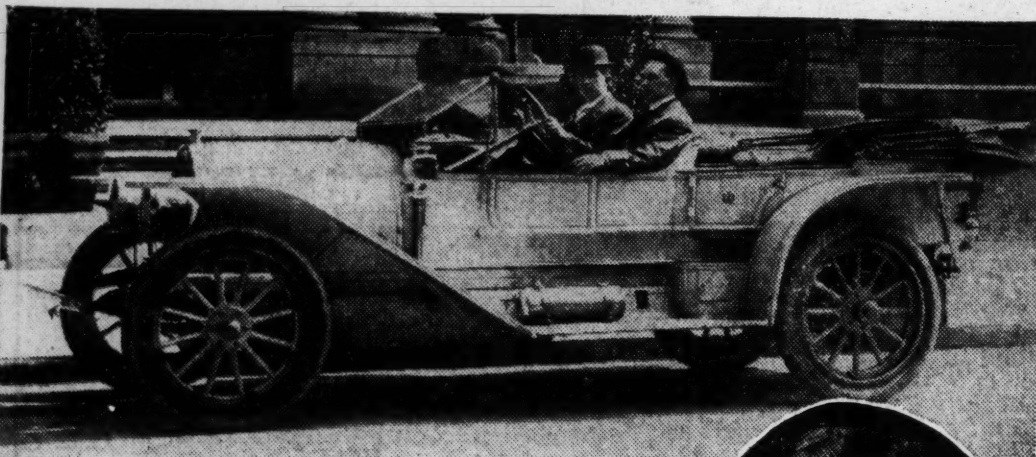
Congratulating

THE CITY OF ATLANTA

ON ITS RECORD OF 100 YEARS OF RAPID GROWTH AND PROGRESS

THE CITY OF ELBERTON GEORGIA

A. L. BELLE ISLE WAS INTERESTED IN TRANSPORTATION FROM EARLY AGE



A. L. Belle Isle seated in an old Speedwell.

On Peachtree Street in the heart of Atlanta, stands the Belle Isle Garage, symbolic of the many achievements of A. L. Belle Isle, President of the Black & White Cab Company.

When one considers that the Black & White Cab Company, the Atlanta Baggage & Cab Company, and the Belle Isle Garage have been welded together through the foresight and initiative of one man it is indeed interesting to see by what steps he managed to build up the present Belle Isle organization.

Al Belle Isle has transported himself unaided through the world since he was a boy. Circumstances forced him to quit school when he was halfway through the third grade. He started selling papers and doing what jobs he could. The boy became interested in transportation

at an early date and when mule-driven vehicles began hauling sightseers to the Cotton States and International Exposition at Piedmont Park in 1897, Al Belle Isle was one of the conductors.

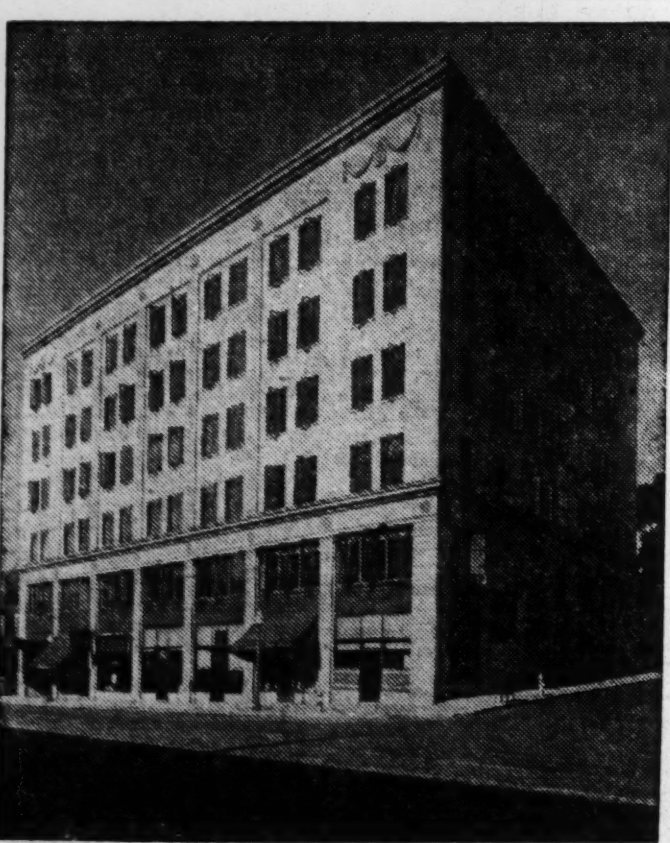
His next transportation venture was with the White Company testing cars on the road. With his first savings he bought an old-type rear-entrance White Steamer destined as the first unit of a taxicab fleet now numbered in the hundreds. He worked at his regular job all day and operated the taxi service at night.

In 1916 Mr. Belle Isle secured the Ford-Lincoln agency which he retained until 1923. In the meantime the taxi company was growing, and took the name of Black & White in 1929. He began to merge company after company with his own to achieve a unified city-wide taxi service to be operated under public regulation.



A. L. BELLE ISLE.

Today he stands as a prominent business man and recognized city leader, whose latest achievement—the Belle Isle Garage—stands as a tribute to the enterprise of a man who has built up one of the outstanding organizations of the South.



Home Office Building—West Peachtree and Linden Sts.

45 Years of Service

to

Atlanta and Dixie

- The INDUSTRIAL is proud to have "grown up" with Atlanta.

HOME OFFICE

Industrial Life Building
West Peachtree and Linden Sts.

ATLANTA OFFICE

139½ Alabama St., S. W.

Industrial Life & Health Insurance Co.

Congratulations to ATLANTA-- From BON-ART STUDIOS, Inc.

Where Photography Is a Fine Art

Portrait Photographs

Commercial Photographs

ARTISTS' OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS

Miniatures on Porcelain

Wedding Photographs

Laboratory and Office: WAl. 2144

193 PEACHTREE, N. E., Opposite DAVISON-PAXON

ARISTOCRAT MILK—all the name implies

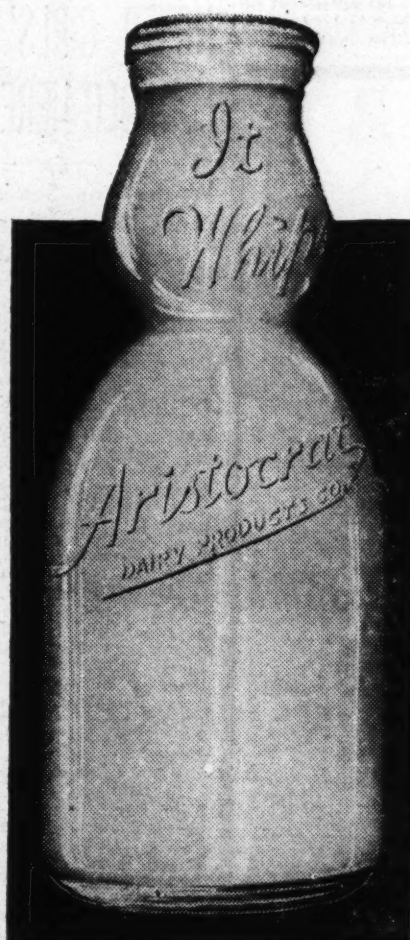
Time Marches On!

And so does the ARISTOCRAT DAIRY with the most modern, scientifically improved methods of handling its products, insuring complete safety, health and satisfaction to the people of Atlanta.

ARISTOCRAT DAIRY is the only dairy in this section which has complete laboratory control of its products, from farmer to consumer.

Our York stainless steel pasteurizer insures complete and absolute safety without lessening vitamin content values or destroying natural flavors.

Our stainless steel vacuum filler completely eliminates all air from the bottle at time of filling, thus protecting the milk in its original state from bacteria.



Home Owned

Home Operated

ARISTOCRAT DAIRY PRODUCTS CO.

MAIn 3453

TRIPLE-TESTED DAILY

Georgia Has Won World Renown As Home of Champions in Sports

By RALPH McGUIRE.
Sports in Georgia? They began a day or so after General Oglethorpe and his settlers put in at the bluffs of Savannah in 1733.

It is recorded that on a feast day there were foot races between the Indian boys and the boys in the new colony.

As the state grew it developed its own share of the rough and rowdy frontier sport which were common in all colonies.

There were shooting matches, foot races, bear-baitings and impromptu wrestling bouts about the settlements. Chicken fights became popular. Georgia, South Carolina and other southern states always have been fond of the bouts between game chickens.

In fact, the main, with Muskogee county as its center, became so popular that, in later years, a governor of the state threatened to send the militia to Muskogee county to stamp out that sport. The gray blades of that county were then sent to that date.

Horse racing and trotting races grew out of the early election meetings and later from the state fairs. Later came the circuits for both sports with some of the great horses of the nation appearing in Georgia. Many of the men who made the nation were devotees of chicken fighting and horse racing. Notable among these were Andrew Jackson and Sam Houston. And Georgia had its share of followers of each sport.

First Sport Story.

There is no doubt but that the first sporting item appearing in newspapers of Georgia was that of a horse race. The chicken fighters had their own papers, the later year and one of them was published as late as 1832.

Newspapers were limited as to space in the early days. Once the telegraph was invented and put into use, there were a couple of columns of "telegraph news." Local news and many features and short stories followed. For years after the Civil War the southern and northern papers featured recollections and reminiscences of the war written by veterans. But all the while sports news was beginning to grow. Sports and society news had a difficult time in the early days but they kept coming and today are recognized as two of the most valuable circulation features a newspaper can have. But the way up was slow.

Baseball Beginnings.

Baseball began in Georgia, as elsewhere, as "One-Eyed Cat" and "Rounders." It was not until 1885 that the Southern league was organized. Columbus, Augusta, Savannah, Macon and Atlanta were to become Georgia members of the league, with Atlanta today the only survivor. But baseball continues. Columbus, Augusta, Macon and Savannah are all members of a class "B" baseball league and have a great baseball history.

Southern league baseball was organized in the office of The Atlanta Constitution. Its first league president was Henry W. Grady, the man to whom the south owes its greatest debt. The internationally known editor and orator liked baseball so well he not only organized the first league and served as its president, but he attended the games and reported them, dictating to his secretary, James Holliday. His duties were many and his job one that filled his entire day. Yet he never missed a game. And Holliday recalls his enthusiasm and his rooting and later, the enthusiastic dictating of the story of the game for The Constitution of the next morning.

League Reorganized.

The Southern Association, or league, missed only a few years of active play between then and a reorganization in 1900. The first season was played in 1901 under the new set-up and the league has continued to the present and is now rated as the strongest of all minor leagues.

The Southern league has been a prolific feeder of stars to the major leagues. And Georgia has sent from the state and the Atlanta team many of the greatest of these.

The state supplied baseball with its greatest player—Ty Cobb, the immortal "Georgia Peach." Cobb left baseball after almost a quarter of a century of major league service holding more records than were ever made by any other player. And despite the fact he has been out of baseball almost a decade, most of the records stand.

"Greatest Left-Hander."

Nap Rucker, called by the late John McGraw, "the greatest left-hander baseball ever saw," was from Georgia and now serves as mayor at Roswell, Georgia.

Georgia sent up Luke Appling, of the present Chicago White Sox team. And the former Atlanta club player and Oglethorpe University student is rated as the best shortstop in baseball and one of the game's leading hitters.

The supply isn't running out. The stars keep going up from Georgia. Wally Moses, of Vidalia, is with the Athletics. "Sugar" Cain, of Carrollton, is with the White Sox. Cecil Travis is Fayetteville's star with the Washington Senators. Johnny Mize, of Decatur, is playing first base for the St. Louis Cardinals, and is rated as the best prospect for a great career in the entire Cardinal chain.

These are just a few. Probably no other state in the Union has produced such a variety of champions.

Ty Cobb was baseball's greatest player.

ROBBY JONES.

And Robby Jones was the greatest golfer the game has known. He won 13 major championships in 11 years and closed with a "grand slam," winning the British open and amateur titles and the American open and amateur championships in one year—1930.

No other golfer has approached his record of victories in England and America. And since his retirement golf tournaments have been lacking in some essential quality. The amateur field

Record Shows the Old and New in Georgia Football



Shown above in the midst of a modern Atlanta football crowd is a "tear" from the news story of the first football game played between Auburn and Georgia on February 20, 1892, at Piedmont park. Auburn is seen breaking center in the artist's sketch above, and below, Park Howell is shown getting loose for a long run. The pictures were made from dry chalk drawings reproduced on metal.

has failed to produce another competitor who was even close to him in skill or accomplishment.

For years Bobby Walthour was the nation's leading champion in bike racing. And today the man who promotes bike racing is John Chapman, from Palmetto, Ga. He started as a rider with Walthour and quit to become a promoter of races and make several million dollars thereby.

Grant In Tennis.

In tennis Georgia produced Bryan (Bitty) Grant, twice national clay court champion, and a member of the Davis cup squad for two seasons.

Tiger Flowers, Georgia negro, won the middleweight championship of the world. And W. L. Stirling was, for years, one of the leading heavyweights in the game.

In the college world Georgia has produced golfers and football teams of note.

Charley Yates, while at Georgia Tech, won the national intercollegiate golf championship and the western amateur.

Football Renown.

The Georgia Tech football team won the national football championship in 1928 with a victory over California in the Rose Bowl.

The University of Georgia, with five victories over Yale and a splendid record in intercollegiate football, also brought renown to the state.

Georgia girls have produced their share of national championships. Alex Stirling was for years the leading woman golfer in America.

And Louisa Robert, of Atlanta, won the national junior backstroke championship and won a place on the 1932 Olympic swimming team.

So the Record Runs.

The record runs on and on. In addition to the national triumphs the athletes of Georgia have won a number of sectional championships in all sports.

The sports sections of American newspapers have become models for those of the world. European newspapers actually give more space to sport news than do those of America. The world has learned to play and today golf courses are found in every nation in the world. Baseball has moved to Japan, Australia, South America, Mexico and to England. Basketball is played in more than 80 nations. In addition to these each nation has fostered and developed its own sports.

The Atlanta Constitution's pages mirror this growth as the paper has grown with Georgia and the south, now, as almost 100 years ago, "The South's Standard Newspaper."

NOTED GIRLS' SCHOOL

FOUNDED HERE IN 1878

Washington Seminary Numbers Many Women Leaders Among Alumnae.

Washington Seminary, fashionable southern school for girls, had its beginning in 1878 when three Washington sisters, descendants of the family of the first President, founded a school which then was known as the Misses Washington School for Girls and Simpson streets.

The school is located on Peachtree road and has about 50 out-of-town students enrolled as well as many Atlanta young women. It has many socially prominent Atlanta women among its alumnae. L. D. Scott is president and Miss Emma B. Scott is vice president.

The founders of the institution were the Misses Lola and Anita Washington and Mrs. Kate Washington Bond. About three years after the founding the school was moved from West Peachtree street, near Carnegie way, near where the Atlanta Athletic Club stands.

Ownership Changes.

In 1884, the school was moved to Cain street, near Peachtree, and in the following year to Walton and Field streets. At this time, Mrs. Robert E. Park became the principal. In 1891, Mrs. Park sold the school to Mrs. Alice E. Chandler, who conducted the school and was prominently connected with the educational, social and civic interests of the city until her death in 1904.

At that time the control of the seminary passed to Mr. Scott and Miss Scott, Mrs. Chandler's nephew and niece, who have conducted it since.

About six years before Mrs. Chandler's death, the school had been moved to North avenue, between Peachtree and West Peachtree streets. In 1912 the seminary was established at its present location on Peachtree street.

Varied Departments.

There are at present 32 teachers for subjects taught in the various departments, including kindergarten, grammar school, high school, music, dramatics, art and physical training. A number of clubs have been organized to supplement the academic program. There is a dramatic club, art club, home economics club and language club. Emphasis is placed on physical training through exercises and games, such as archery, basketball, tennis and folk dancing.

There are more than 1,500 alumnae, many of whom are prominent teachers, lawyers, businesswomen, missionaries and writers.

CITY'S FIRST CHURCHES ESTABLISHED IN 1824

Fulton county's first churches were the Mt. Gilad Methodist, founded in 1824 not far from Ben Hill, and the Utty Baptist, established in the same year on a site near Fort McPherson. Mount Zion Methodist, the third church, was established about four years later on a site about a mile

and a half north of Hapeville. The founders of the church were the Rev. James Mangum, William Avery, Aaron Knight, Thomas Ward and John Evans.

A. Balboni, of Los Angeles, bid in 630 pairs of army shoes for \$15 for the lot. When he got them all home they all proved to be size 14. His own size is 8-1-2.

Story Of Dutch Ovens Almost Like Romance

The Dutch Oven Bakeries, now well known in every Greater Atlanta household, are the development of a very modest beginning made ten years ago. In 1926 Mr. William E. Carroll, their founder, operated a restaurant on Edgewood avenue. From baking for his own restaurant a demand for his products soon spread to other restaurants to which he made daily deliveries. Larger quarters were soon required and in 1931 Mr. Carroll was operating thirteen stores.

Specializing in cakes, at the beginning, the Dutch Ovens were now supplying every type of bakery products. The restaurant demand had now reached such proportions that the general public began to take notice of the quality of the various Dutch Oven lines and then began the development of the most extensive house-to-house delivery system that Atlanta has ever known.

Beginning with three trucks in 1932, a steadily increasing demand on the part of both restaurants and the public has led to co-extension of delivery service. At the present time Mr. Carroll maintains a fleet of

forty trucks. Today there is not a household in Greater Atlanta that has not the privilege of a daily call by one of these trucks, bringing to its door every known bakery product of the highest quality that can be secured from years of scientific research and experimentation.

The present equipment of the Dutch Oven Bakeries, comprises a commodious and scientific bakery on Stewart avenue, and four stores located, respectively, at Peachtree and Brookwood, Little Five Points, Virginia at Highland and Boulevard at Coolidge.

While these attractive shops attractively stocked with every form of the baker's art serve the neighborhood in which they are located, distribution is mainly accomplished by its forty moving stores which are accessible to every Greater Atlanta household as the nearest telephone.

The growth of the Dutch Ovens during the decade of their development is further illustrated in the numerical increase in the Dutch Oven family from the original three to more than one hundred and thirty-five in 1936.

THOS. F. RYBERT & COMPANY

RULING PRINTERS RULING BINDING

311-313 EDGEWOOD AVE. JA. 3317 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DECATUR, GEORGIA

DeKalb County

COURTHOUSE

CITY

OF

Beautiful Homes

MASONIC TEMPLE

HIGH SCHOOL

DECATUR HAS ...

● Ideal Transportation

Decatur is located on the Georgia Railroad. It is connected with Atlanta by two local electric lines, one interurban line, bus lines and four paved boulevards. It is on practically every main highway in Western Georgia.

● Modern Business District

The business section is modern and up-to-date, served by two strong banks with mercantile establishments, large enough and equipped to serve every need of the community and territory.

● Good Climate and Health

Decatur climate and elevation make it a very healthy city. Little fog, no heavy winds, pure food and water, milk inspection and perfect drainage insure health. A health inspector is maintained and a modern hospital is within the city limits.

● Modern Educational System

Decatur has provided for its children the best educational facilities available. Inside the city limits are six Grammar Schools, one Junior High School and two Senior High Schools. Thorough training in all subjects, including commercial training, is provided.

● Churches and Civic Bodies

Decatur offers an opportunity for individuals of practically every creed to worship in the church of their choice. Decatur has many civic clubs working for the improvement of the city. They are the Woman's Club, Civitans International, Masons, Eastern Star and many others.

DEKALB CO. HAS ...

● Rich Soil

DeKalb County abounds in agricultural wealth. Cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, peaches and pears are only a few of the numerous crops. Nothing but rich soil could afford such an abundant production as in DeKalb County.

● Ideal Climate

Climatic conditions in DeKalb County are ideally suited for agricultural production, with a 263-day growing season. Such a climate cannot be overlooked from the viewpoint of farming and comfortable living conditions.

● Ready Markets

The nearness to markets is one of the vital assets of DeKalb County. With Atlanta, Decatur and a half million population so near at hand the truck farmer finds a steady market for all he can produce.

● Sites for Industries

Few localities in the Southern States are so well adapted to meeting the demands of industry as is DeKalb County. Transportation and power facilities are of the very best and many industries are availing themselves of the opportunities offered by DeKalb County.

● Poultry and Dairy Farms

DeKalb is one of the largest poultry counties in the state and poultry has become one of the county's most important industries. Another outstanding and thriving industry of DeKalb is dairying. DeKalb County has approximately 3,000 more head of cattle than any other county in the State.

THIS SPACE IS SPONSORED BY THE FOLLOWING:

City of Decatur
DeKalb County
J. M. Tull Metal & Supply Company

Goodloe Yancey
Frank G. Thomas
Decatur Bldg. & Loan Assn.

Medcalf Pontiac Motor Company
Duroil Products, Inc.
Guy W. Rutland Company

THE AMERICAN LINEN SUPPLY COMPANY

Offers Congratulations

to

ATLANTA

Upon Its

HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY

310 Ivy St., N. E. Phone WA. 2203

NON-CHURCH GROUPS AID RELIGION IN CITY

Five Organizations Have
Done Much To Betterment
of Life in Atlanta.

Five Atlanta religious organizations—excluding the churches—are actively engaged in aiding the needy and in promoting educational, religious and social welfare in the city.

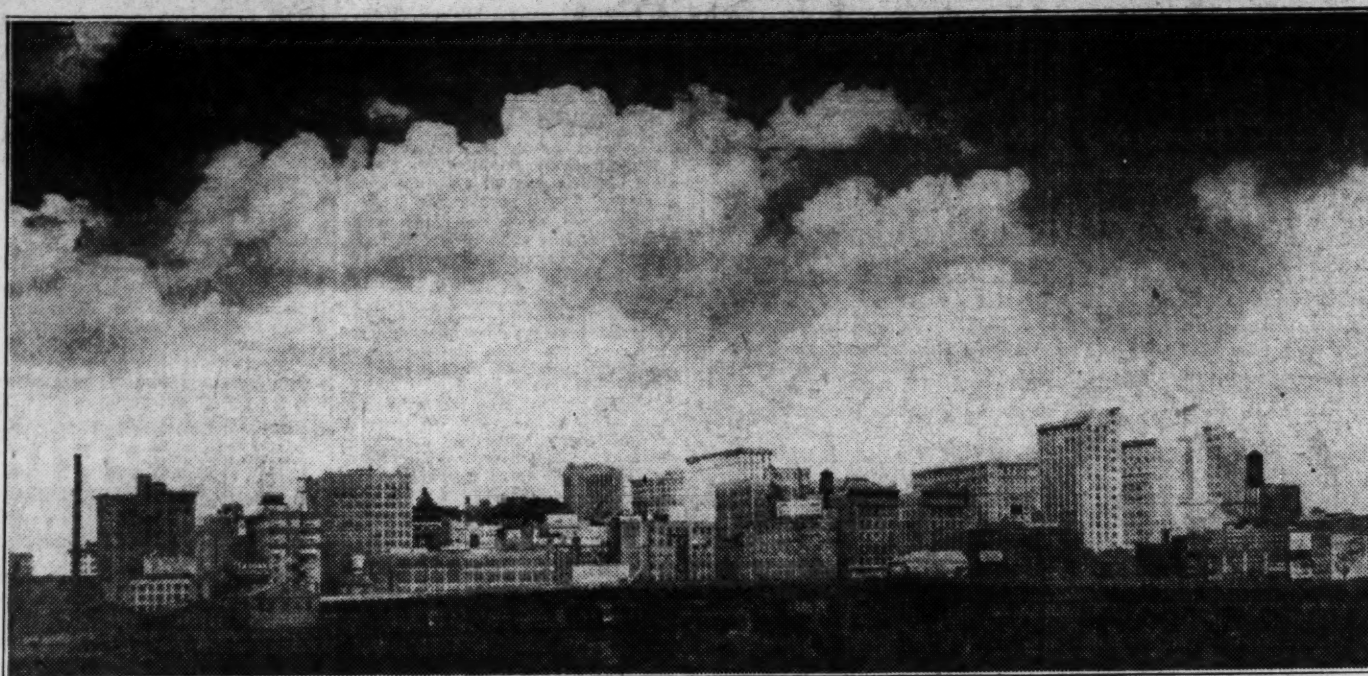
These organizations are the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Evangelical Ministers' Association, the Christian Council and the Young Women's Christian Association.

The oldest of these organizations is the Young Men's Christian Association which was organized here in April, 1873, as a branch of the international association that was founded in London, England, 29 years before.

When the Y. M. C. A. was first organized, Atlanta had a population of only 20,000. After occupying various rooms at different locations for several years, the association moved its offices to the second floor of a two-story building at the corner of Forsyth and Walton streets, where the Grant building is now located.

First "Y" Building.
Then followed three years of hard work, with the association trying to secure enough money with which to erect a building of its own. In 1885 the association's dream came true and the first Atlanta home of the Y. M. C. A. was erected at the corner of Auburn avenue and Pryor street, the present location of the Chamber of Commerce. Henry W. Grady said,

Atlanta's Ever-Changing Skyline Rears Its Head Toward the Clouds



Atlanta's magnificent skyline rears its head towards a beautiful setting of rolling clouds, attesting the courage and the imagination of her citizens to forge ahead in spite of wars and economic depressions. Through

the energy and the enterprise of Atlantans, these structures stand today where only 100 years ago there was a wilderness—and only 70 years ago the ashes and ruins that followed the invasion of General Sherman.

When the cornerstone of the building was laid:

"We do more here today than lay the cornerstone of a mere building. We lay the cornerstone of Christian sentiment deep in the earnest and throbbing heart of a great city, that gave itself generously to this work and solemnly pledged itself to the maintenance of those principles on which this work is founded." In 1911 it became apparent the quarters were too small for a rapidly growing city, so the old building was

Where Grandma Danced in Crinolines 60 Years Ago



The original H. T. Kimball house, smart hotel of Atlanta in the seventies. This famous hostelry was burned to the ground about 1881 or '82 and replaced by the present building, occupying the same site in the Peachtree, Decatur and Pryor street block.

sold to the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and a new Y. M. C. A. home was built at 145 Luckie street at a cost of \$375,000. This building, which still houses the association, is fireproof and is equipped to provide various Y. M. C. A. activities pertaining to the intellectual, physical and spiritual development of Atlanta boys and young men.

Knights of Columbus.
Another organization doing similar

work is the Knights of Columbus. The Atlanta unit of this fraternal group was instituted May 25, 1902, and its home, at 1204 Peachtree street, N. E., is the center of Catholic activities for the city.

The aims of the Knights of Columbus are to render pecuniary aid to its members, give mutual aid and assistance to sick and disabled members, promote social and intellectual intercourse among its members and to promote and conduct educational, charitable, religious and social welfare.

In June, 1879, the ministers of the city banded themselves together in an organization known as the Evangelical Ministers' Association with the purpose of developing among Christian people a concerted sympathy and action in all that pertains to the cultivation of practical morality and religion in Atlanta.

Y. W. C. A. Formed.
Seeing the work that the Y. M. C. A. was doing in the city and realizing the need of such an organization for women, the ladies of Atlanta organized the Atlanta Young Women's Christian Association in 1901, and in 1906, became affiliated with the national organization.

When first organized the association merely attempted to provide a dining room and gymnasium for girls. The original headquarters were at 6 1-2 Whitehall street, but in two years larger rooms were needed, so the headquarters were moved to the Steiner-Emory building. After 10 years they moved again, this time to the Wesley Memorial church building. Then followed moves to various locations until 1926, when the association purchased the old Athletic Club building and established their first permanent quarters.

The association has established a boarding house for girls working on small salaries and bought property on Baker street for this purpose. Besides the residence, the association maintains an administration building at 37 Auburn avenue which is in the form of a community center. It is used by numerous organizations for a meeting place and its lounge rooms are open to all women.

Four-Fold Aim.
In all the association's activities the aim is to give young women a four-fold development—physically, socially, intellectually and spiritually.

Very similar to the ministers' association is the Christian Council. The difference is that the former is an organization of ministers, while the latter is one of laymen. The council attempts to bring about a closer cooperation among the various Atlanta churches.

Standing committees are maintained to investigate and aid the churches in the following fields: Social work, young people and radio, international relations, education, race relations, industrial relations, prison welfare, prohibition, and other activities of a similar nature.

With these organizations working

'NEWS OF THE DAY' HALF CENTURY AGO

Constitution Ran 'Glimpse of Current Events' in Year 1883.

Fifty-three years ago The Constitution ran a daily feature giving "a glimpse of current events in Atlanta."

Among the events of interest on

June 8, 1883, were:
"He," a fine Jersey heifer, passed through Atlanta yesterday by express to Dr. W. H. Coleman, of Jonesboro. She is a beautiful specimen of 'tis fine breed and was much admired in Atlanta."

"Repairs of the governor's mansion are not yet completed. It will be some time before the family of Governor McDaniel will occupy it."

"Mr. Ed Cohen yesterday purchased an acre of land on Peachtree for \$2,000."

"Police court was a large and interesting affair yesterday morning. The fines amounted to nearly \$100."

"The Atlanta Female institution building, though already very large, is to receive some additions to ac-

commodate its increasing number of pupils."

"The residence of Mr. C. J. Webb on Glenn street was entered night before last by burglars and robbed of a purse containing \$17.25 and a pair of shoes."

"Mr. Steve Johnson, general southern agent of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway, has gotten out a very unique advertising card. Two diminutive negroes are represented sitting in a basket eating a big slice of watermelon."

Very Manly.

Two men were seated in a crowded street car. One, noticing that the other had his eyes closed, said: "Bill, are yer feelin' well?"

"I'm all right," said Bill, "but I do 'ate to see ladies standing."

BAR IS UNCOVERED IN ROMAN RUINS

ROME, Aug. 8.—(UP)—Archaeologists have given the tourist agencies a real "talking point" in the effort to attract visitors from Ostia Antica, the ancient imperial seaport of Rome.

Years of propaganda had failed to bring visitors to see Ostia's interesting ruins and art treasures, but now—a bar has been unearthed! It is of marble, the same height as the usual soda fountain or cocktail bar, and with a little plumbing could be used today. Besides numerous shelves and boxes for the amphoras of liquor, the bar has two spacious cavities—one of which is presumed to have been for ice and the other for a boiler.

THOS. F. RYBERT & COMPANY
RULING PRINTERS
BINDING
311-313 EDGEWOOD AVE. JA. 3317 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The Downtown Chevrolet Co.

AND

Their entire well-trained organization is proud to be a part of Atlanta and pledge themselves to serve the good people of Atlanta even better than in the past. We respectfully ask you to make us prove it by calling on us for every Chevrolet need or wish.

Let us prove to you in a ride the new Chevrolet for 1936 is the only complete low-priced car.

Let us show you some sensational Used Car buys, backed by a guarantee and firm reputation you can depend on—Guaranteed O. K. Used Cars.

Let us figure your time payments on the new GMAC Plan. As simple as A-B-C to understand and it saves more money for time buyers.

Let us protect your pocket 5 ways on Genuine Chevrolet Service: Chevrolet Trained Mechanics—Chevrolet Special Tools—Genuine Chevrolet Parts—Chevrolet Square Deal Policies—Low Chevrolet Service Prices.

329 Whitehall St. MAin 5000 D. O. Myatt, Pres.

CREATORS OF SANITATION—
ORKIN
EXTERMINATING COMPANY INC.

Offices
Principal Cities
in South

1906
Protecting the Property,
Safeguarding the Health
of ATLANTANS.
Insect, Pest, and Termite
Control
1936

ORKIN EXTERMINATING CO.
WALNUT 1050
—MEMBERS—
Atlanta Chamber of Commerce
Atlanta Retail Merchants' Association
National Association of Fumigators and Exterminators

DON'T TOLERATE—EXTERMINATE

CONGRATULATING ATLANTA

On Her One Hundredth Birthday

and

ANNOUNCING OUR 1936 EXHIBIT

of

HOLIDAY GOODS

Twenty-fourth Annual Display

VALUES—VARIETY SUCH AS WE HAVE NEVER SHOWN IN OUR TWENTY-FOUR YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL SERVICE TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE SOUTHEAST.

WE INVITE YOU TO INSPECT THIS WONDERFUL SHOWING OF TOYS, DOLLS, WHEEL GOODS, TOY FURNITURE, CHINA NOVELTIES, LEATHER GOODS, CHROMIUM WARE, ANTIMONY, SMOKE STANDS AND TRAYS, LAMPS, FITTED CASES, COMB, BRUSH AND MIRROR SETS, MEN'S TRAVELING FITTED SETS, BOYS, GIRLS, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S GIFTS OF EVERY KIND AND VARIETY, GAMES, DECORATIONS, FAVORS, WHAT NOTS, ELECTRIC TRAINS, EDUCATIONAL TOYS, VASES, JUGS, WINE, BEER AND LIQUOR SETS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, TOILET SETS, MANICURE SETS, SEWING SETS, LADIES' AND GENTS' TRAVELING SETS AND CASES, AND THOUSANDS OF OTHER NOVELTIES AND TOYS SUCH AS MOVIE PROJECTORS, TOY TYPEWRITERS, CASH REGISTERS, ETC.

Make Your Selections Now

MANY ITEMS PRICED EXTRA SPECIAL FOR EARLY BUYERS
AT EXTRA SPECIAL PRICES.

Usual Holiday Terms

41 Years Buying and Selling Holiday Goods
Wholesale Only

C. E. ALLEN AND COMPANY

235-S MITCHELL STREET

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

NEAR TERMINAL AND UNION STATIONS

ADOLPH BERNATH, Prop.

Established in 1921

DEALERS IN

NEW AND RECONDITIONED BARRELS AND DRUMS

(Barrels for All Purposes and Uses.)

ATLANTA COOPERAGE COMPANY

MAIN 5483 - 264 PETERS ST. S. W.

Manufacturers of Kegs and Barrels for Wine
and Other Purposes

Clean and Recondition Wooden Barrels and Steel Drums

ATLANTA, GA.

WE CONGRATULATE ATLANTA
ON ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY

REAL ESTATE
SALES

RENTING

LOANS

INSURANCE

HEALEY BLDG.

WALNUT 0100

Birth and Progress of Aviation Closely Linked With City's Growth

Atlanta, After Quarter of a Century, Has Attained Third Place Among American Cities in Air; Passengers Total 25,000 Annually.

Twenty-five years ago the hum of an airplane motor sent grownup Atlantans scampering to windows, while youngsters put smoked glass before their eyes so they could follow the plane as it flew towards the sun. On one red-letter day in November, 1911, about 2,000 citizens stood on the old flying field and peered at Lincoln Beachey as he flew towards Hapeville and dropped a sack of the first mail to a waiting car below.

Today, Atlantans take their aviation with the same enthusiasm, and hundreds drive every Sunday afternoon to Candler field, which ranks third among the municipal airports of the nation. Twenty-five thousand passengers come in each year at the Atlanta field, or take off, on the 22 scheduled planes. Approximately 44,000 pounds of mail is flown each month from Atlanta to cities throughout the country.

Situated about eight miles from downtown Atlanta, between Hapeville and College Park, the Candler field embraces 287 acres on which are established quarters of a number of businesses, the United States army and the city administration building which contains several important bureaus and departments.

Field Personnel of 200. Jack Gray has been manager of the field since 1929, when it was purchased by the city. There are about 200 persons associated with the airlines, government bureaus and the organizations attached to the field. The remarkable growth of Atlanta aviation—one of the city's youngest industries—is largely attributable to the keen interest citizens have taken in flying since the very beginning. Almost from the start of flying activity, a field has been maintained here. Equipment has been installed and innovations have been adopted as they have been found to be useful.

The first air mail letter received in Atlanta came to The Constitution on October 2, 1911.

Lindsey Hopkins, Atlanta capitalist

and the first person to whom Curtiss sold an airplane, was attending the air meet at Nausau Boulevard, Long Island, N. Y., where Air Mail Station No. 1 had been established.

Letter to The Constitution.

The Atlantans and a naval pilot were to fly the first mail from Nausau to Mineola in Hopkins' new biplane. News accounts of the proposed flight were read avidly by citizens throughout the country. When the day for the flight came, Hopkins, just before he and the pilot were to take off, decided to send a letter to Atlanta.

At the last minute he wrote a letter and addressed it to The Constitution. Hopkins and his companion flew to Mineola, depositing the first sack of air mail safely. The letter to The Constitution, postmarked September 30, 1911 came from Mineola to Atlanta by train.

This feat stimulated interest in flying, bringing to Atlantans, as never before, the speed, romance and the usefulness of planes.

Aviation Boomed Here.

About a month later Atlantans held their first important aviation meeting, thousands going to the flying field for three days to see stunt flying, the flying of mail and an exhibition of planes.

The meeting was sponsored by Mr. Hopkins, a pioneer southern aviator, and the Curtiss Exhibition Company. The program started with fireworks every day and citizens found high excitement in every landing and take-off.

It was during this meet that Beachey made the first flight from Atlanta with mail—a flight which had been keenly anticipated since the arrival of Hopkins' letter from Nausau Boulevard.

In that day every aviator was a hero, and Beachey became a particular favorite of Atlantans. A reporter, writing on November 17, 1911, one day after the air mail flight, said: "Lincoln Beachey did some sensational dips and turns during the day, at one time making a lap of the track

Second and Third Generations



My mother used one of these laundries. My daughter and I are its customers now.



I'm using the same laundry my mother and my grandmother used. They thought it was tops, and so do I.

My great-grandmother was a customer of one of these laundries. My grandmother and my mother are customers now. And when I grow up and get married, they'll have another customer.



The laundry and dry cleaning plants composing the Gold Shield Group have been serving Atlanta and its far-flung environs for many years. Their names have been household words in the best homes. In fact, some of the plants are now serving the second and third generations of their original customers, giving them, as always, health protection, clothes protection, skilled workmanship and scheduled delivery.

PHONE ONE OF THESE

"Yours for Excellence in Quality and Service"

AMERICAN
Main 1016

DECATUR
DEarborn 3162

GUTHMAN
WAlnut 8661

PIEDMONT
WAlnut 7651



CAPITAL CITY
WAlnut 7121

EXCELSIOR
WAlnut 2454

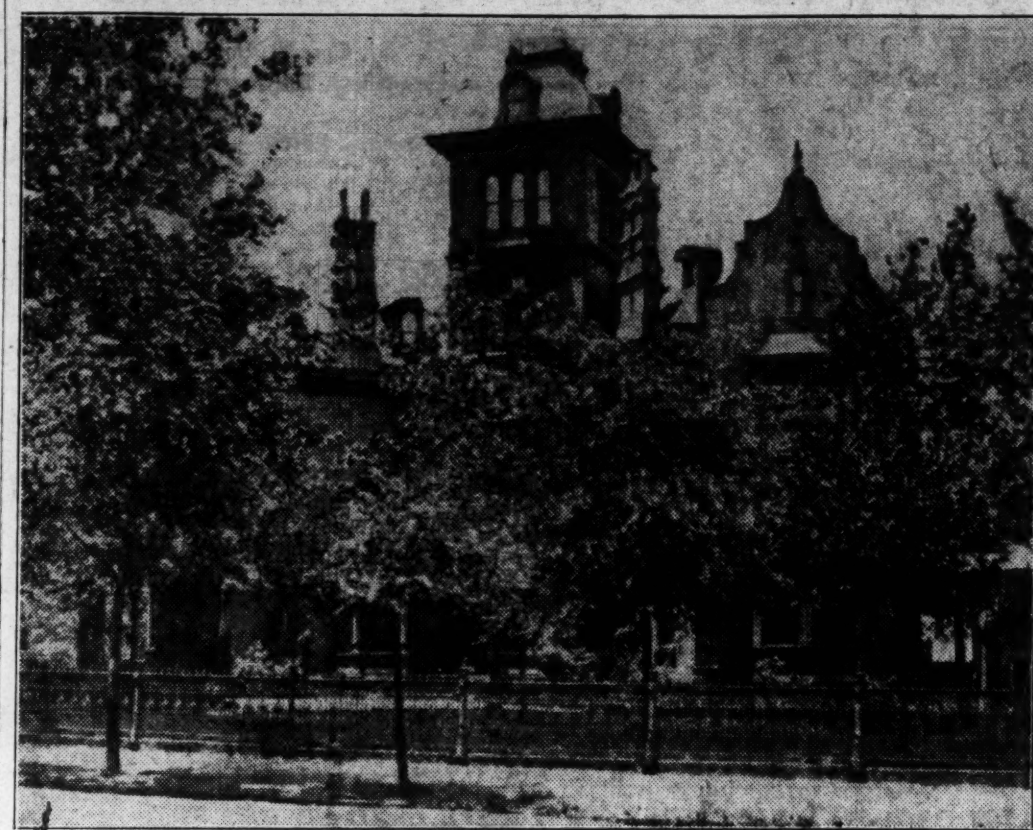
MAY'S
HEmlock 5300

TRIO
JACKSON 1600

TROY-PEERLESS
HEmlock 2766

Gold Shield Launderers—Dry Cleaners

Beautiful Mansion Served Many Georgia Governors



This beautiful old residence was for many years the Governor's mansion. Standing at Peachtree and Oak streets, in the downtown section, it was the scene of many brilliant social affairs and the center of important matters of state. The mansion was torn down about 1920 and one of Atlanta's hotels was built on the site.

and cutting a figure 8 without having either hand on the steering apparatus, guiding the machine with the motions of his body."

Natural Air Center.

Atlanta, situated at the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains, has a natural accessibility for planes, which encourages flying and the adding of new equipment. In the years following the first important aviation meet here, interest in flying was kept at a high level by leading businessmen, amateur

pilots and professional airmen in this section.

On April 16, 1925, the development of Candler field got under way, for it was then that the aviation committee of city council signed a lease for the land and appropriated \$5,000 for the "building of a landing field."

A field was laid off at the southern end of the oval and a tiny shop and a comfort station were built. The first landing on the field was made by Reder Eberline. Another great Atlanta aviator in that year was Doug Davis.

Interest in aviation was aroused to a high pitch in 1928, when the air mail line from Atlanta to Miami was inaugurated. The pilot for the first flight was Ben Eilson, who became famous as an Alaskan flyer, later losing his life while making rescues in northern Siberia.

Line Struggled, Died. The inaugural of this mail schedule was an epochal event for the entire southeast, but unfortunately, because daylight flights could not in all cases transport mail for night schedules, the line struggled for about six months and then perished.

In 1928, after beacon lights and emergency landing fields had been installed by the Department of Commerce, flights were begun to New Orleans, Chicago and Miami.

In 1929, the city purchased the field at a cost of \$94,000 and the municipal airport came into being.

At present, six major airlines operate with Atlanta as a base, with planes flying to New York, Chicago, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Miami and Charleston. The city ranks third among those of the nation in the volume of air mail, being excelled only by New York and Chicago.

The value of buildings at the airport totals about \$480,000. The city administration building was constructed at a cost of approximately \$50,000. This building contains the Bureau of Air Commerce, inspection department, radio division, weather bureau, the office of flight surgeon, the field post-office, the ticket offices of three airlines, passenger rooms and a dining room and a soda fountain.

10,400 Flights Annually. In addition to the airline take-offs, approximately 10,400 local passenger flights are made each year. It is not unusual for several thousand persons to visit the field between 4 o'clock in the afternoon and midnight.

Since the field was taken over by the city, 1,271,000 cubic yards of dirt and rock have been removed in order to make landing more comfortable and safer. At present three runways are being hard-surfaced.

Giant passenger ships—about twice the size of those in use today—probably will be in common use in the near future, as airline officials adopt innovations and devices which will make flying faster, safer and more comfortable. At present the municipal airport takes care of ships which are now in use. With the coming of larger ships, however, more space will be needed for safe landings and take-offs, and probably a larger landing area will be required.

HOUSES WRECKED TO REBUILD CITY

Building Materials Impossible To Obtain After Sherman Had Sacked City.

Few young Atlantans know the city was so completely destroyed by the soldiers of General Sherman that it was almost impossible to secure building materials, and houses in surrounding towns had to be wrecked and transported to Atlanta.

But a three or four-room frame house at Palmetto was wrecked by Captain William J. Garrett, father of Mrs. Emma Garrett Morris, brought by railroad to Atlanta and set up at Washington and Bayview streets, where it was used as a residence until brick could be made. The house was then moved back, becoming a kitchen wing to a six-room residence constructed out of the first brick made in Atlanta.

Remodelled and enlarged since then, the old residence still stands and part of the original brick can be seen. The house is now a church home for girls.

Stores, too, were built of wrecked material brought here from nearby towns. Mrs. Morris has a contract specifying that her father wreck a small store owned by him in Palmetto, to transport the materials to Atlanta and use them to build a store on Decatur street. The contract is dated June 14, 1865. From these materials was begun the building of the firm of Garrett & Brother, a leading southern concern until 1883.

LAKE SAILED 75 YEARS. Captain George S. Sweeney, 86, of Whitehall, N. Y., believes he has set something of a nautical record, having sailed 75 years as pilot on Lake Champlain. He got his start at the age of 11 working on the old steamboats plying on the lake.

Home for unmarried mothers was first proposed, a mob formed to burn the house that offered shelter to "fallen women," but its friends persevered and the home was established. It was this organization that received the first charitable appropriation from Atlanta's city treasury.

From Baby's Sobs.

The sight of an abandoned negro baby sobbing with hunger in the waiting room of the old Union station led a negro cook to establish the Carrie Steel Logan Home for destitute negro children.

These organizations, devoted to the care of helpless and needy persons, formed a nucleus of the agencies that were linked in 1925 when the Community Chest was formed.

Since that time the Community Chest has been the co-ordinating agency for welfare work. It has grown constantly since 1925 until it now has over 40,000 supporters.

Atlanta leaders have always served voluntarily in this work for those in need of care. Nearly 600 outstanding men and women compose the boards of directors and committee members of the Chest and its agencies.

Outstanding Leaders. The list of Chest presidents include Atlanta's outstanding citizens. Since

its organization they have been Hugh W. Willett, W. Byrne Gibson, Sam E. Finley, H. M. Atkinson, E. A. Thornwell, Milton W. Bell, Frank H. Neely, Robert F. Maddox and Julian V. Boehm.

The Chest was reorganized this year to bring greater co-ordination to the work of serving families and children in distress. With interest increasing in its work, it is now the largest single organization of the community, drawing support from all creeds and classes.

SPEED SHOWN AT RENO.

Charles F. Marks, carpenter of Fresno, Cal., is believed to have speeded up Reno records. He was married just three minutes after he obtained his divorce to Miss Jessie Howard, also of Fresno.

The very first license listed in the file at the ordinary's office is that of James E. Dickson and Isabella M. Griffin. This license was granted February 18, 1854 in Henry county but was recorded here. Mr. Dickson and Miss Griffin were married February 21, 1854, by A. B. Knight, justice of the peace.

FIRST LICENSE TO WED IN COUNTY ISSUED 1854

The first marriage license issued and recorded in Fulton county, of which there is a record in the ordinary's office, was that of Paschal House and Mary A. Bridges. This license was issued on February 23, 1854, by Ordinary Joseph H. Mead. The couple were married three days later by the Rev. P. L. Thomas.

The very first license listed in the file at the ordinary's office is that of James E. Dickson and Isabella M. Griffin. This license was granted February 18, 1854 in Henry county but was recorded here. Mr. Dickson and Miss Griffin were married February 21, 1854, by A. B. Knight, justice of the peace.

THOS. F. RYBERT & COMPANY
RULING PRINTERS RULING
BINDING BINDING
311 313 EDGEWOOD AVE. JA. 3317 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The BRENAU ACADEMY

... A Select Preparatory School for Girls ... of Southern Charm and Tradition



Located in the most beautiful residential section of Gainesville, Brenau Academy offers opportunity for academic, social, physical and cultural education for girls of high-school age. It offers a complete four-year high-school course which is recognized by all accredited colleges and universities. In addition, ample opportunity is afforded for special subjects such as music, art, oratory, physical education and household arts. Hours are set apart for the development of interests in cultural subjects and social amenities, as well as such extra-curricular activities as tennis, hockey, boating, riding, hiking, swimming, etc. A carefully chosen faculty prides itself on the caliber and development of the girls at Brenau.

A SPECIAL FLAT RATE COVERING ALL NECESSARY EXPENSES IS OFFERED

For Catalog and Information

BRENAU ACADEMY
BOX 300, GAINESVILLE, GA.

CRICHTON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

— A Leader for Fifty-One Years —

MORE than a half century of signal service to its community... fifty-one gleaming, golden years of usefulness and achievement, firmly founded upon the vision, the foresight and the resourcefulness of a master in his field.

This is the proud record of Crichton's Business College, established in 1885 by E. C. Crichton and now the oldest institution of its kind in Atlanta in point of continuous service.

It is fitting that Crichton's Business College should now salute the city in which it was cradled and has grown to maturity... Atlanta, now marking its One Hundredth Anniversary... for it is, in every sense of the term, a part of Atlanta, subscribing to the ideals and the spirit of progressiveness which have made this city of the Deep South a leader among cities.

It is significant to note that the city of Atlanta was passing its own Fiftieth Anniversary in the birth-year of Crichton's Business College.

A monument to its founder, Crichton's Business College, through the years, has followed with undeviating purpose the course set for it by Mr. Crichton. Though he died in 1930, after 45 unflinching years of service to the institution he established, Crichton's Business College clings tenaciously to the ideals and principles with which he endowed it, and today, under the capable direction of Miss E. Katherine Reid, it is an acknowledged leader in its sphere.

Crichton's Business College, first quartered in a single room, in the second floor of a building on the present site of Grant's, with two typewriters and three pupils, has grown with the years until it now occupies an entire floor of the building overlooking Plaza Way, Pryor and Alabama streets, utilizing also additional ground floor space on Plaza Way.

It was the first school of its kind in this section to admit girl students... an illustration of the foresight of its founder.

Pitmanic and Gregg
Shorthand
Typewriting
English—Spelling
Bookkeeping
Accounting—Filing
Letter Writing
Dictaphone Operation
Mimeograph
Comptometer
Business Administration

Day and Night Classes
Correspondence Courses in Shorthand

Though there were other names connected with the institution during its long history, Mr. Crichton was associated with its operation throughout the years from its establishment to his death.

Early in its life, it was known as the Crichton-Sullivan Business College. Later, moving from its original Whitehall street location to the old Kiser building on Pryor street between Alabama and Hunter streets, it became known as the Crichton-Shumaker Business College. Mr. Crichton acquired the Shumaker interests when the latter went into the service during the World War.

Miss Reid, later to become president of the school, joined the faculty in February, 1918,

and during that year Crichton's Business College was moved to Broad and Alabama streets. Two years later it was moved to Whitehall street and Trinity avenue, remaining there until 1929, when it moved to its present location.

During a lifetime of study of virtually every shorthand system of consequence then known, Mr. Crichton evolved, perfected and taught his own system of Pitmanic shorthand, based upon a simplified method of vowelization and syllabication. Crichton's Business College now holds the copyright on this system, which now is fully recognized by high schools and colleges, and has been adapted to and taught by correspondence.

The school now teaches both Pitmanic and Gregg shorthand as well as the typing which was its foundation course. The passing years have witnessed the addition of bookkeeping, filing, English, spelling, business administration, office practice, dictaphone, mimeographing, comptometer and other subjects. Both day and night classes are conducted.

Under Miss Reid's presidency, since the death of Mr. Crichton six years ago, Crichton's Business College has more than doubled its quarters, its faculty and its enrollment.

Crichton's Business College is growing with Atlanta!

For information or advice regarding your business training requirements, write, phone or call on Miss Reid.

Pamphlet Outlining Courses Will Be Sent Upon Request.

PHONE WALNUT 9341

PLAZA WAY at PRYOR ST.

City of Atlanta Long Recognized As Medical Center of Southeast

Thousands Come From All Parts of Country Every Year To Receive Attention in Well-Equipped Hospitals and Clinics.

By DR. J. L. CAMPBELL.

Atlanta has long been recognized as the medical center of the southeast. Thousands of people come from all parts of the country every year to receive medical attention in her hospitals and clinics under the care of her learned doctors and well-trained nurses. One can scarcely realize that it has been only 100 years since the Cherokee Indian medicine man with his charms and incantations, his weird cries and strange dances gave way to the pioneer white man's doctor, who with his pocket knife, a dose of medicine for the baby or rolled a blue pill in the palm of his hand for grandmother.

Dr. Joshua Gilbert, a graduate of the Augusta (Ga.) Medical College, was Atlanta's first doctor. He was soon joined by his brother, Dr. William Gilbert, also a graduate from Augusta. These brothers married sisters, daughters of Charner Humphries, the builder and proprietor of the Whitehall Inn. It was in the front yard of this hotel that Atlanta's first "ambulance run" was made: A drunken loaf-

er living in a shack near by was cut by a neighbor who left at once for the woods. The wounded man's faithful wife loaded him on a sled and dragged him to Dr. Gilbert's house where he was stretched out on the grass, his wound sutured with a bagging needle and cotton thread. He was then loaded on a mule cart filled with straw and sent home.

No Records Left. During the next decade and a half many doctors were attracted to Atlanta. None of them, however, has left any record of his work. About the beginning of the second half of the century the Westmoreland brothers, John G. and Willis F., came to the city and opened up-to-date offices and a drug store.

In 1854 Dr. John G. Westmoreland organized the Atlanta Medical College which continued in successful operation until the outbreak of the war. In 1861 lectures were suspended and the building used as a hospital until the close of the war. The college was reorganized in 1866 with Dr. John G. Westmoreland again at its head. In 1870 the Southern Medical College was

Before Advent of Electric Street Cars When Traffic Was No Problem



A proud forerunner of Atlanta's street cars and motor buses—long before the days when traffic became a municipal problem—is shown here with passengers who are on the way to old Ponce de Leon

springs for an afternoon of recreation. Notice that a little girl is being permitted to hold the reins of the two fine horses. The springs were located on Ponce de Leon avenue, across from the ball park.

BESSIE TIFT COLLEGE

Chartered 1849



SARA ANNE JACKSON MEMORIAL TOWER, BESSIE TIFT COLLEGE.

Offers Bachelor of Arts Degree Diplomas in Speech, Arts, Piano, Voice, and Pipe Organ.

All State Teachers' Certificates Available.

The finest scholastic training and physical development in a Christian atmosphere.

Address
AQUILA CHAMLEE
President
FORSYTH, GA.

HISTORIC CITY OF FORSYTH HAS HAD SLOW BUT STEADY GROWTH

ESTABLISHED UNDER ROMANTIC CONDITIONS, IT IS A CENTER OF CULTURE AND EDUCATION

On the highest ridge between Atlanta and Macon, in almost the exact center of the State, is situated the historic old town of Forsyth, named for the illustrious diplomat and statesman, John Forsyth.

The town of Forsyth came into existence in 1822 when Monroe County was created from lands acquired from the Creek Indians. Forsyth was then made the county seat. It was, however, not incorporated into a town until 1823.

Forsyth was originally laid off into lots of two and one-half acres each, affording ample room for gardens and spacious lawns. Due to this early foresight Forsyth has developed into one of the most beautiful cities in the entire state.

The first court was held at the residence of Henry H. Lumpkin and in the year following a courthouse built of logs was built on the town square. A stately temple of justice has since been erected and now stands in place of the original structure.

Forsyth was early recognized as an educational center. The Male Academy dates back as far as 1834. This school later became the Hilliard Institute, named for that noted orator, Henry W. Hilliard, and finally into what is known as the Banks-Stephens Institute, a flourishing co-educational high school.

The Female Academy developed into the Monroe Female College, said to be the second oldest in the world. It is now Bessie Tift College, named for Mrs. Bessie Tift, of Tifton, Georgia. Bessie Tift College is one of the well-known institutions of the nation and its graduates come from all over the South and many parts of America and foreign countries.

With prospects for one of the best years in its history, Bessie Tift College will open for the fall quarter, September 16. Students will arrive September 14 and will register on the 15th.

Officials of the college state that the incoming freshman class will be superior in scholarship and talent. Several of the winners in the state high school meet have already enrolled.

The old students will find many

improvements on the college plant when they arrive. The entire faculty will return.

On December 23, 1833, the old Monroe Railroad, which ran from Macon to Forsyth, was chartered by an Act of the Legislature, with a capital stock of \$200,000, half of which was subscribed in "lots" in the town of Forsyth. It was completed early in the fall, and by this steel highway the ambitious little county seat of Monroe became the first interior town of Georgia to connect with a stream open to navigation.

Although there was much destruction in Forsyth during the Civil War, the soldiers returned home and gave themselves with a will to the work of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

From the earliest days, Forsyth was noted as a seat of culture, in consequence of which scores of the best families in the state were attracted to the town. Included among the Georgians of note who have resided here are: Judge Robert P. Triple, a former member of Congress, afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia; Judge Ellridge G. Cabanis, a noted jurist; his son, Judge Thomas B. Cabanis, a former member of Congress; General L. L. Griffin, the first president of the Monroe Railroad, for whom the city of Griffin, Georgia, was named; and General Philip Cook, soldier, Congressman, and Secretary of State.

Forsyth is a stable and conservative city. Its banks are strong and the merchants large enough to serve the entire needs of the community. Forsyth has modern water works and an abundance of electric power. Forsyth's educational standards are of the highest and the school system is modern and up-to-date. Any desired course or training may be acquired in the High School.

Forsyth has grown slowly, but steadily. It has always stood for conservation and for safe business methods. It has shaped much of Georgia's history, and has been the home of some of the most noted and influential men.

THIS SPACE SPONSORED BY

PERSONS & PERSONS

CITIZENS BANK OF FORSYTH

E. W. BANKS COMPANY

organized and ran as an active rival of the old school until 1898 when the demands for better medical education made it necessary to unite the two institutions. The new school was called the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons.

In 1905 the Atlanta School of Medicine was organized and immediately became a creditable rival. To meet this competition the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons erected new buildings and put in new equipment. Most important of all in the future development of the institution was their establishment in 1910 of full-time chairs in the sciences underlying the study of clinical medicine. To these chairs were called men who, by their training and the standard of their work, raised the general tone of the college and introduced the spirit of research in medicine.

Schools United. Again, the profession realized that consolidation was better than rivalry; so in 1913 the schools were united under the historic name, Atlanta Medical College, and soon achieved a recognized standard of merit. In 1915 further prestige and strength of organization were secured through a university connection. The Atlanta Medical College became the school of medicine of Emory University and the graduates of the contributing colleges were accepted into the body of Emory alumni. Such was the fruition of the work of Dr. John G. Westmoreland and those who followed him—men of culture and refinement, honor and integrity, who left their influence for good on more than 3,000 alumni.

Almost immediately after the Atlanta Medical College was organized in 1854 the faculty started a medical journal which attained considerable success. Later it suffered reverses and had its name and management changed several times, but it lived until the birth of our present publication, the Journal of the Medical Association of Georgia.

Society Organized. Early in the history of the city a medical society was organized. At first it was called the "Brotherhood of Physicians" and numbered among its members most of the doctors in the city. Its name was changed several times between 1855 and 1903, but in the latter year the American Medical Association adopted its present constitution and by-laws and invited every county and state society in the United States to become a component part of the national organization. At that time the local society became the Fulton County Medical Society. For the last 40 years it has made uninterrupted progress and now has more than 450 members. Well-attended meetings are held twice monthly and provide a post-graduate course. Interesting cases are presented and well-discussed, pathological specimens exhibited, a clinical talk is given, and a scientific paper read at each meeting. There are now three endowed lectureships which annually bring to Atlanta the most distinguished medical teachers in America.

The society has, from time to time, placed before the public well-written articles on the most common diseases from which our citizens suffer. It has been instrumental in securing the laws under which our local board of health and sanitary department conduct the health activities of the city. Its members are active in the work of such clinics as the Good Samaritan, the Tuberculosis Association, the Children's clinic at the Central Presbyterian church and others. Each of these clinics is invited every year to report its work and give the full program at one of the regular meetings of the society. In fact, there is no ethical health movement in which, as a society, it has not participated.

Many Hospitals. No city of its size in the south is better supplied with hospitals than is Atlanta. The first permanent one, St. Joseph's infirmary, was organized by the Sisters of Mercy and has continued to give uninterrupted service since 1858. It is now one of the best equipped and conducted institutions in the city. There are other outstanding

denominational and private hospitals here where every form of disease to which the body is heir may receive prompt and efficient treatment. Five of these hospitals are equipped with the latest types of X-ray diagnostic and therapeutic machines. In addition, several private X-ray laboratories have machines that can nowhere be excelled. There is at the disposal of patients who require radium therapy more than half a gram of radium element arranged in all the latest known types of applicators and some of our doctors who are specializing in this work have years of experience and long series of cases to their credit.

Charity Hospital. The Grady Memorial hospital is an institution in which every citizen should feel a deep civic pride. It is devoted exclusively to the treatment of charity patients and is supported by the city of Atlanta and Fulton County. Shortly after the death of Henry W. Grady a movement was started to erect a statue to his memory. A citizen committee headed by Joseph Hirsch was formed and soon had sufficient funds in hand to erect the first unit: an administration building, two wards for white patients and two for colored.

From time to time improvements have been made and additions built until at present there are, in all its combined departments, more than 600 beds.

Many Changes Made. The management of Grady hospital has changed many times. The first board of trustees was made up of a group of fine businessmen. Then council changed the method of selection and appointed one representative from each ward. This resulted in a political board. It was then turned over to the council members on hospitals and charities. This increased the political possibilities, both in management and in medical staff. When James L. Key was elected mayor five years ago he appointed a non-political board of outstanding businessmen, who selected a well-trained hospital executive, J. B. Franklin, and later a well-qualified medical director, Dr. Joseph H. Hines. And the hospital began a new and vigorous existence. At the present time it may be considered the pride of Atlanta.

In 1892 the visiting professional staff of Grady numbered 13 men. Today about 300 doctors are necessary to carry on its work. They represent every branch and specialty in medicine, and give their services free of charge to the poor of Atlanta and Fulton county who are treated in the hospital and its clinics.

Splendid Gifts. Atlanta has had two splendid gifts for charity hospital work. Seventeen years ago Albert Steiner, left the residue of his estate for the relief of the poor and specified that it should be used for the medical and surgical treatment of "the poor of Atlanta." With this gift the Albert Steiner ward of Grady hospital was built, equipped and dedicated to the treatment of cancer and allied diseases. Except for a small sum paid the resident staff, the city supports the Steiner ward just as it does the other units of Grady hospital. The generosity of Thomas Eggleston made possible the Henrietta Eggleston Memorial Hospital for Children. His will provided that a hospital be built and endowed for the care of indigent sick children. The appointments of this hospital are unequalled and its value to suffering childhood is beyond computation.

The Scottish Rite Hospital for Crippled Children is a monument to the organization ability of Dr. Michael Hoke and is the pride of the Scottish Rite Masons of the south. It also

received a liberal share of Mr. Steiner's wealth.

Noted Medical Men. It is impossible to give even a short biographical sketch of the medical men of Atlanta who have contributed to the advancement of medical science. Some have attained national recognition as benefactors of humanity; many more have confined their labors to building up the city in thousands of ways known only to a narrow circle of friends and admirers. It will not do, however, to neglect to mention a few of those who have labored for the advancement of medical education and for the betterment of medical and surgical practice here and throughout the state.

The educational work of Dr. John G. Westmoreland and Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland has already been mentioned. The latter was a pioneer surgeon. He lived before the days of Lord Lister and antiseptic surgery; yet by his skill and splendid technique he was able to perform many successful operations hitherto unattempted in this country. He was also active in the work of organized medicine and did much to secure sound health legislation for Atlanta and the state.

Dr. Joseph P. Logan, H. V. M. Miller, J. C. Olmstead, Louis H. Jones, William Abraham Love, Miller B. Hutchins, Bernard Wolff, J. S. Todd, R. B. Ridley, Amster, V. H. Tallaferrro, Hunter P. Cooper and scores of others deserve honorable mention and their names will go down to posterity as the whose work was well saturated with "the priceless ingredient."

Dr. H. F. Harris did more original work and research than any other member of Atlanta's profession. He discovered hookworm disease in Georgia, recognized the presence of pellagra and sprue, and was the first to use stain-hematoxylin eosin—which

is now used in all the laboratories of the world. At the time of his death he was working on a cure for cancer that had some of the possibilities of radium without the unpleasant reactions that may accompany the use of this agent.

Dr. Claude Smith. Dr. Claude A. Smith developed the laboratories of the City Health Department and while working at Grady hospital demonstrated the mode of transmission of hookworms from contaminated night soil to the human intestines.

In July, 1892, Dr. W. P. Nicolson did the first appendectomy in Atlanta. The patient, a young dental student, recovered and is now living in one of our near-by towns. Dr. W. S. Armstrong did several pioneer operations at Grady and the college clinic.

It has already been stated that the original visiting staff of Grady hospital numbered 13 men. There were four in medicine: Drs. C. G. Giddings, W. S. Kendrick, R. B. Ridley, J. S. Todd; four in surgery: Drs. W. S. Armstrong, Hunter P. Cooper, W. S. Elkin, W. P. Nicolson; three in gynecology: Drs. John G. Earnest, Virgil O. Hardon, G. H. Noble; and two in eye, ear and throat: Drs. A. W. Calhoun and Arthur G. Hobbs. Of these the only ones now living are Dr. Giddings and Dr. Elkin, whose long years of service as dean of the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, of the Atlanta Medical College, and later of the school of medicine of Emory University were an outstanding contribution to southern medical education.

Faithful Members. Drs. W. S. Armstrong and J. B. Baird, faithful members of the Fulton County Medical Society, worked untiringly in the city board of health for the improvement of sanitary and health conditions in Atlanta. They

were always given the support of the society. Dr. W. S. Kendrick was one of the best trained men of his day in internal medicine. Soon after he came to Atlanta he was elected proctor of the Atlanta Medical College and later dean of the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was active in organizing the Atlanta School of Medicine. Dr. E. G. Jones, his nephew, was one of Georgia's outstanding surgeons and medical organizers. As president of the Medical Association of Georgia he began to visit the district societies—a custom which has now become a part of the regular work of the association's president.

Dr. E. C. Thrash and many other Atlanta doctors have served as president of the state association. Dr. Thrash did splendid work in the council of the American Medical Association of which he was a member at the time of his death.

The splendid work done by Dr. Floyd V. McRae Sr. and Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland was always an inspiration to the medical students of Atlanta. Dr. McRae was especially skillful in his abdominal work and took great pride in making his patients comfortable after an operation.

Dr. W. A. Stirling was a great leader in organized medicine. He was three times elected president of the Fulton County Medical Society and did more for the improvement of sanitary and health conditions in Atlanta. They

were recognized as authority throughout the whole country.

Dr. A. W. Calhoun. No history of Atlanta medicine could be complete without a paragraph devoted to Dr. A. W. Calhoun, the southern pioneer in diseases of the eye, ear and throat. When Dr. Calhoun began his eventful career there was little known of this branch of medicine. He lived to see remarkable developments and he contributed a large share to their perfection. He gave liberally of his financial means to the upbuilding of Atlanta's medicine, the medical college and the local medical society.

These pioneers built sturdily on the strong foundation of professional sincerity, civic pride and love of humanity. How truly they labored is evidenced by the fact that their sons and grandsons have stepped into their places and today perpetuate their ideals in medical education and research.

Atlanta's greatness as a medical center is due to these and other equally loyal members of the profession. It is due also to the hospitals, to the medical college, and to the Fulton County Medical Society. For without organization there would be no health service. No vaccination against smallpox or diphtheria. No prophylaxis against measles and other childhood diseases. No clinics for the poor. No boards of health. No medical libraries where, for his guidance,

Continued in Page 37-C, Column 8.

1920 —

Congratulations to the City of Atlanta upon her Centennial for her rapid and substantial progress in the past century. We are happy to have participated in this growth and to have contributed to the development of the city.

— 1936

For the past sixteen years The Rushton Company has been selling to jobbers, department stores and chain stores their line of **MAWAPHIL DOLLS**, designed by Mary Waterman Phillips, known and recognized for their superior quality throughout America and many foreign countries.

THE RUSHTON COMPANY

Makers of Dolls and Soft Animals

51 MANGUM ST.

MAIN 0877

A Quarter of a Century In Atlanta

Thomas F. Rybert & Company was organized 25 years ago and has continued to grow and serve Atlanta throughout the years. Building our business upon the value of expert workmanship and upon the friendship of our customers, we are proud of a clientele that in a good many instances dates back through the years—many since our organization a quarter of a century ago.

No statement from us could show the faith and confidence we have in Atlanta better than the fact that we now own and operate six stations in that progressive city.

SPEED OIL CO.

FORSYTH, GA.

H. H. HARDIN, Pres.

STATIONS IN ATLANTA

584 Peachtree St.

2710 Stewart Ave.

906 Peachtree St.

471 Peters St.

798 Ponce de Leon Ave.

363 Whitehall St.

ANTI-KNOCK LONG-MILEAGE GASOLINE

REAL PENN—100% PENNSYLVANIA OIL

QUAKER STATE—KENDALL OILS

Thomas F. Rybert & Co.

RULING

PRINTING

BINDING

311-313 EDGEWOOD AVE.

JA. 3317

Call to Arms as U. S. Entered War Swept City to Peak of Patriotism

Atlanta Transformed Into Bee Hive of Activity, With Every Man, Woman and Child Working Toward Single Purpose.

The call to arms—the relentless demands of the World War—was a challenge that swept Atlanta to the heights of sacrifice, turning the eyes of her young to bravery, dressing her men in khaki, filling her streets with colors and martial music, draining her land of its resources and transforming her into a bee hive of activity in which every man, woman and child worked for a single purpose.

"Excitement" and "service" were the ingredients of that wartime day. Red, white, blue and khaki were everywhere. The sounds were those of pounding feet, cheers, bands and the moving of supplies. Every day a headline told of an imminent day-

LARGEST SCHOOL OF ITS KIND LOCATED IN ATLANTA

Gannon Theological Seminary is the largest institution for the training of negro ministers in the world. The institution was begun as a department of Clark University through the philanthropy of the Reverend Elijah H. Gannon, of Batavia, Illinois, in 1883. Gradually Mr. Gannon added to his original investment of \$20,000 until the total endowment amounted to a half million. The splendid physical equipment, a well trained faculty, and a large company of trained workers are all to the credit of this much needed institution of higher learning.

The enrollment last school year was almost 100. While a diploma course is offered for students who have completed two years of college work, the Seminary is primarily a graduate school, granting the Bachelor of Divinity degree for the full three-year theological course. With an interracial faculty, the school is itself a demonstration of interracial good will. While it is fostered by the Methodist Episcopal Church, students of all the de-

nominations are welcomed to what it has to offer.

Dr. Willis Jefferson King, President, is a native of Texas. From Wiley College, Marshall, Texas, he received the B. A. degree in 1910. From the Boston University School of Theology in 1913 he received the S. T. B. degree; in 1921 the Ph. D. degree and in 1934 the honorary degree, Doctor of Divinity. He has traveled widely, in the Orient and Europe, and has done further graduate study in Oxford University, England.

He has served pastorates in Boston and in Texas with distinction and for a time was President of Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas. He is widely known in the general church and has the confidence of other Christian leaders who have served with him on some of the most important general commissions, such as the commission on the unification of the three branches of Methodism. President King is the author of "The Negro in American Life" and numerous articles for religious periodicals.

CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY

212 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

EST. 1921

Deposits Insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Up to \$5,000 for Each Depositor

A Bank Small Enough to Know All of Its Depositors and Large Enough to Serve All Classes.

Commercial—Savings—Safety Deposit Service

Associated With Atlanta AND ITS GROWTH FOR 56 YEARS

David T. Howard & Co., Inc., congratulates Atlanta on its first centennial anniversary. Its wonderful growth has been the admiration and envy of many of the nation's greatest cities. In its short life Atlanta has truly become the South's greatest city, in cultural, industrial and commercial development. We are proud of the part David T. Howard & Co., Inc., has taken in this development. Since 1880 the company has been in continuous existence, serving its public and keeping step with the march of progress set by Atlanta.

David Toby Howard, in 1880, formed a partnership with Harrison Coles to engage in the undertaking business on Marietta Street. This partnership was severed, however, in 1883 when David T. Howard opened his own establishment on the corner of Broad and Marietta Streets where the Citizens & Southern National Bank now stands. The development of this company, its growth and the growth of the city of Atlanta is best explained by the fact that it paid only \$6.00 per month rentals for its quarters. Thus was David T. Howard identified with the early life of Atlanta. The company he founded, now David T. Howard & Co., Inc., lives as a monument to him and to the stability of the city in which he early placed his faith. Since the time of its organization the company has been taking care of its patrons with sympathy, understanding and the care born of long years of experience. It offers the sympathetic co-operation so needed in time of sorrow. Its Funeral Parlors and appointments offer the restfulness desired in time of great bereavement. The business is now under the supervision of the daughter of David T. Howard, Mrs. E. B. Murphy, who carries on his motto of—"Excellence of Service Plus Economy."

DAVID T. HOWARD & CO., Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Mrs. E. B. Murphy, Pres.

71 Piedmont Ave.

Phone WA. 1890

Where the Business of Running a City Is Centered



The beautiful new city hall, where municipal affairs of the "Gate City of the South" are recorded and kept in order, is shown above. Situated at Mitchell and Washington streets, the city hall is just across the street from the state capitol. In it are situated about 20 important departments of the city. Staff photo.

ger. Auditoriums and halls resounded with the patriotic cries of the statesman, soldier and minister. "Have you joined up?" was on the lips of every man, and hope was in the heart of every youth; while their mothers and sweethearts found a means of serving and attempted to forget their fear.

City Makes Preparations.

Atlanta stood bravely making preparations before such headlines as "Georgia Boys in Casualty Lists," "Aviators Cremated When Plane Crashes," "250,000 Americans Involved in Fight to Check Germans" and "Allies Recapture Over 20 Towns and Hammer at Gates of Soissons."

Thousands of young men filed into her camps and filled her streets with their smartly-clad khaki figures, their hopes and their laughter in the face of the greatest danger. Her buildings rocked from the weight of crowds "campaigning" or hearing the call to war. Her theaters and her restaurants and clubs were filled with those whose laughter showed their gaiety was abnormal and a "front" in the face of danger.

Worked for Uncle Sam.

On September 8, 1918, 135,000 soldiers had been trained at Camp Gordon and 85,000 already were on the western front. By that time about every club and society in the city was organized for service. Some campaigned for bonds, some arranged amusements for the encamped soldiers and some sponsored contests and games for the benefit of projects in which Uncle Sam needed aid.

It was during this time—on September 13, 1918—that thousands of Atlantans filled the auditorium-armsory to hear Gypsy Smith speak for the "United War Drive." A reporter described the meeting thus: "The responsiveness of Atlanta people to the plan of the united war work campaign was manifest last night. An immense crowd, that thronged the auditorium-armsory, cheered until it echoed from the rafters Gypsy Smith's keynote speech for the coming drive."

"Announced in the afternoon, by a flare of bands in the street, the meeting had not one iota of disappointment for the audience who sat enthralled from 7:45 until 11, for seldom has Atlanta been offered at one time so many speakers of eloquence and authority."

Austus Given. It was about this time that orders came through for Atlantans to "do no construction work on nonessentials" and that citizens abstain from "joy-riding." By the last expression, the patriotic Atlantans of that day walked or rode the street car because Uncle Sam was in need of gasoline and oil.

The war apparently interfered with almost everything, although citizens never once were recorded as not cooperating with the requests and the pleas of President Wilson and American generals. According to a society reporter of that day, the war several times infuriated cupid. She wrote:

"The demands of the war even hamper cupid and his wedding parties, and when yesterday the autumn note in the atmosphere suggested the comfort duck canvas would give to the front porch where guests at supper might be served, the word came there was no duck canvas to be had—that the government needed it all. It made no difference; the wedding party accepted it gracefully."

Although tragic news came daily from the front, and demands were made daily on the energies of those at home, Atlantans still maintained their sense of humor. On one occasion, when German measles broke out at Camp Gordon and under the city, citizens were quoted in the paper as calling the epidemic "just another German grudge."

Women Aid Cause. Women played a strong part in every project begun by the city. A story appearing in The Constitution on July 10, 1918, stated:

"Fair Atlanta's fair women will cheer up Camp Gordon and Camp Jessup solidly at Ponce de Leon park on Saturday afternoon, when teams of the all-leaguers will meet in the first of what promises to be a season of red-hot competition."

"The military has invited practically every woman's organization to the big game. The men's clubs and societies will also be out in the thousands, as will the olive-drab wearers."

Parties and games were held all over the city for the benefit of the boys overseas. The headlines of many news stories referred to Atlantans at the battlefield, telling sometimes of a tragedy and sometimes of a brave victory. Oftentimes the newspapers

bore such headlines as "Wounded Atlantans Write Letter Home."

Patriotic Activities.

Parades and concerts of martial music were held often. One of the city's greatest wartime celebrations

was held on French day, when Atlantans joined the nation in honoring war-torn France. A spectator described it thus:

"There were so many bands in line that the notes from one would not cease to fall on the ear before an-

ROME---Jewel City of North Georgia

With all Georgians, Rome joins in felicitations to Atlanta in her centennial observance. All Georgia, with Rome, reflects upon the glories which Atlanta has brought to us and our state and Rome, too, is justly proud of the part it took in building the Empire State of the South.

Rome, for some time has been, and today, is one of the most thriving and substantial manufacturing centers of the South. Its very location assured progress and industrial growth, sitting, as it does, at the head of navigation on the great Coosa-Alabama river and in the middle of a triangle formed by Atlanta, Chattanooga and Birmingham. The nationally famous Martha Berry Schools are located in Rome and it also is the home of Shorter College, from which many of the Southland's most prominent women graduated.

Rome does not depend alone upon its great and diversified manufacturing industry for its commercial life, but is situated in the heart of Georgia's greatest agricultural and stock raising regions and furnishes a ready market through its great transportation facilities, for all of its products. Three great highways and three railroads link Rome with other cities of the South.

Darlington School
The First National Bank of Rome

Theo. Stivers Milling Company
Shorter College

CONGRATULATIONS to

ATLANTA

On Her 100th Birthday

EAST POINT



AUTHORIZED DEALERS

COMPANY

East Point

Georgia

THOS. F. RYBERT & COMPANY
RULING PRINTERS RULING BINDING
311 313 EDGEWOOD AVE. JA. 3317 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

other would come into hearing. These put "pep" into steps of the participants and the column moved with unusual smartness and briskness."

Another great celebration was held here on October 2, 1918, just after the French troops had stormed St. Quentin.

"Atlantans by thousands lined the streets downtown on Tuesday afternoon and, in reverent silence, paid homage to the relatives of that glorious company of men who have gone forth from Fulton county to offer their all upon the scale of their country's right, and, if need be, make the supreme sacrifice in order that democracy and democracy shall not perish from the face of the earth."

Golden Stars Are Seen.

"Scattered through the blue-starred flags was here and there a golden star. Above the marchers there floated a veritable sea of service flags, white upon red, with stars of blue, with here and there the gold of tragedy shining forth to catch at the heart-string of countless thousands of folk who thronged the sidewalks and leaped from windows of every office building along Peachtree and Whitehall streets."

Wartime marched on with many young Atlantans going to war and making the supreme sacrifice, while their relatives here worked heroically to win and end the great world conflict. News came one day telling of a victory—a slow pushing back of the enemy—and the next of a tragedy—of the losing of thousands of American lives and great sections of enemy territory.

Then, near the end of October, 1918, the allies began that steady, indomitable fighting which brought to "the folks at home" a great hope. And this hope changed the complexion of the city, bringing the joy which comes only at a time when a country has suffered so long that the suffering seems dulled.

War Is Over!

With the coming of November, more words of encouragement came daily across the ocean and then on the eleventh of that month, 1918, the imperial eagle was thrown in the junk heap and America's flag stood flying on enemy soil. The headline in The Constitution read, "Germans Sign

Armistice, World War Comes To End."

The next day Atlantans held probably the greatest parade in the city's history, for November 12, 1918, was declared Victory Day and every building downtown was closed and every person here, who was physically able, joined in the celebration. A spectator wrote:

"If ever there was a parade that was Atlanta's very own—a parade that got 'next' to every class and every creed—it was the great victory demonstration at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. For a solid hour the procession moved past Five Points. It was unquestionably the most thrilling celebration ever witnessed in Atlanta."

PIPE-SMOKING DOG DEAD.

Hartford, Conn.'s pipe-smoking dog is dead. Pal O'Mine, a full-blooded Boston terrier, refused to eat when his master, Edward Greenbaum, was taken to the hospital. The dog used to be seen almost daily trotting downtown beside his master, a pipe in his teeth. He had a score of pipes, the gifts of admirers.

NEWMAN

City of Homes

A Growing Community That Offers Unexcelled Opportunities to Home Seekers, Industries, Factories and Businesses.

COUNTRY CLUB



MAIN BUSINESS STREET

Centrally located business district surrounded by residential sections.

CITY HOSPITAL

CONGRATULATIONS ATLANTA

NEWMAN joins all Georgia in extending congratulations to the City of Atlanta. Newman is justly proud of being a sister city of Atlanta and of her own growth in the past 100 years. Newman, incorporated in 1828, is the county seat of Coweta County, and is situated just 39 miles southwest of Atlanta.

The transportation facilities of Newman are ideal. It is located on the main line of the Atlanta & West Point railroad from Atlanta to Montgomery. It is also served by the Central of Georgia Railroad from Columbus, Savannah and Chattanooga. The main highway from Atlanta to Montgomery runs through Newman and is excellently paved all the way.

The business section of Newman is modern and up to date, served by two strong banks, and mercantile establishments large enough to serve every need of the community and territory. The merchants are supporters of a Retail Credit Bureau, Chamber of Commerce and several other trade associations. The two banks of Newman have a capital in excess of two and one-half million dollars. Their stability and the stability of the city of Newman are best emphasized by the fact that even in the depression there were no bank failures.

Newman is a city of well-paved streets. Every main thoroughfare and many of the side streets are paved. A paving project is now in progress and when completed Newman may boast of having more miles of paving than any other city of its size in the State of Georgia.

The City of Newman owns its own electric light and power distributing system—buying electricity wholesale from the Georgia Power Company. This method assures an abundance of cheap electrical power and, in addition, a source of revenue to the city.

Newman's modern waterworks system is located just outside the city and is capable of amply supplying water for all domestic and industrial needs. This system consists of a reservoir, filters, storage

tanks and pumps. The reservoir stores enough water to supply the city for six months if necessary. This water has been thoroughly tested and pronounced pure and wholesome.

Newman is truly a manufacturing center. Several large cotton mills are located here. Two national cotton oil companies have plants located in Newman. The R. D. Cole Manufacturing Company, the city's oldest industrial plant, was established in Newman in 1854. There are still many ideally situated industrial sites located in and around the City of Newman.

Newman has excellent educational facilities. There is a fully accredited high school and three grammar schools for white children. In addition to the high school is a vocational school in which business training may be acquired, such as bookkeeping, typing, shorthand, etc. There is also a high school and two grammar schools for negroes. The total enrollment for all schools is now 1,800 children.

Coweta County is adapted to the growing of a great variety of crops, including peaches, cotton, corn, grain and produce. There are 15 large growers of peaches who ship over 400 cars of peaches each season. Dairying, hogs, beef cattle and chickens contribute an important income to the farmers in this section.

Newman has several beautiful churches of all denominations. There are also several active civic clubs, including Rotary, Kiwanis and Civitan Clubs. A municipal swimming pool and an athletic field are located in Newman and plans for a gymnasium are being completed. On the outskirts of Newman is a beautiful country club equipped with lake, golf course and tennis courts.

Newman offers much to newcomers. The soil and climate are ideal for farmers and the city and surrounding country excellent for industries and businesses. The banks and mercantile establishments offer every encouragement and support to progressive farmers and business men.

THIS SPACE IS SPONSORED BY

W. Y. ATKINSON
JOE CARASCO
A. H. FREEMAN
JOHNSON HARDWARE COMPANY
KERSEY'S

R. D. COLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
McINTOSH MILLS
SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY
W. L. STALLINGS
WOFFORD OIL COMPANY

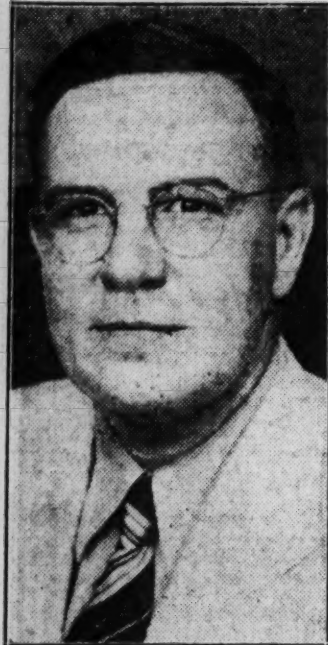
G. M. A. STUDENT BODY DRAWN FROM BIG AREA

**Cadets at Noted Prep School
From 25 States and For-
eign Countries.**

Georgia Military Academy, the oldest southern private preparatory school, operating continuously under one management, brings to Atlanta cadets from more than 25 states and several foreign countries and expends more than \$250,000 here annually. Located in College Park, about six miles from Atlanta, the campus of the school is historic in that it is on land which was one of the defensive breastworks during the Battle of Atlanta. Colonel J. C. Woodward is founder and president of the academy. Major D. C. Woodward is vice president; Major W. R. Brewster, superintendent, and Major R. S. Roesser, secretary and treasurer.

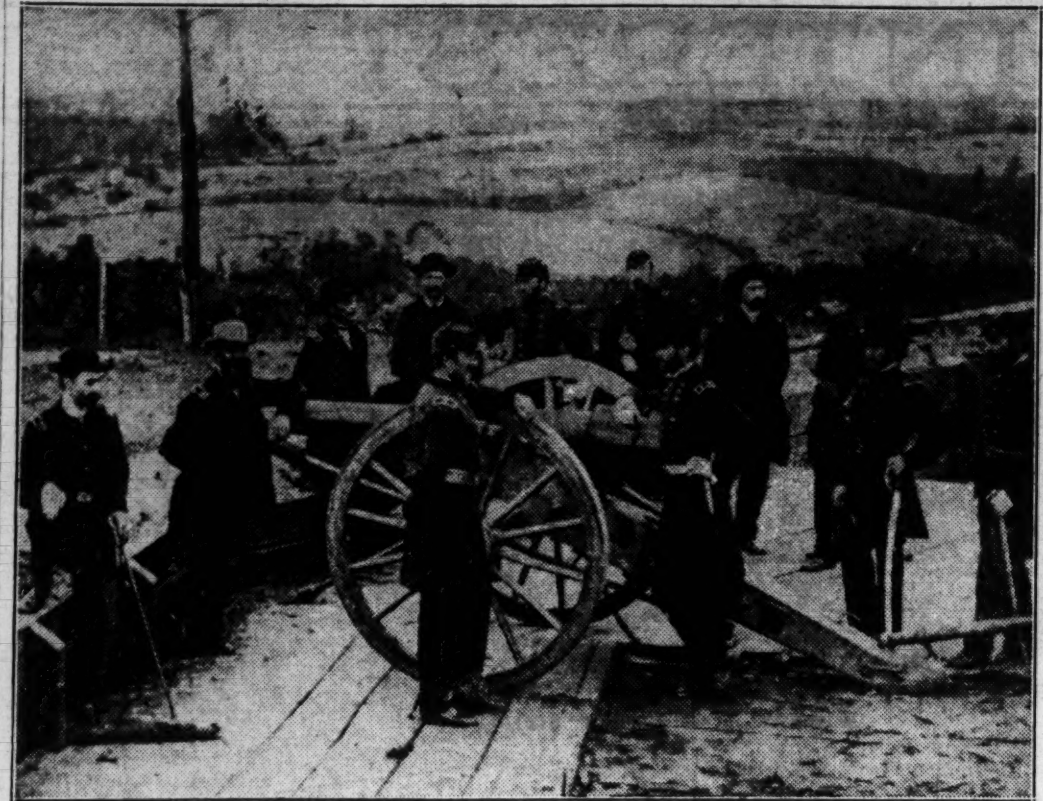
In 1914, through the efforts of Colonel Woodward, the Association of Military Colleges and Schools of the United States was organized, and thus the academy is a charter member of the association. For more than 28 years it has been a member of the Southern

HOWARD HAIRE



Present councilman of Ninth Ward, seeking re-election as representative of the new Sixth Ward, comprising the Ninth and 13th Wards.

General Sherman With the Guns That Took Atlanta



General William Tecumseh Sherman and his battery, a unit of the Federal forces that was prominent in the siege and capture of Atlanta in 1864. This photo was taken at the time of the formal occupancy of the captured city. General Sherman is standing in the right foreground with his arm resting on the cannon.

Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It is designated an "honorary school" by the United States War Department.

Comprehensive Courses.

The courses offered by the academy are comprehensive of academic and commercial work, and there is a special course offered for students who plan to attend West Point or Annapolis. The curriculum of this course is under the supervision of graduates of the national academies.

Cadets may participate in all major sports, with former college athletes as instructors. Academic courses are supplemented by attendance at lectures which are given in Atlanta by artists and world travelers.

Army Instructors.

Emphasis is placed on military training and its subordinate activities, with army officers as instructors. In addition to drills and training in marksmanship and other military activities dress parades are held weekly. The school will enter its 37th year in September. Three additions recently have been made to the faculty. The new instructors include Captain A. R. Volk, Captain R. D. Carter and Captain J. W. C. McKay. Captains Volk and Carter will be instructors in English, and Captain McKay in mathematics.

1,500 Products Are Manufactured By Factories Located in Atlanta

Atlanta's manufacturing plants produce more than 1,500 commodities, ranging from baby chairs to caskets, from potato chips to massive farm implements and the heaviest pieces of machinery, and the city is recognized by merchants in every part of the world as one of the highest ranking manufacturing centers in the south.

With her reputation as distribution center of the southeast, Atlanta's pre-eminent manufacturing position has sometimes been overlooked. Facts and figures, however, attest her greatness as a manufacturing hub and in recent years the reports of trained investigators have led more and more concern to establish plants here.

At present there are 758 factories in Atlanta, the value of their products amounted in 1929 to \$136,947,488, and in 1933, a depression year, to nearly \$55,000,000. The value of products manufactured by plants in Fulton county totaled \$108,290,323 in 1933. The wages paid annually by these factories exceed \$13,500,000.

Comparison of Standing.

A comparison of the values of commodities produced by concerns here and those turned out by plants in other southern cities shows how Atlanta's position as a manufacturing hub sometimes is buried. In 1933 when the value of Atlanta products exceeded \$54,000,000, that of products in Birmingham, Ala., was below \$41,000,000 and that of those in Houston, Texas, was below \$38,000,000.

The city's manufacturing assets for the most part are based on hard, logical facts, though its rapid rise to the position of industrial center of the southeast has its foundation in the romantic beginning of the city. Stephen Long's selection of this territory as the place where he would base the stake marking the terminal of railroads proved to be a wise and far-sighted move not only from a commercial and industrial point of view, but from a manufacturing point of view. The railroads and other transportation facilities which terminate here because Atlanta is the natural topographical meeting place, afford manufacturers a smooth and steady means of distributing products as well as of gathering raw materials.

Strategic Position Described. Atlanta's strategic position has been thus picturesquely described by a bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce: "For if the two great traffic lanes of America—from Chicago, south and east; from New York, south and west—are considered as arms, and are crossed at the wrists—Atlanta controls the hands and fingers of the south. All traffic going to the 15 encircling southeastern and gulf ports must go by way of the railroad lines that pass through and radiate from Atlanta, the wrists, down along the 10 fingers to the sea."

One of the most striking characteristics of Atlanta industries is diversification of commodities. The city is dominated by no one industrial group.

Commodities manufactured here include automobiles, steel implements, textiles, chemicals, fertilizers, furniture, paper and paper products, candy and confectionery, printing and publishing, lumber, jewelry, mattresses, signs, bread, cakes, flooring, clocks, auto glass, soft drinks, syrups, medicines, dental instruments, stores, plating, canvas goods, polishes and cleaners, toilet articles, clothes, hats and hundreds of other items.

Heavy Manufacturing. Massive implements and wire are turned out by steel plants here. Two internationally known automobile companies have manufacturing plants in

Atlanta. Here are made the things needed by other manufacturers, contractors, doctors, druggists, farmers, business supply houses as well as the countless items needed to run the home and the community. And these commodities are shipped to most every part of the world.

Diversification of products as well as labor, industrial sites, warehousing facilities, power and natural resources offered by Atlanta is taken into consideration by manufacturers who establish plants here. Much may be written on each of these assets, natural or acquired, which belong to Atlanta, the city which is just now 100 years old.

The temperance of the Anglo-Saxon labor found in Atlanta is without the unreasonable attitude found among workmen in many parts of the country, which has led to numerous strikes and increased cost of production. By tradition, laborers here give a "fair day's labor for a fair day's pay." There is little strife between employees and employers. Both are aided by living conditions in Atlanta, where the normal living expenses are 7.5 per cent below the national average.

Sites Are Numerous.

As for sites on which to establish manufacturing plants, the city, long known as a railway center, offers many locations alongside of railroad tracks and near small streams which provide water for steam power. In addition, hundreds of nationally known industries are established here for warehousing or distributing purposes and thus increase Atlanta's facilities for shipping finished products or gathering raw materials.

From the standpoint of power, the Atlanta area offers a steady, adequate flow of power at a price said to be cheaper, with one exception, than in any industrial district in the country. A merger of large companies recently increased the potential output of plants serving the city. New power projects are being developed to keep in step with the industrial growth of the section.

One of the most important industrial assets of Atlanta is natural resources.

Georgia Leadership.

Georgia, of which Atlanta is the capital, leads all states in the Union in producing peaches, watermelons, peanuts, sweet potatoes, pecans, ocher, barytes and fuller's earth. The state produces, or is capable of doing so, 44 of the 62 commercial minerals, most every type of fruit and vegetable, lumber, livestock and poultry.

The city's potential waterpower is a result of the topography of Georgia, and its many different minerals are accounted for by the diversity of the geological formations.

The state produces more than 25 different kinds of minerals in commercial quantities. In 1933 the value of Georgia's mineral products was \$18,740,930. Among the minerals offered by the soil of the state are asbestos, barytes, hematite, chlorite, chromite, clays, coal, feldspar, fluorapatite, fuller's earth, granite, graphite, limonite, hematite, limestone, manganese ores, marbles, mica, ocher, pyrite, strontianite, serpentine, slate, soapstone, talc and tripoli.

To have an accurate picture of the potentialities Atlanta and Georgia offer manufacturers one also must take into consideration that the city is the financial and commercial heart of the south. Although Atlanta ranks thirty-third in population, it stands fifteenth in bank clearings. More than 1,700 of the country's foremost busi-

ness organizations have branches here, and several great concerns recently built factories here at a cost of millions of dollars.

Many manufacturers who established plants here have pointed out that the city is at a place from which the southern market may best be covered, and from which goods may be rapidly transported to the coast.

Seaports near Atlanta include Charleston, Miami, Tampa, Key West, New Orleans, Savannah, Gulfport, Mobile, Jacksonville, Pensacola and Brunswick. Express trains generally cover the distance between Atlanta and these cities in from 10 to 15 hours.

As to inland markets and sources of supply, Atlanta holds a strategic position, with 15 lines of eight railway systems radiating to all cities in this section.

Atlanta's growth and present importance as an industrial center is shown by the following figures on the value of the products manufactured here, even during economic depression: 1890, \$16,707,000; 1904, \$25,746,000; 1909, \$33,038,000; 1914, \$41,279,000; 1918, \$113,902,000; 1921, \$78,815,237; 1923, \$122,284,282; 1925, \$131,236,952; 1927, \$115,830,250; 1929, \$136,947,488; 1931, \$64,822,748.

The value of products manufactured by Fulton county factories for the years 1927, 1929, 1931 and 1933 totaled \$108,290,323.

"No longer can industry hope to serve the country from any one point, however centrally located," declares Milton Dargatzis Jr., chairman of the industrial bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. "Out of the changing methods of marketing has arisen a demand for quicker and better service—possibly through the establishment of branch plants and sales organizations."

"Stimulating as the growth of the southern section is, it is but the logical outcome of a growing realization of the overwhelming natural advantages that are here. All that is lacking is the willing use of resources of the south and today her great industrial development is outstripping all attempts to record it. Atlanta is the logical place from which to serve this rich area."

NEGRO CHURCHES HERE HAVE 47,066 MEMBERS

144 Organizations Administer to Spiritual Needs of Race in Atlanta.

By LOUIE D. NEWTON.

One of the most interesting and vital influences in the development of Atlanta has been the development of the religious life of the negro race. I have not been able to ascertain the full detail of the story, as I had hoped, but through the kindness of several leaders of that race I have been able to compile certain very interesting and valuable dates. There are 144 negro churches in Atlanta with a membership of 47,066.

It appears that Friendship Baptist church, now located at Mitchell and Hyman streets, was probably the first church organized among the negro race in Atlanta. The year of its organization is given as 1862. The First Baptist church, negro, was organized in 1868. Mt. Zion Baptist church was organized in 1868. Wheat Street Baptist church was organized in 1870. Bethlehem Baptist church was organized in 1873, and Mt. Olive Baptist church in

1880. There are many other Baptist churches that have since been organized.

Long Service Record.

In this connection it is significant to record the fact that the Rev. E. R. Carter has served as pastor of Friendship Baptist church since 1882—being the longest pastorate of any one man in any church in the history of the city, and perhaps without an equal in the history of the state. Dr. Carter is one of the most widely known Baptist ministers in the world, having served on the executive committee of the Baptist World Alliance and other national and international Baptist bodies.

Big Bethel Methodist church, negro, appears to have been the first Methodist church organized by the negroes in Atlanta, in the year 1865. Allen Temple was organized in 1870. This historic church has sent for three bishops—Bishop J. S. Flipper, Bishop W. A. Fountain and Bishop W. H. Heard. Other prominent Methodist churches include St. Paul, Cosmopolitan, Flipper, Turner Memorial.

Negro Colleges.

Among the institutions established

by the negroes in Atlanta are Morehouse College, originally known as the Atlanta Baptist College. It became Morehouse College in 1913. Spelman Seminary, also Baptist, was organized in 1881. Atlanta University, Baptist, was organized in 1867. These three Baptist colleges were co-ordinated into the Atlanta University in 1929, under the able leadership of the late Dr. John Hope, one of the outstanding negro educators of his generation. The Atlanta Baptist Orphanage, negro, was organized in 1892. The Carrie Steele home was dedicated in 1892.

Morris Brown College, A. M. E., was organized in 1885. Clark University was organized in 1870 by the Methodist Episcopal church. These institutions have trained many leaders for the negro race and have rendered a far-reaching influence.

I wish space would permit a detailed account of the many other negro churches in the city and the allied institutions which these churches have so nobly supported.

ATLANTA RECOGNIZED AS MEDICAL CENTER

Continued From Page 36-C.

any doctor may find the latest reports and experiences of the great medical teachers.

Present-Day Pioneer.

In closing, mention must be made of one present-day pioneer who is enabled through the school of medicine and Grady hospital to carry on his work. Dr. J. R. McCord has given 12 years to research in maternal welfare and has reduced the incidence of maternal syphilis in his prenatal patients from 30 per cent to 17 per cent. He has practically eliminated it from the new-born with his service at Grady. His is a wonderful work and we hope he may live many years to perfect it.

Cartersville, a Center of Mining and Industry, Congratulates Her Sister City

Cartersville extends to her sister city, Atlanta, her heartiest congratulations upon attaining one hundred years of urban growth. Atlanta's vast resources and her industrial and commercial development are living monuments to the enterprise of her citizenry. We, as Georgians, are proud of Atlanta's achievements and justly proud also of the advanced position she occupies in the ranks of America's leading cities.

All Georgia can share in the glory which belongs to Atlanta and possibly in the nation and the world. Nearly a dozen major mining companies operate in and around Cartersville and their supply of ores are practically inexhaustible. Mining was the cornerstone of her growth. Situated only a few miles from Atlanta, Cartersville has marched steadily along the path of progress with her sister city, Cartersville also came into being about 100 years ago. It was in 1838 when the Cherokee Indians were moved from North Georgia to west of the Mississippi, that the first settlers of Cartersville occupied its present site. A truly modest beginning, but these hardy pioneers laid the foundation for what is today, one of Georgia's most solidly founded mining and industrial centers. Cartersville has never experienced a boom and there-fore no local depressions. Her growth has been slow, but constant. Conservative but solid and substantial.

In Bartow County, of which Cartersville is the County seat, there are found more minerals of different kinds than in any other like area in the nation and possibly in the world. Nearly a dozen major mining companies operate in and around Cartersville and their supply of ores are practically inexhaustible. Mining was the cornerstone of her growth. Situated only a few miles from Atlanta, Cartersville has marched steadily along the path of progress with her sister city, Cartersville also came into being about 100 years ago. It was in 1838 when the Cherokee Indians were moved from North Georgia to west of the Mississippi, that the first settlers of Cartersville occupied its present site. A truly modest beginning, but these hardy pioneers laid the foundation for what is today, one of Georgia's most solidly founded mining and industrial centers. Cartersville has never experienced a boom and there-fore no local depressions. Her growth has been slow, but constant. Conservative but solid and substantial.

In Bartow County, of which Cartersville is the County seat, there are found more minerals of different kinds than in any other like area in the nation and possibly in the world. Nearly a dozen major mining companies operate in and around Cartersville and their supply of ores are practically inexhaustible. Mining was the cornerstone of her growth. Situated only a few miles from Atlanta, Cartersville has marched steadily along the path of progress with her sister city, Cartersville also came into being about 100 years ago. It was in 1838 when the Cherokee Indians were moved from North Georgia to west of the Mississippi, that the first settlers of Cartersville occupied its present site. A truly modest beginning, but these hardy pioneers laid the foundation for what is today, one of Georgia's most solidly founded mining and industrial centers. Cartersville has never experienced a boom and there-fore no local depressions. Her growth has been slow, but constant. Conservative but solid and substantial.

Located on three railroads and on the main highway between Atlanta and Chattanooga, Cartersville's transportation facilities are excellent. She commands electrical power in abundance and no more efficient labor can be found anywhere than that living within and about her limits.

Cartersville is a typically beautiful southern city, an ideal place to live and one where sound investments have always been successful.

This beautiful city offers unbounded opportunities in her future development.

Commissioners of
Bartow County

Knight Mercantile Company

Thompson, Weinman & Company

City of Cartersville

AN ATLANTA INSTITUTION EMPLOYING ATLANTA PEOPLE

**100 PER CENT
QUALITY, SERVICE
AND
WORKMANSHIP**

OUT-OF-TOWN
DEALERS
INVITED TO ATTEND
THE FALL STYLE
AND
MARKET WEEK
CELEBRATING
STARTING AUG. 10

DESIGNERS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF

**FRIENDLY
AND
SERVICE FROCKS
FOR
WOMEN AND GIRLS**

224-236 NELSON STREET
ATLANTA, GA.

SAUL-KLENBERG COMPANY

WE CONGRATULATE ATLANTA

We count it a privilege to extend to Atlanta and her citizens our most sincere congratulations upon the celebration of the One Hundredth Birthday of this thriving city. We feel a special interest in this occasion since we have recently completed our own 20th Anniversary.

Awtry & Lowndes

Funeral Directors

21 Cain, N. W.

WALnut 7066

THOS. F. RYBERT & COMPANY RULING BINDING PRINTERS RULING BINDING

311-313 EDGEWOOD AVE. JA. 3317 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

When in Atlanta PARK YOUR CAR IN THE IVY STREET GARAGE

TWO BLOCKS FROM 5 POINTS

The Most Complete Garage in the South

1,000-CAR CAPACITY—FIREPROOF

Conveniently Located in the Heart of the Shopping and Financial District

"Every Service for Your Car"

ECONOMICAL . . .

CONVENIENT . . .

SAFE . . .

The Modern Way to Travel
ADER COACH LINES

Through Buses to Albany-Thomasville

Also

GRIFFIN
THOMASTON

AMERICUS
BUFORD

POINTS OF INTEREST



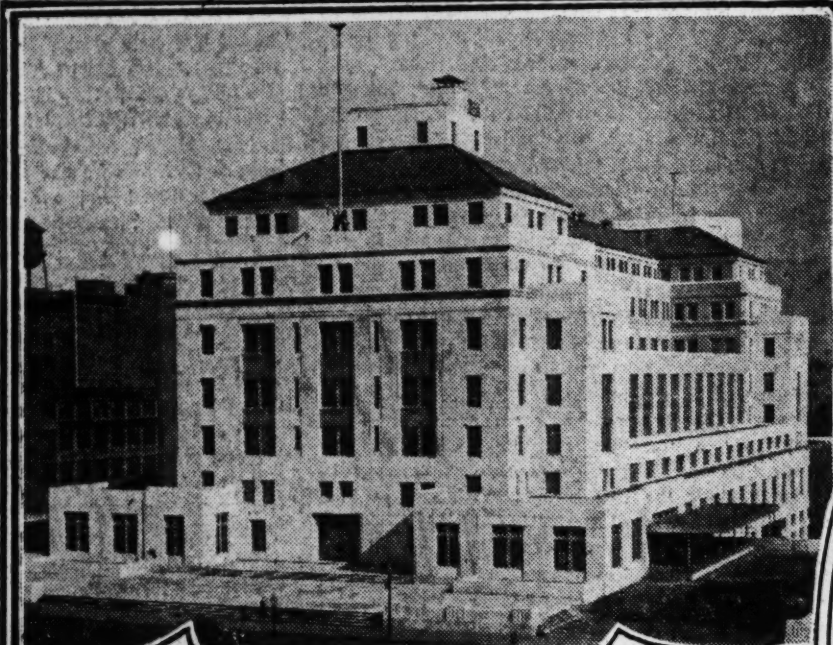
UNION R.R. STATION



CANDLER FIELD ~ ATLANTA'S MUNICIPAL AIR PORT



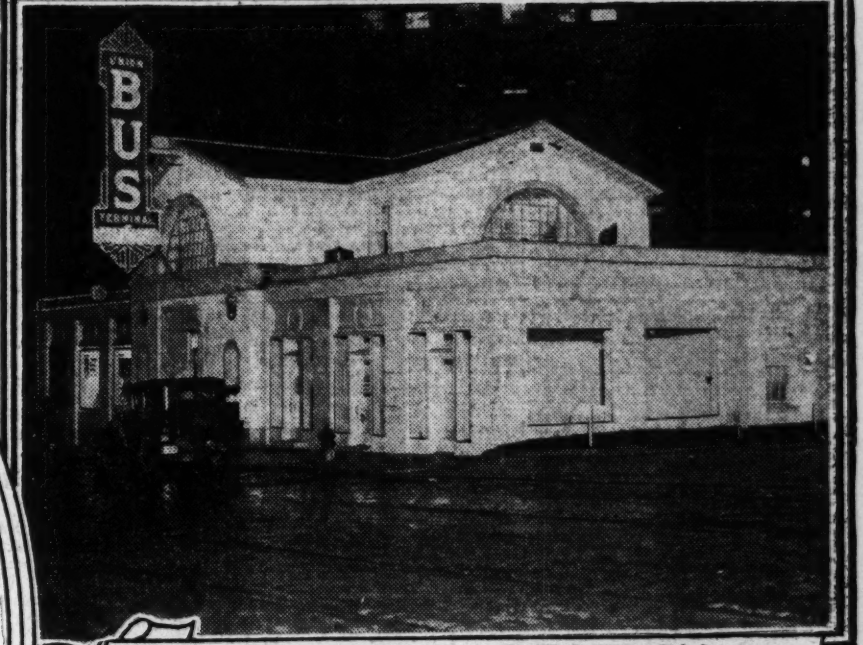
TERMINAL STATION



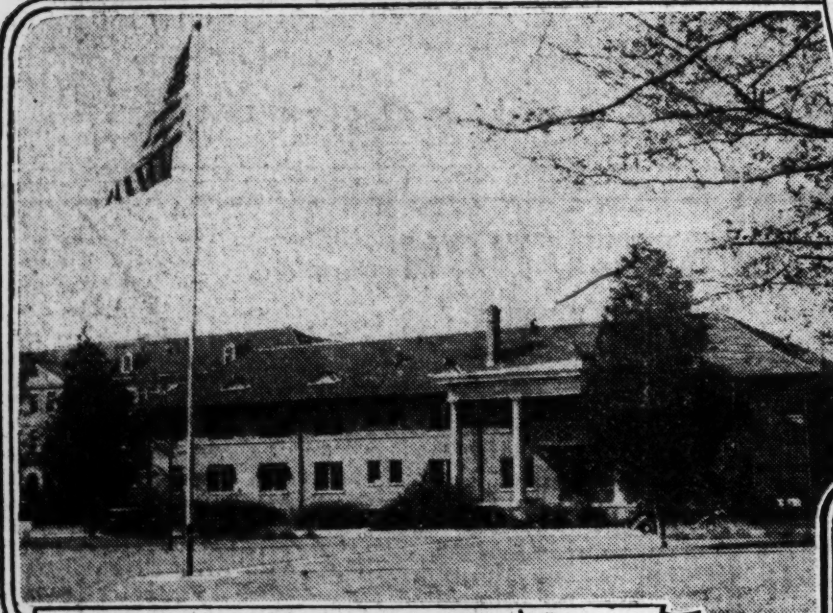
NEW POST OFFICE



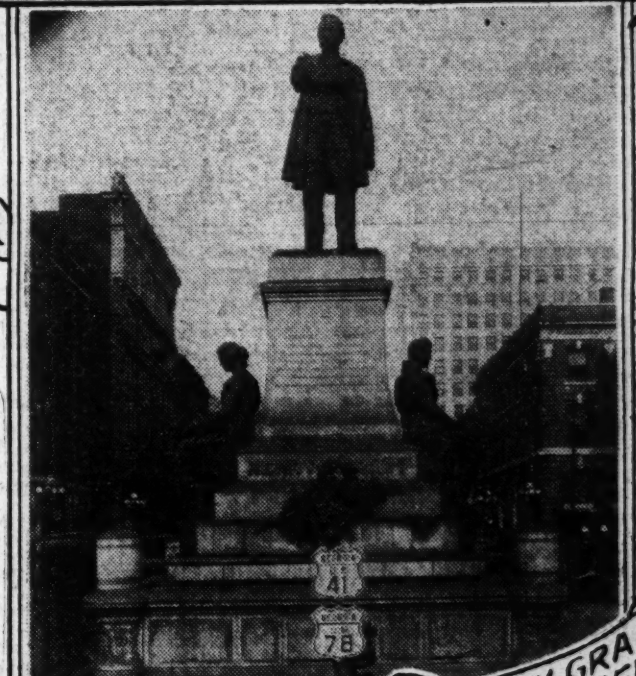
ATLANTA-HUB OF THE SOUTHEAST
WITHIN A FEW HOURS, BY AIR, RAIL OR BUS TO ANY POINT IN UNITED STATES



UNION BUS STATION



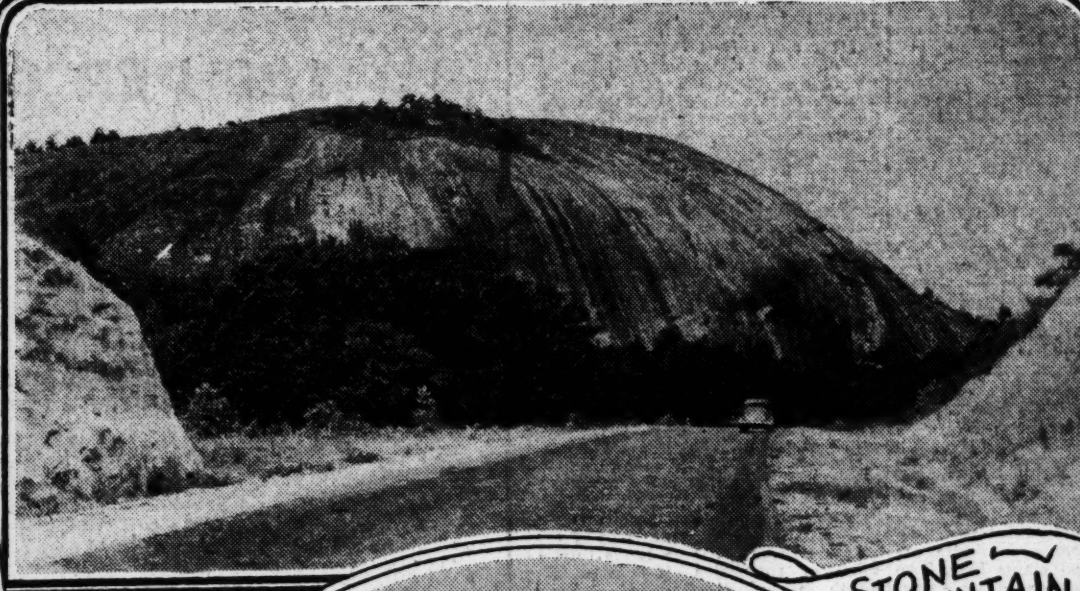
U.S. VET. HOSPITAL No 48



HENRY W. GRADY MONUMENT



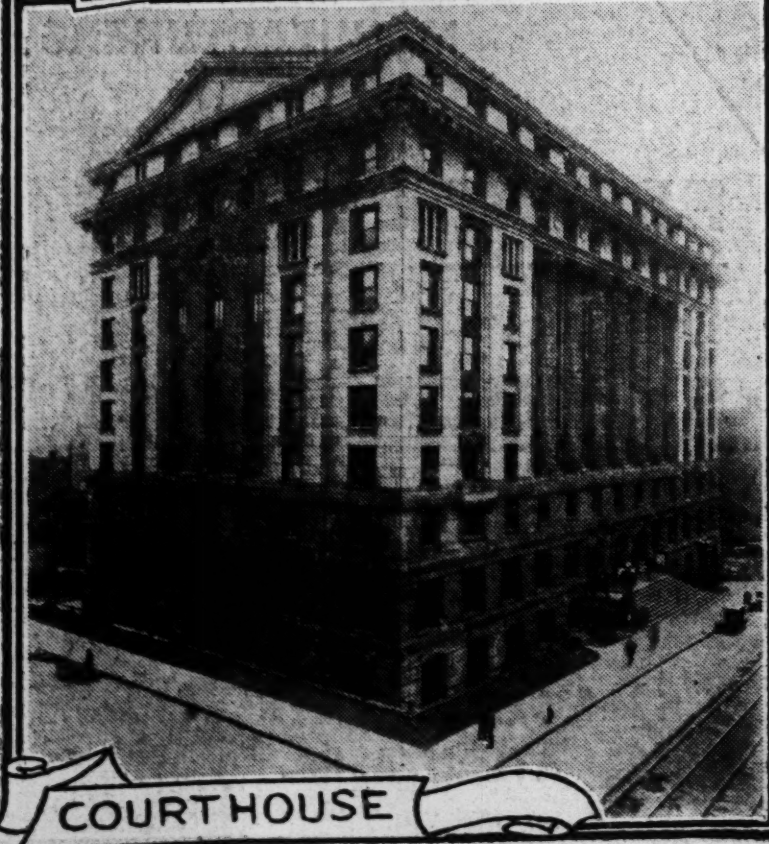
THE CYCLORAMA



STONE MOUNTAIN



LAKEWOOD PARK



COURTHOUSE



STATE CAPITOL



CITY HALL